The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Important Regarding Utah—Shall Bayonets be Resorted to—Gen. Butler in Search of John P. Randolph.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President will to-morrow send a message to Congress urging legislation upon the situation of affairs in Utah before adjournment. It is not improbable that he will go so far as to intimate that if Congress fails to arm the civil power with the authority and processes by which it can govern, he may be compelled to govern by the bayonet before Congress again assembles.

GEN. BUTLER AFTER JOHN P. RANDOLPH.

There was a sensation in the Wilson committee thing of a sensation in the Wilson committee this morning. Oakes Ames was recalled to tell what he didn't know about the engineer's estimate, what he supposed about Gen. Dix, and what he was certain of concerning Mr. Painter, and when this was done the committee were about to proceed to unravel the mystery concerning Senator Carpenter, when Mr. Benjamin F. Butler appeared upon the scene. He had come to help solve a conundrum over which the committee had been puzzled in secret since Sunday last. On that day, Mr. Hoar, acting Chairman in the absence of Mr. Williams, had received a mysterious letter from one signing himself "John P. Randolph, Cedar-street, New-York." The letter called upon the committee, as it loved justice, and honored the good name of the body which created it, to have the courage to report to expel Mr. Butler from the House; in that he had been, as the letter alleged, connected with many ways that were dark in regard to the election of Mr. Carpenter to the Senate. Among other things, it was specifically charged that Mr. Butler was instrumental in securing $10,000 from the Central Pacific, with which sum Mr. Carpenter—who was "a man with a mouth," and could befriend the road—bought his nomination in the caucus, where he received a majority of one vote over Gov. Washburne, the instigator of the inimical "Washburne move." Mr. Butler appeared to say that the committee should not commence at the wrong end in this matter. He pronounced the letter a forgery, denounced John P. Randolph as a myth, and offered $5,000 reward for the discovery of the mysterious author of the letter. To prove that Mr. Randolph was not upon this earth, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Le Barnes was produced. Le Barnes had hunted New-York from cellar to garret, and the only John P. Randolph to be found was a negro carpenter, whom Gen. Butler knew did not take letter-press copies of letters which he could not write, and who had very dim notions in regard to Congress. Gen. Butler had himself been advised of this business. Letter-press copies of this precious letter had been distributed to his special "enemies" in Congress, one of whom proved to be his friend, who gave the copy to him. Butler also had caused New-York to be searched with the same success as had attended the efforts of the Sergeant-at-Arms. But he had discovered, as he alleged, that the letter was written in Washington by a person whose hand-writing had betrayed him, and whom he, Butler, was going to catch in the drag-net of his wrath. Pending this exercise of his vengeance, Gen. Butler begged leave to say what he had to do with the Union Pacific. That was simply this: Before being elected to Congress he had been counsel for the road in the proceedings before Judge McCunn in New-York, for which service he had charged $6,000, and to his regret had only received $3,000, but he had threatened suit for the balance. He had had no more to do with the Union Pacific, except to decline a check of $5,000 from Jim Fisk as a retainer and to recommend the present Senator, Carpenter, as a good lawyer, to manage proceedings before Judge Barnard. Whether Mr. Carpenter acted as counsel he would leave that gentleman to state for himself. With the Central Pacific Mr. Butler disclaimed ever having had anything to do. Mr. Franchot, a well-known railroad attorney here, was more fortunate. He subsequently testified that he received $20,000 a year from that corporation for professional services.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

It is understood that the Poland Committee cannot finish its report this week. There has already arisen a disagreement among the members of the committee as to the nature of the report to be made, and unanimous report is no longer among the probabilities.

THE BOARD OF COMMERCE.

The House Committee of Commerce had the floor this afternoon, and made two reports. The first was a bill authorizing a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, to consist of five members of the Cabinet, and with power to prepare and execute all contracts in which the Government is interested, and which may be authorized by law to be made, in aid of foreign or domestic commerce, and to collect all information and statistics regarding our commerce that will aid to intelligent legislation on the part of Congress. This bill was in fact the first section of the bill for the promotion of American commerce, which was introduced sometime since, by Mr. Shellabarger, and voted down. The board proposed had no powers conferred upon it to interfere with existing laws in any manner, and was similar in scope to the British Board of Trade. There is no reason to believe that it would not be as valuable an auxiliary to our commerce as that of England is to the English commerce, and it is no where claimed that something is not needed, and that speedily, to put our commerce back upon the ocean. The measure was hurriedly discussed and killed by a vote of 99 to 86, enough Republicans being in the majority to have handsomely carried the bill if they had not yielded to the characteristic timidity of the session. In connection with this bill, and in a sense supplementary to it, the Commerce Committee submitted the following report in reference to the three great schemes of internal commerce which have been pending before through the session, namely: the James River and Kanawha Canal; the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and the Niagara Ship Canal.

Whereas, Cheap transportation to augment and facilitate the commerce of the nation is a pressing necessity at this time; that all the industrial and producing classes of the country are demanding at the hands of the Government a wise, liberal, and comprehensive policy in improving, constructing, and aiding the natural and artificial channels of water communication between the interior of the continent and the seaboard, for the purpose of lessening the cost of transportation of the stores of minerals, produce, and merchandise between the various sections of the union and with foreign countries;

Resolved, That the proposed works should be looked-to with profound attention by Congress; that the mode of construction and improvement should be in accordance with plans and specifications approved by competent engineers of the Government of United States; but its accomplishment ought to be secured by judicious legislation. The committee have been unable to recommend the passage of either of the bills referred to this committee for the creation of these water-lines for our internal commerce, at the present session, for the reason that the committee do not deem the surveys of every part of said respective lines, and the estimates of their cost, and the demonstration of their availability and practicability throughout each entire proposed line, so full and complete as should be in the possession of Congress before entering upon such legislation; nor are these so complete as they may readily be made at an early day. The committee fear that the time remaining of the present Congress is too brief to admit of the hope of maturing and passing upon such important legislation at the present session, but in furtherance of that object the committee reports back for the consideration of the House the following bills referred to the committee with the report and statistics annexed, and also report the accompanying bill to provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, with the recommendation that it do pass.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER,	JAMES S. NEGLEY,
PHILETUS SAWYER,	WILLIAM S. HOLMAN,
JOHN LYNCH,	SAMUEL HAMBLETON,
OMAR D. CONGER,	DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
LIONEL A. SHELDON,	

The Board of Commissioners was designed as a means of carrying out the recommendations of this report relative to obtaining fuller and more accurate information regarding these water-lines, their cost, routes, and preliminary surveys, than is yet in the possession of Congress. But the report was treated as cavalierly by the House, as was the Board of Commissioners. The report was discussed for some time, and a vote on it was expected, but a motion to adjourn was made, carried, and in the precipitate breaking up of the House that followed the dreams of the advocates of these great canals, who have confidently anticipated favorable action by this Congress, dissipated into thin air. The friends of the James River Canal were especially disappointed at this termination. We shall hear no more of the internal improvements during the Forty-second Congress.

TRUMPING UP MORE SCANDAL.

Mr. Van Trump also wants a hand in the manufacture of the general scandal of the day. As the end of the session approaches and no new scandal is brought to light the Democrats languish and imagine themselves to be wasting time. So Mr. Van Trump trumped up a resolution "alleging" various suspicious things about the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City, and Pacific and Fort Scott Railroads, and authorizing the Wilson Committee to hunt up new Credit Mobiliers therein. Senator Negley and a dozen others objected. The Republicans are determined that there shall not be a repetition of the Stevenson fiasco.

INTERESTING TO BREWERS.

The Senate to-day passed a bill on the recommendation of Finance Committee, which will relieve brewers all over the country who have put up fermented liquors in packages of the capacity of thirds of barrels, from paying tax on the same at the same rate as half-barrels. The law as it stands makes no provision for tax on any packages between quarters and halves of barrels, all quantities between the two paying the tax on the latter. The Senate made no objection to the change proposed.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill is not regarded as one of the regular appropriation bills, and, therefore, does not come within the operation of the thirtieth rule of the Senate, which permits amendments to appropriation bills to be laid on the table without carrying the bill itself to the same place. Therefore, it has happened that this inadvertance has been taken advantage of to burden the River and Harbor bill with general legislation. Mr. Anthony to-day moved to extend the thirtieth rule to this bill, and it will undoubtedly be adopted.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Secretary Robeson will have placed at his disposal by the passage of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill $100,000, to enable him to fit out parties to observe the transit of Venus in December, 1874, and he will also be authorized to detail two vessels from the Atlantic or Pacific stations to convey these parties to the points selected for observation. Last year $50,000 were provided for the purchase of the instruments for their observations, which are to be made under the direction of a commission, composed of Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian; Prof. Pierce, of the Coast Survey; Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Observatory, and two professors attached to that institution.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The bill extending the jurisdiction of the Southern Claims Commission to claims for rent of buildings taken for army purposes by competent authority, which passed the House on Tuesday night, on the report of the Claims Commission does not enlarge the classes of claims considered by that commission nearly as much as was stated by the opponents of the bill, on whose allegations the TIMES dispatch was chiefly based. For a long time past the claims of this character have been coming before the Claims Commission for allowance, and the commission resolved that it would be far safer for the Government to allow this commission, which is very severe upon the question of loyalty, and already includes within its scope hundred classes of claims, to take jurisdiction of these also than to continue the necessarily ex parte consideration of the same by the commission. The members of the Claims Commission think that the amount added by these claims will be less than $1,000,000.

THE SHIPPING ACT.

Several of the Shipping Commissioners are still here, seeking some change of the amendment to the Shipping act, approved Jan. 10 last. The account of the legislation on this subject given in THE TIMES of the 10th inst., was in error in several important respects. In the first place, the amendment approved Jan. 15 was not, as is alleged, attached to the wrong section, but explicitly refers to section 12, there has therefore been no confusion, except what may have arisen from misinformation. The redraft of this amendment, which was passed by the House and was further amended by the Senate, so as to exempt from the operations of the Shipping act vessels engaged in trade with the British North American possessions, was this morning taken from the Speaker's table in the House, on motion of Mr. Lynch, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. This results practically in leaving the law in force as amended Jan. 15, as the Committee on Commerce cannot report again at this session. The amendment exempts from the operation of the law of June 7, 1872, masters of vessels engaged in trade between the United States and British North American Possessions, the West Indies and the Republic of Mexico. The contest has been to reduce these exemptions to the British North American Possessions alone, but it has failed for the present.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

The President is understood to have stated to a Massachusetts gentleman that Mr. Boutwell has never mentioned to him his prospective retirement from the Cabinet.

PERSONAL.

Gen. F. T. Dent will retire from duty at the executive mansion on March 4, and rejoin his regiment in July.

THE TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

Notwithstanding the denials of the statement that a portion of the troops in the South would be removed to the Plains, it is known that Gen. Sheridan has been here for some days in consultation with reference to the assignments of new regiments to his military department.

THE POMEROY CASE.

The Senate Select Committee, to investigate the charges of bribery against Senator Pomeroy, received information from Kansas to-day that all the witnesses in the case, about twenty in number, left for Washington yesterday. They will arrive here to-morrow night or Saturday morning, and the investigation will commence at once. Ten, it is stated, will testify against Mr. Pomeroy, and the others in his behalf.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will submit their report relative to the election of Senator Caldwell to-morrow. It is believed the committee will say in effect that the evidence adduced is not sufficient to sustain the charge that the Senator procured his election by corrupt means, but that is has been proved that practices were resorted to which the committee cannot approve. It is understood that the report will be unanimous.

ALBANY.

The Charter in the Assembly—Senator Wood Tries to Explain—The Rights of Murderers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1873.

At last the charter is out of committee and the struggle over it has commenced in open session. Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Blumenthal were the only persons who formally expressed dissent from the charter as it came from the committee. The proceedings in relation to the measure were opened immediately after the reading of the journal by Mr. Alberger moving, in accordance with previous notice, to suspend the rules in order to allow reports from standing committees. No opposition was made to this, and the rules were suspended by common consent. The committees were then called in order, and Mr. Prince, from the Judiciary, having reported the new Jury bill favorably, Mr. Pierson rose and reported a bulky document from the Committee on Cities, which was announced as "an act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York." Mr. Opdyke instantly rose and presented a minority report in behalf of himself and Mr. Blumenthal, which was ordered to be printed, without having been read. Mr. Alberger then moved that the charter be made a special order for Tuesday next. Whereupon Mr. Opdyke cried out, "I object," apparently laboring under the delusion that the motion required unanimous consent, and that it was, therefore, in his power to delay the consideration of the bill. This point of order was decided not well taken, and Mr. Blumenthal then offered an amendment that the special order be made for Thursday instead of Tuesday, and proceeded to argue in favor of the change, his point being that the bill would not be on the files of members before Monday evening, and that therefore there would be no opportunity for members to examine it before the discussion upon it would begin. Mr. Pierson spoke in opposition to the change of day, saying the provisions of the charter were well known to the public, had been fully considered, not only in the committee but in the Press, and therefore a postponement was not necessary; but he was not strenuous against the delay, as he was willing to give the utmost latitude in the consideration of the bill. Mr. Alberger then rose, and, speaking to the same effect, closed by accepting the amendment of Mr. Blumenthal, which was then carried, and the charter having been made a special order for Thursday next, immediately after the reading of the journal, the House proceeded to the consideration of general orders.

The charter as presented has the shape which it has been announced in these dispatches it would take. The appointments of heads of departments are given to the Mayor, to be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and in case of failure to agree by the Mayor and Aldermen, in joint convention; the Croton Department is put back under the Commissioner of Public Works, while the Department of Public Buildings is restored to its place as an independent branch of the government. The terms of office of the Police and Dock Commissioners are extended to six years, but the others are left as originally fixed at three years. There are some important changes made in the control of the police, the powers of the Superintendent being greatly enlarged, so that he becomes the real executive head of the force, especially in the power of transfer and in control of the detective force. This change, however, and all others of a minor character, have not attracted much attention, as all minds are concentrated upon the leading question of the method of appointments. Upon this point there is yet much division of sentiment, and it seems impossible for any one to agree even with himself as to what is proper to be done. The course of Mayor Havemeyer has made this problem so perplexing that it is extremely difficult to find a way out of the dilemma, and no one can say what form this provision of the charter will finally take, and it can only be repeated that there is a general determination to make some arrangement by which the City can be assured of honest and capable officials. To this end the last section of the charter provides, in order to guard against all contingencies, that the terms of office of the present incumbents shall terminate on the 1st day of March next. The final meeting of the Committee on Cities was not held until this morning, and the last draft of the bill was not fully agreed upon until that time.

SENATOR WOOD TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

This morning Senator James Wood made an explanation, the point of which seems to be that he is not the only person troubled with "doubts," but it is seen that he admits them as to himself. As the Jury bill is now before the Assembly on a favorable report of the Judiciary Committee of that body, the doubts of Gen. Wood are not at present a matter of any importance.

THE RIGHTS OF MURDERERS.

For the first time this Winter the Assembly spent an entire session in one Committee of the Whole, and in the discussion of a single bill. The measure which has had this honor is Mr. Herring's bill in relation to writs of error in capital cases, and the discussion was wholly upon the fourth section, which makes these writs returnable direct to the Court of Appeals. This provision was attacked with great vigor by Mr. Vedder and Mr. Smith Weed as subversive of the rights which the law should throw around a criminal, and as tending to lead to injustice being done in some cases, because, as they claimed, of the omission of the appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The measure was defended by Mr. Herring, Mr. Griffen, Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Van Cott, all of whom spoke of the necessity of so changing the law that the punishments of murderers can be made more speedy and certain. It was shown by the speakers in behalf of the section that no public good is attained by the present practice of appeals to the General Term, and that no reasonable right of the criminal is infringed by the proposed change to an appeal direct to the Court of Appeals, where all these cases go when decided in the General Term against the appellant. By the change, time and expense would be saved to both the people and the accused, and this fact being conclusively shown, disposed of the argument of Mr. Weed that this was legislation against the poor man. After a full discussion the House decided, by a vote of 54 to 26, to retain the section.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, this morning, spent over an hour in the consideration of Mr. Bergh's bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The third section was reached, and the debate threatening to continue indefinitely, a motion was made to report progress, which was adopted. The principal point of discussion was on a clause in the second section, which forbade pigeon-shooting matches. The question was thoroughly debated, and the clause was stricken out, a decided majority voting against its retention.

THE SEWARD MEMORIAL.

Charles Francis Adams has accepted the invitation of the Legislature to deliver the address on the occasion of the memorial service by the State in honor of the late Wm. H. Seward. The time has not yet been fixed.

A RAILROAD HEARING.

The Assembly Railroad Committee had a hearing this evening on the bill reducing fares on the New-Haven Railroad, and arguments on both sides of the question were heard.

GOV. DIX'S RECEPTION.

Gov. Dix had his first reception to-night, and it was largely attended by members of the Legislature and prominent citizens.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

In the Constitutional Commission, to-day, Mr. Dudley, from the Committee on Boards of Supervisors, reported a provision that every town shall have one representative in the Board of Supervisors for every 2,000 inhabitants, and every county shall elect a supervisor from the county at large, who shall be President of the Board, and possess a veto power, with certain restrictions. The Commission then took up the question of salaries for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Controller. The salary of the Governor was fixed at $10,000, with a furnished residence; of the Lieutenant-Governor $4,000, and of the Controller $6,000.

STATE APPOINTMENTS.

It is understood that the Governor sent to the Senate for confirmation to-day the name of Kilborne Knox, of New-York, for the office of Commissary-General.

THE BANKERS' TAX.

An Interesting Question—How Did Colgate Spend the Money of the New-York Stock Exchange?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day secured the passage of a resolution empowering that committee to send for persons and papers with reference to certain matters before it. This is in consequence of allegations which have come to the knowledge of the committee to the effect that money had to be used to accomplish certain legislation upon which that committee has acted. The history of the matter now under consideration by the committee is as follows: Last June, when the Tax and Tariff bill was before the Senate Finance Committee, an amendment was made repealing the tax on the borrowed capital of banks and bankers. This amendment came to the House but was not considered by the Ways and Means Committee, the bill being sent direct to a conference committee where the amendment was agreed to. Mr. C. C. Colgate, writing himself Secretary of the New-York Stock Exchange, was understood to be here at the time looking after the matter. A week or ten days ago Mr. Colgate appeared before the Ways and Means Committee on another matter, and after his hearing was completed, and he had retired, Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of the committee, presented a newspaper slip printed last Summer, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, which purported to be a synopsis of Colgate's report to the Exchange, in which it was said that he had been required to expend large sums of money in Washington to effect the required legislation. It was thereupon resolved to interrogate Mr. Colgate upon the truth of these allegations, but he went back to New-York before he could be informed that he was wanted. It was, however, ascertained that he would be here again on Tuesday of this week, and it was therefore determined not to send for him, but to await his appearance. He returned on Tuesday, and though he had not been apprised by the committee that he was wanted, it transpired in his examination that he had prepared himself for that purpose. He was questioned by Mr. Dawes as to the publication alluded to, and declared it to be false, saying that he himself had publicly denied it over his own signature the day after it appeared, and added that his report to the Board of Brokers, a copy of which he said he had in his pocket, expressly stated that he had used no money for legislative purposes beyond the employment of a regular attorney, who was paid out of his own salary. Mr. Kerr then asked him whether it was a prevalent opinion in the Stock Exchange that it was necessary to use money to secure legislation from Congress. He replied that, to be frank, he thought it was, and went on to say that, as an instance, the President of the Stock Exchange, while the aforesaid amendment was under consideration, received a letter from Judge C. R. Sherman, of the Northern District of Ohio, who was then here, saying that it was folly to send one man here for such a purpose, and that it required influence to effect such a result. It is alleged that the letter went on to state that he, Judge Sherman, was influential with Senator Sherman, his brother, and Gen. Garfield, and would undertake to secure this legislation, if the means were furnished. Colgate says this proposition was not accepted and nothing more was heard of it until some time afterward, when Judge Sherman sent in a bill for $10,000 for his services. As it was not known that any services had been rendered, the matter was referred to a committee, and there it rested. Colgate was quite sure the letters of Sherman were in existence. When the committee dismissed Colgate yesterday he stepped out of the room and fell into conversation with the reporter of a city paper, to whom he showed his report to the Stock Exchange, which he had not shown to the committee. He informed the reporter of the allegation against Judge Sherman, and allowed him to copy from the report what he had not dared to show to the Ways and Means Committee, viz.: an accusation against the clerk of that committee, to the effect that he had offered, at the time the amendment was pending, to take care of it for $250 per month, and $5,000 when it was passed. This appeared in the morning papers as a development before the committee, which was not the fact, but it resulted in the action of the committee in asking for authority to send for persons and papers.

The President of the Stock Exchange has been sent for, with a request to produce the letters, if he has them.

Judge Sherman has written a letter requesting an opportunity to respond to the allegations respecting himself, which he pronounces false.

The mention of Gen. Garfield's name in this matter is probably an accident growing out of the confounding of the Committee of Appropriations with the Ways and Means Committee.

The clerk of the latter wrote a letter to the chairman, to-day, denying the statements put forth on Colgate's authority, and it is learned to-night, from a number of sources, that he is a notoriously loose person in the making of allegations, and it is charged that he is himself seeking to cover up the expenditures of money by charging it as expended before Congress.

Fire in Baltimore—A Railroad Lease.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The extensive retort and fire-brick factory of Geo. C. Hicks, situated at Locust Point, on the southern boundary of the city, was burned this evening. Loss, $70,000; insurance about $50,000. There was a rumor on the street to-day that the Pennsylvania Central Road has leased the Northern Central Railroad, running from here to Canandaigua; possession to be had on July 1 next; consideration eight per cent. per annum to the Northern Central stockholders. In consequence of this, and the almost unlimited powers recently granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature to the Pennsylvania Central, the stock of the Northern Central is rapidly going up here.

Preparations for Gaffney's Execution.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The preparations for hanging Gaffney to-morrow have been completed. The execution will be conducted as privately as the requirements of the law will permit. The prisoner is perfectly sane, and quiet. He eats heartily and sleeps well, but is more reticent. He has been visited by his spiritual advisers, and he has abandoned all hope of life.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.

Collision on the Central Pacific Between Passenger and Freight Trains—A Smash in Canada.

ELKO, Nevada, Feb. 13.—A collision occurred on the Central Pacific Railroad, thirteen miles east of this place, at 6:35 P. M. yesterday, between the eastern-bound passenger-train, which left San Francisco on the morning of the 11th, and a western-bound freight-train. Six cars of the freight-train were wrecked. The mail-car of the passenger-train was badly damaged, and the coaches were slightly damaged. No lives were lost. Three of the train-hands were badly injured, one of them, it is believed, fatally, and some of the passengers were slightly bruised.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ELKO, Nevada, Feb. 13.—A collision occurred on the Central Pacific Railroad, at 6:35 last night, thirteen miles east of here, between the east-bound passenger-train, that left San Francisco on the morning of the 11th, and a west-bound freight-train, the particulars of which are as follows: The scene of the accident is on a short curve, where the road runs through a cañon on the Humboldt River, the grade being about twenty feet above the water. The passenger train was on time, and proceeding slowly around the curve, when the engineer saw the freight train coming at a furious speed. When the engineers first noticed each other, the trains were not 400 feet apart. At this time the engineer of the passenger-train reversed his engine and jumped down the embankment into the river, followed by the fireman, just in time to save themselves. The air-brake worked like a charm, having nearly stopped the passenger-train before the engines struck and preventing the cars telescoping. Meanwhile, the engineer of the freight-train had whistled down brakes and reversed his engine, but it was too late—his train came thundering along till both engines struck. The engines leaped into the air and fell on one side of the track, a mass of ruins. The mail-car of the passenger train had the front end stove in, and a coal-car of the freight train was piled on top of it. The tender of the passenger-train was also precipitated down the bank into the river. The freight-train had six cars more or less smashed. The following is a list of the wounded, none being killed:

C. Jack, fireman of the freight-train; head badly bruised and back badly injured, it is thought fatally.

John Bailey, brakeman of the freight-train; head cut, face bruised, back injured.

J. Porter, brakeman of the passenger-train; face and head cut.

Some of the passengers were slightly bruised, but none seriously. The cause of the collision is attributed to the carelessness of the train dispatcher at Carlin, who, it is reported, gave the freight-train orders to run on the passenger-train's time, without giving the passenger-train orders to wait for it. It was known by the Superintendent at Carlin before the collision occurred that the trains would collide, and an engine and wrecking car was got ready to send out before the trains came together.

A later report states that an express messenger had his leg badly crushed; and that the wreck will be cleared away to-night, when the trains will commence running again.

It snowed hard all day yesterday and the greater part of the night; there is two feet of snow on the level. The mercury is above zero. A brisk west wind prevails, which threatens to block the road. The engines at this point find great difficulty in getting through the snow.

OFF THE TRACK.

PRESCOTT, Ont., Feb. 13.—The Pullman first-class and Post-office cars of No. 3 Grand Trunk Railway train from Toronto, due here at 6 o'clock this morning, were thrown from the track by a broken rail and upset, completely demolishing the first-class car. The others sustained very little injury. Several passengers were injured, but none dangerously. The names of the injured are:

J. D. Predham, of Chicago, foot injured.

Mrs. Moore, of Maine, injured in the hands, chest, and leg fractured.

J. Floyd, of England, cut about the head.

Mr. Stagg, of Montreal, thigh injured.

J. H. Cameron, of Kirkfield, skull fractured.

W. I. Brunell, of Kansas, leg and arm injured.

Mr. Stafford, of Ontario, slightly wounded.

They all proceeded on their way after having their wounds dressed, with the exception of Mrs. Moore and Mr. Cameron, who are here under the charge of a surgeon. Mr. Cameron will proceed on his journey this evening. Mrs. Moore's injuries are not considered dangerous, although they are such as to prevent her from traveling for a few days.

MISPLACED SWITCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—This morning a passenger-train on the Baltimore Railroad, by reason of a misplaced switch, ran into a coal-oil train below Gray's Ferry. The engine, tender, and a tank of oil were burned. The conductor of the passenger-train was the only person injured, and he slightly.

Eight Workmen on a New Bridge Over the James River Drowned.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—T. H. Henden, white, and Philip Hampton, colored, employed on the free bridge in course of construction across the James River, between Richmond and Manchester, were drowned this morning while attempting to get to their work in a boat, which, owing to the swollen condition of the river, became unmanageable and upset. Hendon was from Maryland.

At a later hour another and more dreadful accident occurred at the same place. The temporary trestle-work across two of the pillars of the bridge, upon which about fifteen white men were engaged in laying the iron superstructure, gave way, precipitating the whole party into the seething waters beneath. Nine were rescued, and the remainder were either drowned or killed by being dashed against the timbers and iron which went down with them. Among those lost were J. C. Hadden and David Handley, of Pennsylvania; Ephus C. Shaw, of Sussex County, Virginia, but formerly of New-York, and John Harrison, of Ohio. Of those who were rescued, two floated about a mile down the river on timbers, and were taken out badly injured and nearly chilled to death. One seized hold of a short piece of rope fastened to the broken timbers, which had got jammed among sunken rocks, and remained there for two hours, but was finally rescued with ropes and an empty boat which was drifted to him from the Petersburg Railroad Bridge, about a hundred and fifty yards above the scene of the disaster. No one dare go to him, the waters being so very rough and rapid. The remainder were taken out at different points below.

Mr. Colfax and the Tribune—A Card from Mr. Sinclair.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

My attention has been called to Mr. Rooker's statement in to-day's *Tribune* on the subject of former ownership of *Tribune* stock by Mr. Colfax. The facts were these:

Mr. Greeley had on several occasions expressed a strong desire to secure more strength in the political department of the *Tribune*, partly to prevent the occurrence of so many blunders in his absence, and to afford him relief from many of the more immediate cares of the paper. Finally, I asked him to consider who would be the most desirable acquisition to the *Tribune*, and he named Mr. Colfax, provided he would be willing to abandon public life and devote himself entirely to the paper. Mr. Colfax could not then decide as to a permanent connection with the *Tribune*, but he thought well of it, provided he could become interested in the property. After further consultation with Mr. Greeley, I offered to, and did finally sell, *Tribune* stock to Mr. Colfax; but, as he was then in Congress, it was thought best not to transfer it on the books of the association until such time as he should become immediately connected with the conduct of the paper. For reasons satisfactory both to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Colfax, I afterward repurchased the stock, as stated by Mr. Colfax in his testimony. Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

Loss of the Ship Jessore.

HALIFAX, Feb. 13.—Capt. McLillon, late Master of the ship Jessore, of Windsor, abandoned at sea, arrived here in the steamship Tiger, from Newfoundland. The Jessore was thrown on her beam ends in a tremendous gale on the 20th of January, and her fore and main masts were broken off below the deck. The ship righted, but almost immediately filled with water. Fortunately, the steam-ship Humboldt hove in sight. With great difficulty, and the loss of two boats, all of the Jessore's crew, except three men, who were drowned, were taken on board, and were landed at St. John.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Mock Legislature Impeaching the Legal and Recognized Courts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—The people here who are interested in the business and material prosperity of the State are disgusted with the frantic efforts of the "Liberal-Fusion" politicians in opposing the legal Government under Kellogg. The last act of the Odd-fellows' Hall "Legislature" was the presentation of articles of impeachment against the Supreme Court judges who decided in favor of the Lynch-Herron Returning Board and the Kellogg State Government. To-day, to carry out the farce, a messenger from that body of legislative Dogberrys went to the chambers of the Supreme Court to serve some sort of document requiring the appearance of the judges, but the usher of the court sent the would-be process-server about his business, and he departed to make his return *non est inventus*.

The people really wish to see a speedy end to this business, and hope that there will be no such thing as a new election ordered. The thing is too costly. The Democrats prefer the continuance and complete recognition of the Kellogg Administration to a new election. The business community complain bitterly of Warmothism and the long train of evils which his rule has brought upon the State. They curse the day that first brought that political charlatan among them, and wish that the late war had left him in some other State than Louisiana.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The report that a brig is ashore at Indian River proves to be incorrect.

The Holston River has risen twenty-five feet, and there are fears of a freshet in the Lower Tennessee Valley.

The Pomeroy investigation was continued at Topeka on Wednesday, but nothing important was elicited.

The President has refused to pardon O'Brien, under sentence to be hanged in Washington on the 27th inst.

The President sent to the Senate, yesterday, the nomination of D. P. Patterson to be Postmaster at Methuen, Mass.

The steam-ship George Washington, from New-York for New-Orleans, has put into the Tybee with her crank-pin broken.

Chamberlain, who murdered an old man at Solon, Ohio, some time ago, has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

The Beaton embezzlement case, in Portland, Me., has been settled by the payment of £1,000, and Beaton has been set at liberty.

There are before the British and American Claims Commission, now in session in Washington, 278 British cases yet to be disposed of.

During thick weather yesterday morning the schooner Helene, Capt. Adams, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, ran ashore on Point Alderton and bilged.

Gov. Dix yesterday nominated David W. Judd, of Staten Island, for Quarrantine Commissioner, and the Senate confirmed the nomination unanimously.

George C. Hicks & Co.'s clay retort and fire-brick factory, at Locust Point, Md., was burned last night. Loss is $10,000; fully covered by insurance.

The Democrats of Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday nominated for Mayor Mr. Elizur Clark, and the Republicans, Mr. William J. Wallace. The election will take place next Tuesday.

Hon. Bruce Caron, late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Quebec, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the same Province, vice Belleau, whose term of office has expired.

The ship Humber is to be sold at auction at Grand Menan on the 17th inst., with her steam engine, 200 tons of iron knees, stores, gear, &c. The brig Harold will also be sold at Eastport, Me., on the 19th inst.

On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in Brooks' cloth factory, situated near Hillgard's Mill, Ontario. The contents, including machinery, cloth, and wool, were totally destroyed. Loss, $10,000 to $12,000.

Francis Gurney Smith, a venerable citizen of Philadelphia, aged seventy years, died on Wednesday evening. He served in the war of 1812, and was for a long time agent for the Dupont powder mills, near Wilmington.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, yesterday, passed a concurrent resolution asking Congress not to open Indian territory to settlement until all the laws allowing land grants to railroads in the territory are repealed.

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Wm. H. Sinclair, Collector of Internal Revenue, of the First District of Texas, vice J. S. M. Camp, removed; M. A. Bruden, Postmaster at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

Rev. Dr. George S. Vallandigham, of New-Lisbon, Ohio, brother of the late Clement L. Vallandigham, died suddenly in Cincinnati yesterday morning of consumption. The deceased was here arranging for the sale of his brother's biography.

A dispatch from Cambridge, Dorchester County, Md., states that the trial of John R. Plater for the murder of his wife was concluded yesterday, the jury finding a verdict of manslaughter. Plater was sentenced to the penitentiary.

The officers of the Cleveland Society for Savings published a card, yesterday, stating that a clerk in their employ had embezzled funds to the amount of $20,000. The amount has been returned to the society. The name of the guilty party is not mentioned.

The Fort Smith, Arkansas, *Independent* of the 6th inst. says that two companies of Choctaw Indians, who were in pursuit of a number of horse thieves, on the Friday previous, captured sixteen, and on Saturday morning, after holding a council, shot six of them.

The exhibition of the Western New-York Poultry Society will commence to-night at Buffalo, and continue five days. Nearly all the States and Canada are represented, and the show will be the first ever held in this country. Already 714 entries have been made.

V. P. Ray's steam tannery at Tyrone, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $20,000. The fire was accidental. The firemen succeeded in saving the Ward House and the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, which were endangered.

Frederick G. Balton, who arrived at Portland, Me., by the steamer Moravian, on Wednesday night, with a woman who passed as his wife, was arrested by a New-York officer charged with embezzling £1,500 of his employers in England. Over £1,000 were found in his possession.

The Norwegian ship Troz, from Marseilles, for Philadelphia, is ashore at Washteague inlet, and lies well up on the beach. Her rudder is gone but the vessel is tight. She has an assorted cargo. The mate in charge refuses the assistance of the wreckers until the return of the Captain from Philadelphia.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Female Suffrage gave a hearing yesterday in the Representatives' Hall, on the petition of the Anti-female Suffrage Association against any amendment of the Constitution to give women the right to vote. The hearing was conducted by Mr. N. E. Chase, Mrs. Lydia Warner, Mrs. Emma Lane, Mrs. A. M. Brady and others.

Affairs in Jamaica and Hayti.

JAMAICA, Feb. 9, via KEY WEST, Feb. 13.—The German fleet has sailed for Havana. The Governor has sailed for Turk's Island, to complete its annexation to Jamaica. The whaling bark Trident, of New-Bedford, has been completely wrecked at Panama.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 4, via KEY WEST, Feb. 13.—The President has imprisoned Soloman's friends. It is believed that Soloman is in Jamaica plotting for the Presidency.

Yield of the Colorado Mines.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Feb. 13.—Four large silver bricks, each weighing 115 pounds, were brought to this city yesterday from Caribou Mine, the total coin value of which is $25,924, and is the result of four days' run on Caribou ore. This mine is now yielding about [illegible] per day, and is regarded as second [illegible] the Comstock lode, in Nevada.

The Levitt Gold [illegible] in this city yielded $21,000 gold bullion last month.

The Bobtail Tunnel, the largest in Colorado, struck Bobtail Mine last Friday.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

Important Hearing Before Assembly Judiciary Committee—Argument of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton for a Reform.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The adjourned hearing of the Assembly Judiciary Committee on the New-York Police Justices bill, took place this afternoon. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton appeared on behalf of the bill. Ex-Judge Edmonds and ex-Speaker Henry C. Smith opposed it.

MR. EATON'S ARGUMENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN—The movement to secure better administration in the Police Courts of New-York City makes appeals to the intelligent judgment of the people, and it is, therefore, of the first importance that they should understand its spirit and its object. It aims at no party aggrandizement. Those most active in promoting it belong to different parties, and the bill proposes nominations by the Mayor and a confirmation by a court, upon the bench of which neither party has any known predominance. If any of those who have done most to advance this reform desire any office, which I have no reason to believe, it surely is not any office created by this bill, or in any way connected with Police Courts.

The question involved is one of principle, and not of persons merely. The great object is not to legislate one set of men out of office and appoint another set of men to office, but to do away with a demoralizing system of electing judicial officers having a criminal jurisdiction, and to substitute a better method of selecting such officers. It is not a bill to remove Police Justices, but to reform police administration.

So far as persons and terms of office are involved at all, they are incidental and they ought to be treated as subordinate to the great questions of policy and method upon which the whole reform turns. Whenever it is found necessary to change an agency or method of governing, those in office under the old system must be disregarded as the general welfare requires. Whether the repeal be of a national bank charter, a Freedman's Bureau, a Metropolitan Board of Health, a Tammany Hall charter, or a system of elective Police Justices, those holding the offices under the discarded system must go modestly back among the people. I cited authorities on the last argument to show that such is the theory of our laws and the judgment of the highest courts; and we all know it to be the practice in every department of the Government, both State and national.

Hence, when the Police Justices now in office asked delay, and declared their intention to employ eminent Republican counsel to argue for their continuance in office, I claimed that they misapprehended the aim and spirit of the bill and their own duties; that they were unwise to make it appear that nobody else but themselves desired their continuance in office; that they would be better and more appropriately employed in their courts; that the people had a right to change their system and their judges without the consent of any existing officials; that the example of officials setting up their personal claims, and asking delay for raising funds to pay for special pleas in their behalf was of evil influence and ought to be discouraged. There would be, it seems to me, great dignity and admirable modesty in their standing aloof from these debates. The bill allows any of them having had adequate experience, who may be thought worthy, to be appointed under the new law, and their fitness will not be thought less, or be less likely to be overlooked, if they shall decline to employ counsel to come here to extol their personal claims, and to insist on their exclusive rights. The fact that those who promote this reform, in the interest of the whole people, come here at their own expense, speak without fee or possibility of personal gain, while they are opposed only by retained counsel paid from police justices and police clerk contributions, and by members of the Legislature who, bound to be impartial, yet openly appear here as the advisers of these justices is no new spectacle, but a common one, in every great work of reform. I have been so anxious to keep this discussion upon the elevation of principle that I have refused to promote any inquiries having a merely personal aim. Such inquiries would better become a legal proceeding for a removal, such as has taken place in respect of the higher judicial officers whose elections had a kindred origin with those of these Police Justices.

Whether, therefore, all these Justices were selected by old Tammany Hall caucuses; whether they are all the favorites of the indicted and notorious officials who now await their tardy trials; whether all these Justices are of the same religion, the same nationality, and the same political faith; whether they are of very inferior capacity and attainments; whether among them all there is more than a single lawyer of even the most moderate attainments; these are questions which are not very relevant here. They are of little moment in the presence of the impersonal and far-reaching principles involved in this bill. If such personal questions are to appear here, which I should regret, they must be introduced by others.

The facts are indisputable that the public has lost confidence in the primary criminal administration of the City of New York. So deep seated and general is this want of confidence that the evils resulting from it are almost as great as if the justices were proved to be as ignorant, mercenary, faithless, unjust, and incompetent as they are generally believed to be. Good men despair of securing the conviction of the guilty, and therefore fail to make the effort; guilty men have little fear of punishment, and crime multiplies all along the line of guilt, from vagrancy and intoxication up to theft and murder.

These police courts are the gates of criminal justice, and the personal safety, the morality, the property, and the general welfare of the people are felt to depend largely, not alone upon the character and ability of those who preside over them, but upon the relation these justices sustain to the criminal classes. The conviction is general both that if we can have no better method of selecting these justices our position is one of great peril, but also that we can have, and ought at once to adopt, a better system; that we should at once abandon the method of electing these justices.

We claim that this bill wisely embodies that better method of appointment, and that it will elevate the character of the Police Courts.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

The framers of the Constitution of 1846 placed supreme confidence in small judicial Districts, short terms of office, elected judges, and frequent elections. No other enlightened people ever gave that theory so extreme a trial. That it worked much better among the moral, intelligent, and sparse people of the country than in large cities, is well known. Yet, even in the State at large, many of the authors of that instrument have lived to see their eight Judicial Districts reduced to four, their eight years' term of office extended to fourteen in the highest courts, and their ever-changing Court of Appeals made a fixed body; while in the larger cities, the general opinion has been developed that small districts and elective officers for the lower courts forbodes utter demoralization and general lawlessness.

The Constitutional amendment of 1870 bears the impress of this general opinion; for it reversed that rule of the Constitution of 1846, which required Police and other Criminal Justices and Judges in this City to be elective, and it allows each and all of them to be elected or appointed as the Legislature shall see fit to provide. It is upon this new constitutional platform that we now stand, and demand the reform proposed by this bill. It was immediately after the adoption of the Constitution of 1846 that Police Justices in this City were made elective in small districts. Twenty-five years of experience under that method has exhibited no merits, but such inefficiency and corruption have ensued that the system is almost universally condemned by all honest and intelligent citizens, and therefore we improve the earliest practical moment to return to a method under which far better criminal administration had been secured here, and has been continued in England and nearly everywhere else in the civilized world.

WHY THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM WILL ALWAYS BE BAD.

It has been by no chance that the election of Police Justices has produced evil continually. That result is inevitable from the system: for the system is essentially false and demoralizing. It is quite as much as the virtue and intelligence of our people can bear to have that method applied to the selection of the higher City Judiciary, which are elected on general ticket in the whole City. It needs a great effort to preserve the dignity of such elections even in the country. In that higher and broader sphere filled by the courts of general civil jurisdiction, every man of character and property feels that his interests may be directly involved. The nomination and election are in a large arena, and challenge the general interest and safety. In the higher courts, too, nearly all proceedings are according to fixed forms, and discretion is not general; counsel appear on both sides; one party stands opposite to another; and the journals report the daily proceedings. In this way the higher public opinion is a steady and powerful check upon abuses. But the moment you descend to the Police Courts, everything is different. They have no civil jurisdiction; there are not two opposing parties; and hence do not, like the courts of the country or village Justice of the Peace, attract to their ordinary doings any persons above the criminal or lawless classes, save those shysters who are the allies and servants of such classes.

In the country and the villages even, the criminal proceedings before a justice of the peace attract some attention, because they are comparatively rare, and the social and business structure of society is not so dense and complicated that the individuality of all crimes below the highest is lost. Nearly all the people know of the small crimes and of the habitual lawbreakers. But in this great City of a million, not one person in five thousand knows anything save of the shocking murders, and other very conspicuous offenses committed by the 70,000 to 80,000 criminals who annually come before our police justices. The higher public opinion has little influence in those lower judicial regions. Few of the worthy members of the Bar even appear there. The Press makes no reports save of sensational cases. Few forms or rules control the arbitrary and audacious discretion of the magistrate. He sits as an autocrat and a despot in the dark and neglected halls, where these lawless, degraded thousands file daily and nightly before him. He dispenses such justice or injustice as pleases him, with a speed and irresponsibility unknown in any other tribunal of the land. The civilized world elsewhere knows nothing to match it.

Everything, then, depends on the sort of a man this police justice is; on his insight of character and motive; on his honesty; on his disposition to promote the general welfare, and especially on the sort of responsibility he feels. If he feels responsible only to a party; to a little, secret conclave in the little district where he was elected; to active partisans, mercenaries, and criminals who elected him, and with whom are all his hopes of a re-election; we can see why our lower criminal administration should be no better than it is generally believed to be. If he feels responsible to the higher officers of the city at large that nominated him; to the higher courts, that may remove him; to a higher public sentiment, to whom all his public doings must be laid open, as this bill provides for; then we can see why he may aid in realizing the reform this bill aims to secure. It provides for that complete publicity of the doings in those police courts hitherto unfeared by the magistrate and unrealized by the people. It seeks to secure this higher feeling of responsibility, and to take away from the future the fear of the loss of the votes of the vile and lawless he ought, but now hesitates, to punish.

But there are other reasons why the election of these magistrates in small districts and for short terms must always degrade the courts they hold. In the country all the voters know the justice of the peace, and his election attracts the attention of good men quite as much as of the bad men. As the end of his short term approaches, he feels he cannot be elected if a few high-toned, influential men oppose him. It is entirely otherwise with the police justice in the great city. Having no civil jurisdiction, his decisions directly affect only the immoral, the vicious, the criminal classes; while all better citizens are unaffected by his election or his doings in court, save in that remote, slow, and indirect way, in which a local poison taints the whole blood.

Hence, those most unfit to vote at all take the deepest interest and exert the most influence in the election of such a magistrate. Those most fit to vote, feeling nothing directly dependent upon such an election, do not vote at all. Thus, the very classes that the police justice ought to fine, to sentence, to hold to heavy bail, to confront and overawe, are those he is, by this faulty system, made to fear and conciliate. To secure a nomination he is, by this system, made to feel that he must be in favor with the keepers of the great dens of gambling and drunkenness, with the owners of filthy tenement-houses and vile concert-saloons, with the noisiest demagogues in the halls of party, with the traders in nominations and the mercenary manipulators of votes and canvasses. And when the nomination is secured, there is a similar necessity for securing the votes of the frequenters of all the halls, cellars, garrets, and saloons of which the great dispensers of nominations are the lords and proprietors.

It is not necessary for me to go into any details as to the extent to which any individual candidate or justice has practiced on the hints which this elective system gives him. If any person, standing as a candidate for a police justice—if any police justice near the end of his short term—has boldly and faithfully decided all cases, and has failed to descend to such demoralizing methods of gaining votes, I can only say I shall be glad to honor him for withstanding temptations which few men have the virtue to resist, and which the law-maker has no right to place in the path of any judicial officer. The danger of corruption and injustice from such cause is tenfold greater by reason of the small districts in which these Justices are elected. If elected on general ticket for the whole City, the election would command some general attention. But each of the Police Justices' elections is in some one of the ten little districts. This gives a junta of local politicians and criminals the best opportunity of controlling the nominations; and the thieves, robbers, gamblers, and miscellaneous homeless villains and rowdies from all quarters of the City can well afford to concentrate for the local election. The moment the local candidate is elected, he emerges from his little corner and becomes at once a criminal Justice for the whole City, holds his court in any part, and his friends from any quarter may seek his official protection. Legislative officers are elected in localities because local interests need to be represented, and after the election those assembled from every district act together, making mutual surrender of local interests for the common good. There is no reason for electing justices in small districts, but every reason against such a system. Each is absolute, and acts alone as soon as elected. Elected in a little district on the apparent theory that justice is intended to be local, and not one and uniform for the whole City, each justice naturally reasons that his personal peculiarities and the local feeling of the district were approved, and that his discretion and the wishes of that local majority may be made absolute. It is not strange, therefore, that a system of selection which thus disregards the essential conditions on which alone a pure, enlightened, and uniform administration can be secured, has been speedily followed by many degrading consequences.

OTHER DEGRADING EFFECTS OF ELECTING POLICE JUSTICES.

It has caused the police courts to be regarded as a part of the machinery of party politics. Parties have not scrupled to use the power of such magistrates to coerce the votes of tens of thousands who came before them.

For that purpose thousands of the guilty may be wholly released, thousands may be let off on straw bail, thousands may be threatened with unjust complaints; other thousands may be mercilessly fined; still other thousands may be held at command by suspended judgments. It is generally believed that such have been the facts. Hence the reason why police justices are so generally found on the committees of the great parties; hence the reasons why they are so active at the polls, and so often engaged in speaking at partisan gatherings. What can be more demoralizing than the spectacle of such a justice haranguing a low party gathering in a corner groggery, no small portion of the members of which deserve to be brought before his court? To-day he has before him as a criminal the villain whose vote he sought yesterday, and whom he may illegally discharge to-morrow. No avowed enemy of the general order and safety of our Municipal life could have invented a scheme of criminal administration more favorable to the interests and power of the criminal, partisan, and mercenary classes, more destructive of the influence of honorable and law-abiding citizens than this method of electing police justices for short terms in small judicial districts. The voter who wants to save a brother thief or gambler from prison, the rowdy, the burglar, the low junk-grog shop, and dance-house keeper, every member of the great order of disorderlies, vagrants, repeaters, drunkards, and jail birds, all those fearing arrests, or under security to keep the peace, every demagogue who thrives by leading this miscellaneous rabble, has a direct personal interest in a police justice election, and we may be sure every one of them will be active in the canvass, and will vote at least once. But the honest, law-abiding citizen, who was never in a police court or prison, and does not fear being brought there, who knows little or nothing of the repulsive and demoralizing spectacles there exhibited, never appreciates that such an election concerns him, until he finds general lawlessness pervading the City, its jails full of murderers, and its higher courts barricaded by the trials of great criminals. Even then he but poorly, if at all, comprehends that the ferocious murderer and rich plunderers of the Treasury bear the relation to the smaller criminals that swarm in these police courts, which the great rivers do to the springs and brooks from which they were gathered, and without which they could not exist. The fact is, that our twenty-five years of criminal administration since the introduction of the elective system in 1848, during which our Police Justices have become more and more the mere reflection of the little corrupt partisan caucuses in the Police Justice's district, and the central party caucus, has nearly destroyed all fear of punishment, and all faith in criminal administration; and our crimes of every grade are as needlessly and as alarmingly excessive as are our murders and our wholesale official robberies of the public funds. It is but natural, however, that the lower crimes should be less noticed. I believe the fact to be that in no civilized city or country of the world are crimes of every grade so frequently committed, and so generally unpunished, as in this City. And if we do not introduce a system which shall cause the criminal magistrate to feel a responsibility to the sentiment above, instead of the sentiment below him, we shall soon reach, as we deserve to feel, all the evils of general lawlessness and disorder. Our civilization will die of our own suicidal hands. We are fifty-fold more to blame than the Police Justices, whom our folly and our partisanship have left at the mercy of the viler classes.

WE MUST HAVE LAWYERS FOR JUSTICES.

So low has the practice fallen before these courts that respectable members of the legal profession generally refuse to appear there, and a despicable set of knaves, known as shysters, have a monopoly at all those fountains of justice. Nor is this the worst. The public sense has become so debased in regard to criminal administration that not a few worthy people think it is not important that a police justice should be a lawyer at all. The proceedings in these courts have so long been regarded as mercenary, partisan, and arbitrary, that not a few people have ceased to associate the ideas of justice and law with them at all. Nowhere else, however, is there more need of men well versed in the definitions of crime and the principles of evidence and justice than in the police courts.

It was only when these courts were greatly degraded that any party had the hardihood to put forward rough, ignorant, mercenary fellows for police justices. Butchers, bullies, ignorant party hacks, brutal, uneducated tools of the great party demagogues, made their appearance in those courts as the natural fruits of the system of electing these justices and of using their decisions to aid and screen the party. We must begin the work of reform by demanding both character and instructed intelligence as judicial qualifications. Short of this no reform is possible. No courts so much as these deal with liberty and character, and if they are to be protected, the law of the land must be understood and justly applied by the police magistrates.

Nothing but the humane principles of law and conscientious intelligence in their application, stands between the liberty of thousands and the cells to which these magistrates may consign any citizen, and especially the poor and the unbefriended. It is frightful to think of the injustice done in the annual disposition of the more than 75,000 prisoners whose cases are adjudged by the uninstructed magistrates who have presided in these police courts. Let any man who doubts it go any morning to one of them and see judgments rendered for an hour or two at the rate of more than one a minute; note the despair of unbefriended poverty as it is led to the cell; the leer of favored villainy as it flaunts unpunished from the court-room.

I do not ask that these judges be lawyers out of any inclination to favor my own profession, nor because I think there may not be honest and generally intelligent men enough to be found out of it; but because the decisions and practice in these courts should be according to law and in the spirit of the law. Every crime has its definition in the law. No persons have the knowledge needed to apply it but such as have made it a careful study. Lawyers have little enough of this knowledge at the best; and it is nothing less than a public outrage to subject the tens of thousands of the humbler and the destitute annually before these courts to the arbitrary decisions of men ignorant of the law they pretend to apply, and unable to define the crimes for which they send men, women, and children, in vast gangs, to prison. It is the disgrace of these courts that a law-book is almost never seen before them, and that a lawless, barbarian, partisan discretion has taken the place of justice and legal reasoning. If a police justice is to be the electioneering agent of a party, certainly he does not need any sense of amenability to legal principles; but if we are to have one uniform rule of right, reason, and justice applied to all alike, irrespective of prospective votes and party policy, we must begin with bringing upon the police bench a comprehension of the Criminal law of the land, independence of low influences, and regard for legal principles. If we are not to have those who know the law to preside, we need nothing better than shysters to argue, and nothing higher than the arbitrary will of the magistrate or the interests of his party as a rule of the court.

Let us then avow freely our purpose, and act upon it. Nothing has given me so much pain and discouragement as the suggestion of some persons of character and intelligence that the clause requiring the justices to be lawyers—to have some real knowledge of the law, they ought to administer—should be omitted. How those who would not engage a cook, a carpenter, or a gardener, without some proof that he had knowledge and experience in his calling, can suggest that a man ignorant of all the definitions of crime, of all the rules of evidence, of all the common principles of justice and legal reasoning, of all intellectual discipline and habits of thought, should be called to preside in courts where he is annually to pass many thousand times upon every variety of crime known to human depravity, is more than I can comprehend.

We not only need legal learning, then, but a high capacity for applying it with promptness and accuracy, united with integrity of character. It is not the fact that one is a lawyer, which alone makes him fit for a police justice, but because the study and knowledge of the science he must daily apply is one of the essential condition of fitness. It would be better still if no lawyer could be appointed a justice until he had passed a special examination in all that relates to his duties. It is no less dangerous than disgraceful to any community to have justices in its police courts, who have no adequate conceptions of what is meant in the law by committing a crime willfully, by premeditation, by malice aforethought, by sudden passion, by probable cause, by the right of self-defense, by overwhelming necessity, by conspiring together, by disorderly conduct, or vagrancy; who cannot define murder, or manslaughter, or larceny, or forgery, or desertion.

Not a day passes, I venture to say, in which ignorance in the justice does not release those who should be held and hold those who should be released. The counsel for the House of Refuge informs me that nearly a hundred inmates have been discharged in a single year by reason of the defective committals of Police Justices. The moment the law says to a justice, You need to know no law, the Justice says to the law, My will and my idea of policy are, then, the rules according to which I enter my judgments, open and shut the cells of my prison.

Let us, then, require that none but upright, well-instructed lawyers shall be police justices. Let them carry into their courts some ambition to deserve the respect of the profession to which they belong, and feel that they are under its observation and criticism. Let no one be allowed to practice before these Justices who is not qualified to practice in the higher courts. In that way a true reform will be inaugurated, and the career of barbarian discretion, general distrust, and partisan and personal favoritism will be arrested; and in no other way. Let any layman who wants to be a police justice be told to first study law until he can pass a respectable examination. It will be a lasting disgrace to any party to desire, and to any Reformer to consent, that uneducated men shall longer preside in these courts, in order that facility may be afforded to party hacks to rise to judicial station, and for party policy to usurp there the place of the law of the land. If this community had any just sense of what is required in these courts it would resent as an insult to itself any proposition to allow an uninstructed policeman, caucus demagogue, or partisan favorite to hold a seat there for a single day.

WHAT THE STATISTICS OF CRIME INDICATE.

Our vicious and defective system, and the worse administration, unlike the criminal records of better-governed cities, fail to supply any adequate statistics of crime or its punishment. In these particulars as well, the new law will work a great reform by enabling the people to know how every crime is punished and every prisoner is disposed of in these lower courts. Still there are some statistics, and they are full of interesting and alarming suggestions. If they do not actually prove, they go far to make probable, the worst that is generally believed of these tribunals.

The reports of the Board of Police tell us how many prisoners are annually taken before the police justices in the City of New-York. In 1867 there were 80,532. Of these 20,762 were arrested for disorderly conduct, 17,762 for intoxication, 1,121 for gambling, 131 for robbery, and 59 for murder. The others were distributed through all the grades and names of crime. Of the persons thus arrested, 58,943 were males, and the returns show that 48,207 of them were over twenty years of age. The number twenty-one years old and upward is not given; but making all reasonable deductions for those between twenty and twenty-one, we may assume that the number of those immoral, unscrupulous voters thus annually subjected to the discretion of partisan, uneducated judges is not less than 45,000, or more than a fourth of all the voters of the City! In view of such facts, ought we to be surprised at the low moral tone, the mercenary partisanship, and the stupendous frauds of our City elections? If it be said that some of these men are several times arrested, so that their aggregate number is less than 45,000, I fear it may be replied that many of them vote many times, so that their relative power in the canvass is far in excess of their numbers.

In 1868, the police reports show but 78,451 arrested and brought before these courts, and only 16,866 for disorderly conduct; and in 1869 only 72,368 brought there, with only 14,966 for disorderly conduct; but it would be a great mistake to assume that the City was becoming more orderly and law-abiding as we approached the saturnalia of municipal barbarism and depravity which produced the crisis of 1870. The deplorable facts are, as I believe, that the efficiency and fidelity of the Police Department itself was seriously impaired, so that arrests were less frequent at the very time that crimes of every grade were increasing. What are we to say, in presence of the known increase of murders in the City, of the facts that, while 78 are reported as arrested for that crime in 1868, and 57 in 1869, only 24 are reported as arrested for murder and homicide united in 1870? What of the facts that, while 1,121 gamblers were arrested in 1867, only 270 were arrested in 1870? What of the facts that, while 131 persons were arrested for robbery in 1867, 182 in 1868, 217 in 1869, only 19 were arrested in 1870—that year in which the Mayor became a member of the Board of Police, and the great officers of the City freely robbed its treasury, or allowed it to be robbed, of tens of millions?

But there is a secrecy and a dread more significant than facts. So long as we had a Metropolitan Board of Police—until the Police Department was made a portion of the partisan machinery for ruling the City—we had annual reports from that board which shed some light on its doings. But on the 5th of April, 1871, the curtain was drawn over the dangerous secrets and all the doings of the past year. Since that date no report of the Police Department has been made! A single meagre document, issued in April, 1871, for the year 1870, contains the only report made of that new and ominous City Police Department, which was a twin birth of the infamous Board of Audit. When the public will see another, no mortal can tell. I believe there are good men connected with that department; and that if they shall ever speak freely in regard to this bill, they will disclose facts and opinions, which, if uttered now, would give us great support.

Though, as I have said, no reports from the Police Justices give us in any year the secrets of the disposition made of the annual thousands adjudged there; though no official document tells us how many were arrested in 1871 or 1872, I have succeeded in finding some criminal statistics for 1871, that I regard as reliable, and which are fearful and suggestive in the highest degree. Public feeling was demanding vigor in the police department, and it was again exhibited in that year. No less than 84,514 prisoners were brought before our nine Police Justices in 1871, more than 9,300 to each justice—almost thirty to each justice for each day in the year, Sundays not excepted; and it ought to be remembered that these courts do the largest business on Sunday. Does it not require some knowledge to try thirty cases, involving personal liberty, every day the year round? But what was done with these 84,514 in 1871? Well, 27,761 were committed for examination. This "committed for examination" is an ominous phrase. The witnesses may be at hand when the prisoners were committed, and may never be again. It may be known how every male over twenty-one, so committed, voted or intends to vote. No man but a police justice is wise enough to say when the examinations will ever be made, if at all. Our new bill strikes at this abuse. No less than 25,814 of these prisoners were discharged summarily, so it would appear; 10,290 were bailed; of 4,541 no knowledge of the disposition can be gained; 725 were committed for trial; 2,316 were sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as to which more will be said; 3,345 were "not holden," but why I know not; 1,014 are admitted to have been fined, but I know not how many more; a few hundred were sent to various institutions; 584 are reported as "otherwise disposed of," and only eighty-two were "committed without bail." Can any man read such a record without feeling that independence of tenure, freedom from partisanship, accurate and ready learning, and high character are demanded on the bench when such multifarious and miscellaneous justice or injustice is administered? Can any citizen of New-York perceive without alarm that at least one out of every eleven of its entire population is annually dragged by its police officers as a criminal into the lowest courts—into such police courts as we have? I believe that search would be made in vain for so great a proportion of criminality in any other city of modern times.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The relation which the police justices sustain to the Court of Special Sessions is highly important. Certain of them may hold that court, and there they finally determine the cases of such minor offenders as before the committing police justices have elected to be tried by the police justices holding special sessions without a jury; for, in the Special Sessions there is no jury. No one will fail to perceive the great importance of legal learning, independence of tenure, and high character in justices who hold such a court. There is no other protection against partisan and personal favoritism. According to the statements of a pamphlet printed in the interests of the present justices last year, and which I presume has not overstated the facts, it appears that 5,117 criminals were finally tried before the single Court of Special Sessions in 1871, or more than fifteen trials and sentences for every secular day of the year. It may be taken for granted, I think, that no police justice holds any criminal who elects to be tried at Special Sessions, since, if the prisoner disliked the justices he would not so elect, unless he regards the evidence as at least very decisive; and yet, out of this number 614 were acquitted on the evidence, and 1,414 were discharged for want of evidence—that is, almost one-half of the whole number were set free.

It is no part of my purpose to speculate on these facts, or to explain, since I do not know how police justices can find it for their interest, year after year, to send the most expensive counsel here to argue in their behalf, and I therefore leave any one free to infer that it is only by reason of their regard for the general welfare.

THE POLICE JUSTICES AND THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

But there are some further statistics. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction make annual reports, and therein they give returns of the prisoners they receive from the several Police Courts. Like all our criminal statistics, these are too meager and confused to be satisfactory, if indeed they are expected to make the reader any wiser. I could not satisfy myself that anybody understood them. A few facts, however, are pretty clear. At the prison (Tombs) attached to the Police Court of the First District there were received in 1870, 30,271 prisoners, of which 2 were executed, 10,591 were discharged, (that is, about 30 each day of the year,) 14,776 were sent to Blackwell's Island, and 482 were sent to the State's Prison. As against 8,578 discharged from the Second District Prison, only 814 are reported as sent to Blackwell's Island, and none as sent to the State's Prison. As against 6,292 discharged from the Third District Prison, only six appear to have been sent to Blackwell's Island and none to the State's Prison, while as against 2,649 discharged from the Fourth District Prison, 120 were sent to Blackwell's Island, and none to the State's Prison. If these reports are unreliable or deceptive, it is certainly high time they are required to be made full and accurate; and if they are correct, they show the most disgraceful and suspicious disparity in the rules which govern the punishment and discharge of criminals in the different Police Courts. A corresponding irregularity appears in the reports of 1871. It is discouraging, not to say utterly humiliating, to go over the records of confusion, haste, and irregularity in dealing with our criminal classes, which these reports suggest. And inquiries, beyond the reports themselves, do not result more satisfactory. For example, I was assured by the highest authority that whole platoons of criminals are daily turned over, say from fifty to sixty a day, by the Police Justices, on a sort of general consignment from their courts to the Board of Charities and Correction. No trial or sentence takes place, not even the form of them; but whatever judgment is ever rendered, is rendered by an agent of that board, who goes among a miscellaneous crowd of prisoners, marking and labelling them for from three, five, ten days up to six months, for any of "the institutions," much as a shepherd would mark a flock of sheep for his pastures. The Police Justice only acts as an intermediary—a sort of broker in selections—between the police officer and the sentencing agent of the Charity and Correction Board. Was there ever a more convenient scheme for allowing the guilty desperado, the favored party bully and repeater, to escape with a few weeks of charitable detention. One would think that a corrupt Justice would not require a long time to make a fortune out of this business of selecting criminals for such easy punishments, or none at all. Nothing but angelic virtues in a Police Justice can be safely trusted with such temptations. It is far too great for ordinary mortals. But strange as it may seem, the memorable session of 1871 made a law for such wholesale consignments. It declares that "it shall be lawful for the commissions of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York, to commit to any of the institutions under their charge, other than penal, for a period not exceeding six months, any person or persons committed to their charge by the Police Magistrates of the City of New-York!" No more remarkable and demoralizing law than this was ever enacted in this State. Without any form of a trial, without the semblance of justice, without preserving any record or applying any discrimination of guilt or innocence, an arbitrary, uneducated, partisan Police Justice, may, under this law, annually send many thousands of both sexes, of every age and condition of life—and yearly tens of thousands whom the policemen had individually arrested and taken to these courts—are sent in herds to those commissioners, *by whose agent* they are sorted, labeled and parceled among the institutions under their control! Is it any wonder the lawless have no fear of the Police Courts? Should we be any longer surprised to hear the police officers declare that month after month they go on arresting and re-arresting the same hardened, audacious, unpunished thieves, burglars, gamblers, and rowdies! There never was such a judicial farce, such a disgraceful parody of the forms of law and the sanctities of justice. One of these commissioners assured me that *a single person had been committed to the Island more than one hundred times!* Thousands yearly go through the forms of being sent there for a few days in order to secure a new suit of clothes in which they speedily re-enter the ways of violence and the dens of vice, to be again arrested and "sent up" when their clothes are worn or pawned. If we can contrive and enforce no better system than this, every man of intelligence and wealth among us deserves to be sent to prison by an elected Police Justice, and to have his house occupied by one of these repeaters on the islands.

DISGRACEFUL TARDINESS IN OPENING THE COURTS.

Of the many abuses attending the low and lamentable administration in our Police Courts, I select that of tardiness and irregularity in opening them as a good illustration. No order, system, or certainty prevails. When a justice will come, and who will come, no one can tell. The theory of discarding all law, rules, and principles, and of acting on simple discretion absolutely prevails. To make sure of doing no injustice, I have lately visited again several of the Police Courts, Sunday morning as well as other mornings. They should be open by 7 or 7½ at the latest, but generally are not open before 9, and not very unfrequently until much later. At this season, a patrol of policemen go on duty at 12 o'clock at night, and remain until 6 of the morning. Then comes their period of rest after six hours of cold and exhausting walking and watching. But if they have any prisoners they must take them before the Police Justice, and remain with them until they are disposed of. This fact alone is sufficiently unfavorable to arrests. But when, to all unavoidable delays, there are added two or three hours of sitting on the benches, and in the vile atmosphere of a police court, waiting and hoping for the arrival of the Police Justice, we may feel sure the arrest made is repented of, and the resolution never to make another that can be avoided is formed. Never have I been more indignant than when waiting hour after hour, with twenty or thirty fatigued and sleepy, but stalwart, policemen, and, perhaps, twice as many prisoners—a motley and strange assortment of degraded humanity—for the arrival of one of these Police Justices, with a salary of $10,000 a year. And then the work of doing justice begins. Its only consolations are that it is brief. Fifty men, women, and children, arrested for all sorts of crimes, wearing every variety of rags and ruffles, fresh victims and hardened veterans of misfortune and vice, with faces expressive of all shades of crime, suffering, and despair, are remanded to the garrets and the gutters, are sent to the cells or to the "Institutions," in less than fifty minutes. It may be justice, it may be according to law, it may be we can live under it some years yet; but it seems to an inexperienced observer that nothing short of omniscient wisdom is equal to such dispatch, and that nothing but a miracle can save a people which consents to submit to it. If any man or woman wants a sensation that will last for a month—that will teach a new lesson in human character—I advise an attendance upon a "discharge of the watch" by certain police justices, on a Sunday morning. It is enough to make one resolve to emigrate to Timbuctoo.

THE FINES COLLECTED AND WHERE THEY GO.

When we reflect upon these huge annual armies of criminals—as numerous as the hosts on either side that contended at Gettysburg—which pass through the gates of these Police Courts; when we consider that nearly all of them may be fined from $1 upward, and believe that a great portion of them are fined; when we recall the 25,000 arrested for intoxication, all of whom are liable to be, and ought to be fined, and that they are as well able to pay a fine as a grog bill, we naturally inquire what becomes of the tens of thousands of dollars that are or should be collected as fines? We see no evidence that the police clerks or justices are too modest or too timid to make collections. As we look over the monthly pay-rolls, rendered to the Controller, from which we find that these justices and the servants of their courts, over and above the many police officers paid by the Police Board always in attendance, demand as salaries and have been paid each year, the sum of $205,688 56; we say, surely, this sum at least, was collected in fines, from that prodigious number of 84,514 persons, who passed the gates of these courts in 1871. Certainly, it must have been easy to get that amount from such a host, liable to imprisonment. It may have been easy enough, but it is not easy, it is utterly impossible, to find what became of the money, if it was collected. The money collected from all the 25,000 or more drunkards, should, by law, be paid the Charity Commissioners before mentioned, and all the rest of the fines to the Controller. I have a statement from each, and I now give the amounts of such payments. For the year from April 5, 1871, to April 5, 1872, the commissioners received as fines, $3,624 25; in the period from 1869 to 1872, inclusive, there was paid to the Controller, as fines, the sum of $678, and no more. The mere salary of the aforesaid Police Court officials, for those four years, was $820,752 44; and the number of persons liable to fine, brought as prisoners before these Police Courts in those years, was not less than 300,000! It hardly seems useful to further pursue our statistical inquiries, except to add that, when you ask a Police Justice how many prisoners are fined, how many released, how many held for examination and yet never examined, how many are bailed, what is the proportion of those who get free to those who get punished, what number are held for each of the several crimes for which they are arrested, and the like questions, he cannot tell you, but he half supposes, or fears, that the Board of Police may have some information of that sort. But when you go to that board, you find it has but poor means of gaining the facts; that it is not aided by the Police Justices, who are opposed to statistics, and that it is full of doubt and suspicion on the whole subject.

I have now, gentlemen of the committee, presented to your consideration, as well as I have been able, the reasons and the motives which have induced the people of New-York City to demand a reform in their Police Courts. I but declare their opinion and the simple facts, when I tell you that no other single subject of so much importance to the safety, morality, and prosperity of its people will come before you at this session. Nor will there be any upon which, among all honest and intelligent citizens, there is such unanimity of sentiment. The issue is between all such citizens, on one side, and the justices in office, their personal friends, and all those whose liberty and prosperity is identified with the perpetuity of existing abuses, on the other side. Not a single honest and disinterested human being has come forward to oppose this bill; not a single argument has been advanced to show that it is not in the interest of public economy, public morality, and public safety. No conscientious man dare affirm that. The result ought not to be doubtful or long delayed. That stern purpose of reform which struck down judicial pirates from high places, as sternly demands that the work of purification be extended upon the lowest planes of the judicial sphere. You have the power to advise it, and the legislative body to which you belong has the power and duty of consummating it. No individual of honorable ambition can afford to oppose, no party with honest aims or anything to lose in the future can afford to defeat this great measure of reform without giving reasons therefor better than any yet presented and more honorable than any the people are likely to surmise.

Mr. Eaton's speech was a logical argument and an earnest appeal in favor of the proposed bill, and made a strong impression on his numerous auditors.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE EDMONDS.

Ex-Judge Edmonds said that all the remarks of the last speaker on the pictures of wretchedness which our Police Courts presented, applied equally to criminal administration everywhere, and that New-York was not worse in this respect than other large cities. He argued that the Police Justices we had under the elective system were a great improvement on the men who sat in the same courts under the appointive system, previous to 1846, and that these courts, so far from showing any deterioration of late years had shown much improvement. He was of opinion that the proposed law was unconstitutional, but acknowledged that there had always been a doubt whether police justices were really Justices of the Peace, some courts having decided the question one way and some another. While this doubt continued it would work incalculable injury to the city to pass a law which would be questioned the moment a magistrate appointed under it committed a prisoner, and nothing would be certain in our criminal administration. While doubtful innovations of this charter were thrust upon the people, it looked as if there were "a nigger in the fence," and that this bill was intended, not so much to put in practice a new principle, as to put out of office a number of men who were not of the same political party as the ruling majority.

MR. SMITH'S REMARKS.

Mr. Henry Smith followed, and severely criticised the phraseology of the bill, declaring that it was at once indefinite and contradictory. He argued that police justices were distinctly declared by the statutes to have all the powers of Justices of the Peace, and of district justices, with the exception that they had not civil jurisdiction. They were officers that the Constitution and the statutes declared positively must be elective, and it was beyond the power of the Legislature to interfere with them in the manner proposed in the bill.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, James Duffy was tried for cutting James Tully on the the head with a pair of shears on the 25th of August last. The jury failed to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded. The case of James Cusick, "the Eighth Ward man-eater," was postponed until Wednesday next.

In Part II. Roger O'Neill pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months. James Fitzgerald pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to a like term of imprisonment. Wm. Hall was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for knocking a man's eye out with a tumbler.

LOUISIANA.

Warmoth Explains His Operations in Guillotining Secretaries of State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The last open session of the Committee on Privileges and Elections for the investigation of Louisiana affairs was held this morning.

Gov. Warmoth made a statement in the nature of sworn testimony concerning the appointment and removal of the various gentlemen who have figured as Secretaries of State in Louisiana during the past year. Mr. Bovee's removal was on account of the illegal promulgation by him of a law in relation to the Crescent City water-works. This law was passed just before the adjournment of the Legislature. The Governor kept the bill in his safe and notified Mr. Bovee in writing that he would not approve it. Mr. Bovee procured a copy of the bill as engrossed by the House, dissimilar in many respects from that officially sent to the Governor, and promulgated it in defiance of Gov. Warmoth's prohibition. These facts were certified to the Legislature when it next assembled, and the Legislature postponed action upon it until the next session. Mr. Bovee then brought suit for his office, and the Court, without touching the question of the Governor's power of removal, decided that Mr. Bovee was entitled to the office on the ground that the suspension could be made only until the Legislature had an opportunity to act, which opportunity had been neglected.

Mr. Ray claimed that the decision also overruled Warmoth's claim to the power of removal.

Gov. Warmoth then went over the removal of Herron on the ground of defalcation, as heretofore shown, and cited constitutional and statute law to establish the legality of his removal, and the fact that his term of office ended at the expiration of the session of the Legislature ending Nov. 1, 1872, and he was out of office as soon as his successor was appointed. His name does not appear on any returns of the Lynch board, but that of Bovee does. Mr. Bovee was not in office until the 6th of December, when he took possession under the protection of United States troops, and not by virtue of the decision of the courts. Besides, the returns of the Lynch board, signed by himself, show that he was a candidate for election to office at that election, and that therefore he acted on the board in defiance of the law disqualifying him from so acting under such circumstances. When Mr. Bovee was finally inducted into office by the action of the court it was because of the expiration of Mr. Herron's term. Jack Wharton was appointed Secretary of State Nov. 13, and qualified as such, and as a member of the Returning Board, on the 14th. He was recognized by Assistant Secretary of State Woodward. The books, &c., of the office were turned over to him at once, and he continued from that time to exercise the functions of office without force or violence until he was excluded therefrom and Mr. Bovee inducted by troops on the 6th of January.

In response to a question by Mr. Trumbull, Gov. Warmoth gave a detailed account of the organization of the Returning Board up to the time when Herron and Lynch took their departure. His recital coincided in every respect with the statements of Messrs. Wharton, Sheridan and Bragdon. No motion for the appointment of Longstreet and Hawkins was put, and no vote thereon was taken, as stated by Lynch.

Gov. Warmoth put in evidence six or eight affidavits, substantiating these facts, taken from the records of the Supreme Court, and which appear in the President's message on Louisiana affairs. After the organization of the board, the returns were opened, and the Assistant Secretary directed to employ clerks and complete the tabulation as soon as possible. The returns for members of the Legislature were promulgated by the De Ferret board, and upon those returns the Governor issued his proclamation declaring the result. The board was then enjoined by Dibble and by Durell, and made no further returns. The Governor cited laws sustaining these acts. He then turned his attention to the Eighth District Court. That court was established by act of Legislature in 1870, which provides that the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a judge and clerk to serve until the vacancy could be filled by a general election. Mr. Dibble was appointed judge, and his term expired when his successor was elected on Nov. 4, and Durell's election being conceded, even by Dibble, he, Warmoth, issued his commission, and he took and held possession of the bench until the Kellogg Legislature abolished the court, and during which time he was recognized as Judge by the Supreme Court in its punishing him for contempt in not issuing the order in the Bovee case, by reversing his decision in a suit under the election law, and in other instances he was recognized as Judge by the Kellogg Legislature, as by the act abolishing his court as the only means of getting rid of him. Warmoth again cited law to sustain his acts, and said that the Kellogg Legislature abolished the Seventh and Eighth District Courts to get rid of judges who had just been elected by 12,000 majority, and that Pinchback approved the act. McMillan remarked that this act had just been pronounced unconstitutional by a District Court of Louisiana. Warmoth cited a clause of the Louisiana Constitution which provides that no person holding office under the United States shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and said that Kellogg was United States Senator; Antoine, Lieutenant-Governor and Collector of Customs; Clinton, Auditor and Sub-Treasurer of the United States, and that nine members of the Kellogg Legislature held various Federal offices.

In answer to a question by Mr. McMillan, he testified that the returns produced by Southmayd and Mitchel were the official returns opened by him before the De Ferret board.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Governor was then cross-examined by Mr. Ray. Mr. Bovee laid a false statement of facts relating to the Crescent City Water-works bill before the Attorney-General, and upon them procured an opinion sustaining the promulgation. Upon presentation of a true statement by Gov. Warmoth, the Attorney-General delivered an opinion declaring Bovee's act illegal. This act was delivered to him at the same time with what was known as the Bartholomew bill, which he allowed Bovee to promulgate without his signature.

Mr. Ray—What authority had you to deliver it without your signature after the adjournment of the Legislature?

Gov. Warmoth answered that the promulgation was an act of the secretary. He had told him that he should neither sign nor veto it. Under the Constitution, if an act was illegally promulgated, it was void. Herron was United States Collector when appointed Secretary of State, and he resigned the former office.

Here arose a question as to the legality of Herron's removal for defalcation before the judgment of a court, and law was put in evidence to decide the point.

The Supreme Court had decided that Herron had no right to appoint an Assistant Secretary of State, but Woodward had acted continually under Herron, and was continued in office by Wharton. Witness knew Herron was a defaulter before he removed him, and loaned him $1,400 with which to settle his account, which he never did.

Mr. Ray—If you had not ascertained that Herron would not act with you on the Returning Board, would you have removed him on the ground that he was a defaulter?

Mr. Warmoth had no objection to giving a full explanation of the matter, but a similar question, put to Mr. Packard yesterday, had been ruled out.

Mr. Morton remarked that Warmoth had already said he removed Herron because of a conspiracy into which he had entered.

Mr. McMillan said he had examined the Lynch board returns, and found that they were signed by only one United States supervisor for the entire list of polls in the parish; that the returns of the United States supervisors are in many cases mere statements of votes cast for Republican candidates only, and that affidavits from parishes where frauds were alleged did not state that parties were prevented from voting on account of race, color, &c.

Mr. Morton—Oh, that is admitted. Witness had been informed by Lynch that in many instances the affidavits were not before his board, but that they were counted on a certificate of the clerk of the United States Court that a certain number were on file in his office. Affidavits from Caddo were, as a rule, in triplicate, and in many instances there were four copies. Mr. McMillan placed the returns in evidence to substantiate his statements.

At the request of Representative Boreman, he stated that several of the affidavits from Caddo purported to have been signed by parties whom Boreman knew had voted.

Mr. Ray submitted certain of the returns of the De Ferret board, wherein it was evident that the signatures of the Commissioners of Election were forgeries.

Mr. Morton then announced that the examination of witnesses was closed.

The Miners' Strike in the Mahoning Valley.

A convention of striking coal-miners was held in Youngstown, Ohio, on the 8th inst., and an address to the people of the State adopted, of which the following is the essential portion:

The strike grew out of a proposition on the part of the operators, on the 1st of January, to reduce the price of mining coal twenty cents per ton—a reduction we deemed unwarranted by the condition of the coal and iron markets. We were willing, and so notified the operators, that we would accept ten cents per ton reduction, or would submit the question to the decision of a board of arbitration, composed of disinterested parties. These propositions the operators peremptorily refused to entertain. The strike is the voluntary action of the miners of the Mahoning Valley. Neither threats nor intimations of violence ever have been, or ever will be, used to coerce the judgment or action of a single striking miner. We are law-abiding citizens, and value too dearly the privileges of American citizenship to resort to lawlessness. We deplore the pending troubles, and again to-day, by unanimous resolution, renew the proposition to the operators to submit the question in dispute to the judgment of disinterested men. The operators have refused in this struggle to meet us in the spirit of conciliation or compromise, replying to our overtures that we must accept the 20 cents reduction or not be allowed to work at all. Many of the operators, taking advantage of an odious statute, are making war on helpless women and children, and have already thrown a number of families into the street in the middle of a Winter unparalleled in severity, and have warned hundreds of others of a similar fate. Some of them have succeeded, by misrepresentation, in bringing a band of negroes (headed by an old slave-driver) from Virginia, to take the places of the striking miners. These poor deluded blacks were told that they were going to work in new coal mines, and they knew nothing of the cause or the existence of the strike until their arrival at the mines; and we feel well assured that now, when they know the real condition of matters, they will display manhood enough to refuse to work until the strike is settled.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

Minority Report of Messrs. Opdyke and Blumenthal.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The following is the minority report of Messrs. Opdyke and Blumenthal on the New-York Charter, reported in the Assembly to-day:

The undersigned respectfully dissent to the report of the Committee of this House on the Affairs of Cities upon the bill referred to them, entitled as now amended, "An Act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York." The main reasons for such dissent are succinctly as follows:

One objection we make to the Charter proposed by the Committee for the City of New-York, and one which alone would have compelled dissent from their report, would be found in section 25 of the bill. While this section provides that in the first instance the Mayor shall nominate to the Board of Aldermen the names of persons for the heads of departments, yet it provides that if the Aldermen do not confirm such nominations within the period of a few weeks, then the Mayor shall go into a joint convention with the Board of Aldermen and that the heads of departments shall be appointed by a majority vote in such joint convention. A tyro in legislation will perceive that this section substantially bestows upon the Aldermen the whole power of appointment, and that the Mayor has only the semblance of such power. This provision is an ominous, unprecedented, and, in fact, revolutionary one in its character. It is subversive of all known methods, and can find no sanction from experience, from public need, or from reason. It belittles the dignified office of Mayor of a great municipality. It mingles the executive power with the legislative in defiance of the teaching of all experience, and of the radical principles of free government everywhere. It abolishes a republican form of government to set up an oligarchy, as no one will pretend to defend the scheme in point of principle. If other motives have suggested its adoption they are not such as can claim the support of a wise and far-sighted statesmanship. Temporary expediency is an argument which often brings strong temptations. Indeed, a departure from recognized methods and from admitted principles, has taught Legislatures the danger of yielding to such temptations. In the second place, we dissent from the report of the committee because we can't favor the proposed charter as a whole. The entire frame-work of this charter is based upon the plan of instituting eleven separate executive departments of the Municipal Government, each of which is to be, in its own sphere, absolutely independent of all control on the part either of the Mayor or of the Common Council. The sole limit upon the powers of the head of these departments is a limit in regard to the aggregate amount of annual expenditure of money by each. To control this it is provided that a gross sum shall be annually estimated and appropriated for the expenditures of each department; not by the Common Council elected by the people, but by a majority vote of a Board of Apportionment, made up of the Mayor and two of the heads of departments. The total clerical expenses of the Common Council and of the Mayor's office, are in terms fixed by the charter itself. In addition to these eleven departments and the Board of Apportionment, there are provided a board of sinking fund commissioners, a board of commissioners of accounts, and a board of commissioners on street openings. The power to audit claims against the City is left solely to the head of the Finance Department. The power of the Mayor is limited to the appointment of his own clerks of one office, the commissioner of accounts of the editor of the City advertising sheet, with the right to make a minority of the Board of Apportionment and of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and of the street openings. He has, besides, a veto power of the ordinances of the Common Council, affecting streets, and concurrent power with the police to call out the militia in times of riot. Besides this, he can send messages to the Common Council, and consult with the heads of departments, but on what points, or with what practical result, we fail to see. The Common Council, as legislators, have power only over the paving, flagging, and regulation of the use of streets; the erection of fountains, for man and beast, and the inspecting of weights and measures. The extensive power given them as to appointments we have already commented upon. It will thus be seen that the Mayor is stripped of all executive power, and the Common Council of about all legislative powers. This naked recital is, perhaps, in itself the best statement of objections to the whole theory of the proposed charter. If experience in municipal government in this country and Europe has taught anything, it is that the executive power should be concentrated in one individual, and this power should be hampered with but very few restrictions. In this way a single officer can be held to a rigid accountability by the people, and the frequency of our elections affords ample opportunity for such a prompt reward or such a prompt rebuke of this officer as he may merit. It is also true that our municipal experience has taught the necessity of clothing the local legislative boards with ample powers; thus only can membership in such boards be made worthy of the ambition of the best men in the community, and thus only can the residents of cities be brought to appreciate the necessity of selecting good men for such offices. The charter now proposed utterly ignores this cardinal principle. It provides for eleven independent executives for the several administrative bureaus. It attempts to fulfill in itself all the legislative needs of the City for all time, and it recognizes in the most important bureau—that of Public Works—the necessity of a single head, but it ignores this necessity elsewhere. It recognizes the ability of the people to elect a trustworthy Board of Aldermen by giving to this board the important power of appointment, but fails to give them the usual powers of the office. To detect any wrong working of the complicated machinery thus provided, it embodies in minute detail a system of ingenious devices made up of suggestions from every quarter. The result may be creditable in point of perfection of mechanism but it can claim no other credit. Tried by the tests already stated it fails in every requirement of a municipal charter.

WM. S. OPDYKE.
FEB. 13, 1873. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL.

TWO SINGULAR ARRESTS.

Two Alleged Straw Bondsmen Walk Into the Meshes of the Law.

Yesterday afternoon, in the United States District-Attorney's office, Assistant District-Attorney Purdy was sitting in his room, when a man entered, who stated, after some circumlocution, that he wished to become surety for one Christopher Flood, who was arrested some time ago by the revenue officers for obstructing them in the seizure of an illicit still in Eleventh-avenue. The visitor said that his name was Patrick Lilly; that he had retired from the milk business with a competence; that he lived at College Point, Long Island, and that he owned a large amount of real estate, some of which was in this City, naming a house at the north-east corner of Hester and Eldridge streets, one on East Fourth-street, and others, worth at least $14,000 above incumbrances. The form was filled out and he signed his name, but when about to be sworn, the bondsman showed a singular reluctance and haste to get away. Mr. Purdy invited him to stay, and when he was informed that he had committed a felony, the prisoner admitted that his name was not Lilly but Maffit; that he lived in East Fifty-seventh street, and did not own a dollar's worth of real estate. Just at this stage a stranger entered, and the prisoner exclaimed, "Now it'll be all right; this man knows me." The stranger was informed of Maffit's pretensions, and declared that he was a man of property and all his assertions were true. Mr. Purdy asked the stranger's name, and he gave it as Philip Newman. By a singular coincidence Mr. Purdy had received a note from District-Attorney Phelps, across the way, cautioning the United States authorities against a fraudulent bondsman named Philip Newman, who answered the description of Mr. Purdy's visitor. This man was also arrested, and both prisoners sent to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of bail, which was fixed at $5,000 in one case and $2,000 in the other. Mr. Purdy has reason to think, he says, that both prisoners, who so fortunately walked into his hands, are straw bondsmen.

The Stokes Case—Judge Boardman's Decision not yet Received.

Neither Mr. Sparks, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, nor any of the officials of the District-Attorney's office, have any knowledge as to when Judge Boardman's decision upon the application for a stay in Stokes' case will arrive. Mr. Sparks, to whom it will probably be sent, received information that it would arrive last Tuesday, but nothing has been heard by him of the decision.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY.

Its Origin and History—Changes by the Church—Trade in Valentines.

In the days of ancient Rome the festival of the Lupercalia was celebrated with all its games, pastimes, and saturnalia on the ides of February. This festival was instituted in honor of Juno and Pan, the former deity being also named Februata, from which the present month derives its name. Among the many [illegible] observed on the occasion was one which is still practiced in every clime where floats the standard of Christianity. A box, or other suitable receptacle, was provided at some appointed place, and into it was put slips of papyrus or tablets with the names of eligible maidens written thereon. The young men then assembled and drew from its depository a slip or tablet, and the maiden whose name was thus drawn became the affianced of the happy youth. The same process was repeated by the ladies, the names of the men being substituted. It was considered a happy omen should a couple draw each other's names. The ancient Romans, like all primitive and pastoral nations, were close observers and imitators of nature, and the fact that at this season of the year the feathered tribe mated together may have originated the custom observed at the Lupercalia. In the reign of Claudius II. a violent persecution raged against the Christians; and death was the penalty for extending succor to any of the proscribed creed. St. Marius and family, and Valentine, a priest, who had helped the persecuted, were apprehended, and Valentine, refusing to renounce his faith, after being beaten with a club, was beheaded on the 14th February, about the year 270. The present Porta del Popoli, in Rome, was formerly called Porta Valentini, from a church built near it in commemoration of the saint, by Julius I. The honor of canonization was never conferred on Valentine, his martyrdom, according to the canons of the Church, having entitled him to that distinction and a place in the Roman calendar. When Rome came under the sway of the Papacy a number of the ancient festivals of the republican empire were retained and observed, but they were clothed in a new garb and attended with different surroundings. This [illegible] was the custom above referred to, as observed by ancient Rome on the feast of the Lupercalia, was continued under the Popes, but instead of being celebrated on the 15th, the anniversary of Valentine's death—the 14th was substituted. For centuries the day, under the name of "Valentine's Day," was devoted to the observance of the old Roman custom, slightly disguised under the vail thrown over it by the Church. In time "certain pastors of the Church" determined to interfere with the old rite, and "in order to abolish the heathen's lewd superstitious custom of drawing the names of girls in honor of their goddess Februata Juno, substituted the names of saints in billets given on that day." The saint whose name was drawn was adopted as the "patron" of [illegible] should study the life and endeavor to imitate the virtues of the "patron." The custom afterward resumed somewhat of its old form, and after the Reformation spread itself through Europe the practice as observed to-day was generally adopted with little or no modification. In England it must have assumed quite a fashionable shape, if we are to judge by what Shakespeare puts in the mouth of Ophelia:

Good morrow! 'tis St. Valentine's Day,
All in the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window,
To be your Valentine.
Then up he rose and donn'd his clothes,
And dupp'd the chamber door.

The observance of this old custom was seized on by the priesthood as a means of augmenting their revenues. [illegible] into closer intimacy [illegible] changed—a sort of [illegible] parties being eligible, and not [illegible] pediment existing. [illegible] The pontifical [illegible] proved too long a probation, [illegible] ly, there was "a rush [illegible]." The Church closed the [illegible] rich harvest was reaped [illegible].

The manufacture of valentines in this City is a source of great wealth to [illegible] hands of a few firms, whose head-quarters are in this City.

The valentine business commences in June or July, and continues until the 1st of March. There are but three manufacturers in this City, at various points along Nassau and Chatham streets. Outside of these three firms there are two in the entire country, and they are located at Worcester, Mass. These five firms supply the entire trade of the United States, and the profits are by no means inconsiderable. The work is principally done by girls. A dry, clear atmosphere is essential to the [illegible] ness, as it gives [illegible] finish so much admired in valentines of the more costly style. There are about 150 employed in the trade in this City, who receive wages which [illegible] ings derived from other [illegible]. But their work is not, of course, so heavy and wearing upon the system as in other pursuits. The preparation of the valentines for the market is completed by the first of September, at which time the manufacturers send out their "drummers;" and from the 1st of September up to St. Valentine's Day, orders are being continually received and filled, and the business is at its height. In the line of elaborate valentines there are but few new designs this year. Some of these are of a very gorgeous character, and command prices in keeping with their magnificence. The charge for very handsome specimens range from $5 to [illegible], the latter figure being of extreme beauty, but no extensive demand. The less elaborate samples recede in price from $2 down to five cents, while the comic class are to be had for a trifling sum. These are retail prices, and the profits to retail dealers run from one to 150 per cent. The wholesale dealers reap a corresponding harvest, and one may thus easily conjecture the original cost of manufacturing the stock.

The manufacturers state that for a few years past the demand for comic valentines has gradually decreased. The cause of this lies in the disposition hitherto manifested by designing men and rhymsters to descend to the level of grossness. Aside from the legitimate valentines, a comparatively large business is done in eulogistic and complimentary love tokens, penned in the neatest of chirography upon tinted, scented, and border-decorated note paper, and enclosed in a neat, but liberally embellished, envelope. Others are done in scrawling hands, upon common coarse foolscap paper often, and bear more pointed allusions to personal characteristics.

The trade in valentines this year is said to be very brisk, and country orders keep the manufacturers pretty busy. To whatever cause it may be attributed, the business this year has assumed a magnitude unprecedented for many years past.

The Scannel Trial—One More Juror Obtained.

The trial of John Scannel for the murder of Thomas Donohue was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Brady. Out of the 100 jurors summoned to attend only fifty-five presented themselves, and but one was selected to sit on the jury. The majority of persons subpoenaed had formed opinions which would prevent them from rendering an impartial verdict. Some were excused by the triers, others were challenged peremptorily, and a few were rejected for admitting themselves to be influenced by what Mr. Beach termed the "improper and illegal comments of the Press." The day's proceedings were of a most uninteresting character, and not a single incident occurred to divert attention from the stereotyped nature of the questions put to each juror. Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon not a single additional juror was obtained, and it was only about the time of the adjournment of the court, when the panel was exhausted, that the [illegible] juror was found. John L. Slingerland, [illegible] West Nineteenth-street, [illegible] having been approved of by the prosecution and defense, was sworn in [illegible]. The court then adjourned [illegible].

The Stolen Bonds of the Toledo, Canada Southern, and Detroit Railway.

The Toledo, Canada Southern, and Detroit Railway continued [illegible] the public against the purchase of [illegible] mortgage bonds of the company which were stolen from their office in [illegible] previous afternoon, [illegible] the attention of the [illegible] tions regarding the [illegible] other seized the property [illegible] seal of the company and [illegible] Secretary are lacking [illegible] renders them valueless. [illegible] stolen ones are not returned.

Sale of Oil-Paintings.

The collection of oil-paintings by native and foreign artists, for some time past on exhibition at Schenck's gallery, No. [illegible] Liberty street, was yesterday put up for sale. The prices realized in the [illegible] not represent the value of some of the works. In the afternoon more spirited competition was [illegible] excellent pictures were [illegible] varying from [illegible] "speculators" present [illegible] may account for the low [illegible] men having no professional [illegible] with, secured art treasures [illegible] less favorable circumstances [illegible] for double the figure paid.

"REFORMED" TAMMANY.

The Men Who are Engaged with Mr. S. J. Tilden in "Reconstructing" Tammany on an "Honest" Basis.

It is asserted that the Tammany General Committee for 1873 is an "anti-Tweed" body, and that the members of it were specially selected in the interest of reform. We give below a brief account of the majority of these "reformers," from which some idea may be obtained of the truth of the pretensions in regard to them. If they are of anti-Tweed complexion, it is simply because the "Boss" is now helpless for good or evil, and every rascal who for years acted with him, and shared in the general plunder, is anxious to get a cheap notoriety as a reformer by kicking the dead lion. Many of the old party hacks and ward politicians whose names appear on the list of the General Committee are too insignificant for notice. While Mr. Tilden, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Hewitt ostensibly govern Tammany, it will be seen that the numerical strength of the organization centres around Matthew T. Brennan and "Charley" Loew. Nearly every one of Brennan's deputy Sheriffs is on the General Committee; and Loew, through the patronage of the County Clerk's office, controls several districts of the City in which he personally scarcely ever appears. These men are keeping in the background at present, to allow Tammany to get on its legs again as a "reform" organization. At the proper time they will come forward, and openly dictate every nomination the party has to make.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Fox, Chairman of the delegation, and general manager of the district: an ex-Supervisor, who held office while some of the worst swindles of Tammany were perpetrated, and voted steadily for all the "jobs" which came before the Board. Member of the Tweed General Committee of 1870.

John Keran, his right-hand man and chief "worker," liquor-seller in Broad-street.

Jeremiah Kennefick, member of the Tweed Committee, and liquor-seller.

Michael Meehan, ditto.

James Sullivan, ditto.

Dennis Quinn, ditto, and Justice of the First District.

James Healy, member of the Tweed Committee.

John F. Berrigan, ditto, and liquor-seller in Hudson-street.

James P. Wilson, ditto, and liquor-seller in Greenwich-street.

William K. Shine, M. D. This gentleman's real name is Morris Shine; but he changed it on his arrival in this country. He is a thorough First Ward politician, was deputy Coroner under Coroner Flynn, and at one time was arrested and brought up for attempting to shoot his neighbor and rival, Dr. Merrill. At another time he was brought up for assaulting the same person.

Richard Enright, related by marriage to the above, and an old Ward politician. He is a leader in his district, and heads the party known as the "Enright faction." He is runner for the emigrant ships.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Timothy Brennan, School Commissioner, and brother of Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff. He runs the Second District in the interests of the Sheriff. Timothy Brennan is one of the "workers" of old Tammany, and was on the pay-roll for several sinecure offices. There is one feature in this man's career beside which all his political jobbery and corruption appears white as the driven snow. In the TIMES of Jan. 13, 1871, will be found an account of the arrest of a scoundrel named Simpson, and the seizure of the obscene books and prints which he earned his bread by selling. His store was a dingy hole in Centre-street, and his landlord was Timothy Brennan, School Commissioner. The rent which Simpson paid for this place was $45 per month, and when arrested (we quote from the report) "he declared in presence of Detective Van Buskirk that he did not fear the law, as his landlord, Mr. Timothy Brennan, would be obliged to see him through, as he got $45 per month for the store, double what he could have got from anyone else." After Simpson's first arrest he procured bail, through Brennan's influence, and resumed his business with increase boldness. It was shown in the proceedings against him that he carried on his trade by sending his wares among the public schools of the City; it was in the hands of school boys and girls that they were found by the complainants; and he paid school-boys to act as his agents in circulating the loathsome stuff. Mr. Timothy Brennan, School Commissioner, at a salary of $10,000 per year, was perfectly cognizant of this man's business. He had fixed Simpson's rent at a figure which no man occupying the store for any legitimate business could have paid; he not only allowed him to remain in the store after he had been indicted, and continued to receive the exorbitant rent for it, but he personally exerted his influence at the District-Attorney's office to get the man released, so that he might not lose so profitable a tenant. That store is in the possession of Simpson to this day, and, only a few weeks ago, one of Simpson's employes was arrested for the same offense as his master had been. Brennan now sits in the Board of School Commissioners, and decides on the books which shall be used in the public schools.

Martin J. Keese, Deputy Sheriff, and member of the Tweed General Committee. It was at a Tammany Convention last year that a political opponent charged Mr. Keese with bounty-jumping.

Wm. Walsh, keeper of a liquor-saloon in Fulton-street; in partnership with the well-known Tammany Ward politician, "Tony" Miller, and brother of the notorious pickpocket, "Fatty" Walsh. William also holds a sinecure clerkship in Tom Kivlin's Court.

Patrick Lysaght, Alderman; keeper of a liquor-saloon at the corner of Pearl and Centre streets, and member of the Tweed General Committee.

Dennis Burns, commonly known as "the member from Sligo." One of the best known of Tammany Ward politicians; a member of Assembly, elected by Brennan's influence, and sent to Albany to take care of Brennan's interests; member of the Tweed General Committee, and of every City organization which Tammany controlled. He and Brennan are coworkers under the present régime. Dennis holds a sinecure place in the County Clerk's office.

Thomas J. Nealis, member of the Tweed Committee, Clerk in the Board of Health.

Thomas D. Conroy, another member of the Tweed Committee.

James Conlan, liquor-seller, another member of the Tweed Committee.

Edward Henry, liquor-seller, another member of the Tweed Committee.

Jeremiah Murphy and William P. Kirk. These men were formerly School Trustees in the Fourth Ward, and were dismissed by the Board of Education, in May, 1864. The misconduct which provoked this dismissal was too heartless and base to be allowed to fall into oblivion. It appears from the printed report of the Committee of Investigation, appointed to inquire into the matter, that a "ring" was formed among the Trustees, and Murphy was Chairman of it. The object of the "ring" was to black-mail the female teachers. A large school was in course of erection at the time in Vanderwater-street, which when completed would call for new appointments at higher salaries of many of the teachers then in the Ward schools. The "ring" sent an "agent" of theirs to all the teachers, and to the houses of their parents, with instructions to offer these appointments to the highest bidders, and at the same time notify them that any teacher refusing to pay, would be summarily dismissed. In this way they wrung from the poor girls sums varying from $50 to $300, the demands being proportioned to the poverty of their families. Several of the teachers, distrusting the representations of the "agent," came to the Trustees, Murphy and Kirk, to inquire; and were in all cases advised by them to pay the demands. One poor, crippled girl, who appeared before the Investigating Committee on crutches, was compelled to pay $65 for a paltry position of $300 per year. Jeremiah Murphy's name appears constantly in Ward politics. He was a member of the Tweed General Committee, and is now an Assistant Alderman, to which position he was elected on the Tammany ticket. The convention which nominated him had for its Chairman Timothy Brennan, who was a member of the Board of Education which dismissed Murphy. Kirk keeps a low liquor-shop, No. 17 New-Bowery; Murphy is a butcher at No. 45 Cherry-street.

Jacob Koehler, Deputy-Sheriff, liquor-seller, member of the Tweed Committee.

Frank Murray, keeper of a sailors' shipping-office; one of that class which the United States Shipping law was passed to protect seamen from.

Maurice Scanlon, name does not appear in the Directory.

Thomas Casey, keeps a liquor-store.

John O'Neil, member of the Tweed Committee.

Patrick Campbell, saloon-keeper in Spring-street.

Patrick M. White, keeps a liquor-store in Prince-street.

James Dougherty, does the same in Mott-street.

Daniel O'Reilly, no occupation to speak of.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Edward J. Shandley is Chairman of this delegation. This Tammany Police Justice is notorious as one of the most corrupt of the crew which gathered round Tweed. He was the chief engineer of the great fraudulent naturalization paper scheme, about which there was a Congressional investigation in 1868. The testimony taken on that occasion showed the man to be one of the most unscrupulous of Tweed's tools, as he was certainly one of the last to be convinced that his master was really overthrown. It was after Tweed had been indicted, after a full exposure of him had been made, that Shandley got up a Tweed mass-meeting in Grand-street, at which he proposed some fulsome resolutions, eulogizing Tweed as an example of a great man pursued by the ingratitude and malignity of his enemies, and predicting his triumphant rise from all his troubles. Now that the logic of events has convinced even Shandley that the people will not always submit to be robbed, he comes out as an anti-Tweed reformer, and heads his delegation in the ranks of a "reformed" Tammany Hall. Turned out of the Tax Department for taking bribes; the position held by his brother.

Thomas Shiels, member of the Tweed Committee, keeper of a low corner liquor-store; ran for Alderman at the last election, when more ballots for him were found in the boxes than there were registered voters in the district.

John J. Blair, Fire Commissioner, member of the Tweed Committee, and a man who has made his living solely by politics. He has no other occupation, and never earned a dollar outside of political work.

Daniel O'Brien, member of the Tweed Committee.

R. S. Brassell, liquor-seller.

G. J. Brown, liquor-seller, and member of the Tweed Committee.

C. Lindeman, liquor-seller.

B. C. Ryan, clerk in Court of Special Sessions.

Edward Clarkson, liquor-seller, formerly a bounty broker.

James Heffernan, bar-tender, and member of the Tweed Committee.

Julius Stick, liquor-seller.

THIRD DISTRICT.

James Hayes, Chairman of the delegation, another old Tammany politician, as well known as a professional thief is to the Police. Formerly a Supervisor under Tammany, and a zealous leader in his district. Acted with Tweed and Co. from the very start of the Ring. When this man gained his victory over his district opponent at the last primary election, the "reformed" Tammany Convention went wild with enthusiasm.

Ambrose O'Neil, keeps a liquor-saloon in Mott-street.

Joseph Shannon, late Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, an old Tammany politician, and a man who has made his living out of the City since boyhood.

Diedrich Knabe, keeps a "gin-mill" at the corner of White and Centre streets.

Frank McKenna, keeper of another, in Mulberry-street, near Grand.

James Conlon, one of the numerous horde of Court "officers" who are trying vainly to get pay for their "services." He was a member of the Tweed Committee.

Charles M. Clancy, another old Tammany politician, and one of the minor leaders of the Tweed gang.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Nelson W. Young, Chairman of the delegation. Young rose into power on the shoulders of the "Working Men's Party." He was a fierce advocate of the rights of the laboring man, and having in this way obtained a large following, Mr. Tweed absorbed him, and the zealous advocate of labor sunk into the Tammany Coroner. He has never been forgiven by the party he deserted, and is regarded by the members of it as the merest political trickster.

Jacob Mohrman, liquor-seller in Spring-street.

Charles Suess, liquor-seller in Hudson-street.

James Fay, liquor-seller in West-street.

George W. Van Voorst, "exchange" [policy-shop] in South Fifth-avenue.

John Purcell, bar-keeper.

Henry A. Gumbleton, a deputy clerk in the County Clerk's office; his brother, James J., is a deputy sheriff, one of "Charley" Loew's men, and a member of the Tweed Committee.

Henry Hughes, liquor-seller, in Grand-street, ex-Alderman and member of the Tweed Committee. An old Tammany politician.

Thomas Nelligan, member of the Tweed Committee.

Edward M. Plum, another antiquated Tammany politician, generally known in his political circle as "Andrew Jackson Plum." He has a place in the County Clerk's office.

The names of Maurice Hart, Louis C. Bruns, Adrian J. Roberts, and John H. Statlander, which appear on the list of the delegation from the Fifth District, cannot be found in the Directory.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Chairman of this delegation is an individual by the name of Timothy J. Campbell. His gang is known in Albany as the Black Horse Cavalry. In fact, Campbell is "always looking for a bone."

William Clancy keeps a low liquor-saloon in Delancey-street; is one of the usual type of Tammany Ward politicians.

Michael Healy, ex-Alderman and another old Tammany war-horse.

Jacob Seebacher, ex-Assemblyman and ditto to the above. Both were members of the Tweed General Committee. Now a Deputy Sheriff.

Patrick J. McLaughlin, liquor-seller in Delancey-street; Ward politician, and member of the Tweed Committee.

Peter McAleer, liquor-seller in Delancey-street; Ward politician, and member of the Tweed Committee.

Matthew Patten, liquor-seller in Grand-street, and Deputy Sheriff.

Frederick Zimmer, saloon-keeper in Delancey-street.

The names of J. Carraher and Albert G. Bearup, which appear on the list of this delegation, cannot be found in the Directory.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James W. Fowler, Civil Justice in the Third District. A Ring politician of the meaner type; Street-opening Commissioner under Cardozo's appointment, and a general hanger-on for whatever scraps the dominant party may condescend to throw him. Member of the Tweed Committee.

John Hampson, liquor-seller and member of the Tweed Committee; holder of several sinecure offices under Tweed; general Tammany manager of the district, a notorious Ward politician.

Michael F. Dougherty, liquor-seller in Amity-street.

Patrick Reid, at one time bar-tender for Hampson; holder of several sinecure offices under Tweed, a repeater and organizer of repeating gangs.

Martin T. McMahon, a lawyer without practice, and a Ward politician. He ran for some office at the last election, withdrew at the last moment in favor of his opponent, and was immediately after rewarded with a place in the Tax Commissioner's office, which he now holds.

James W. Collier, liquor-seller in Broadway.

Charles Golden, liquor-seller in Houston-street.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Hulet Odell, member of the Tweed General Committee, and rowdyish in his instincts.

August Braun, liquor-seller in Orchard-street, and member of the Tweed Committee.

James Corr, liquor-seller in Stanton-street.

Martin Nidig, liquor-seller in Hester-street.

John Kuntz, liquor-seller in Stanton-street.

William Campbell, liquor-seller in Hester-street.

Robert Delacy, liquor-seller in Stanton-street.

Thomas Dolan, liquor-seller in Ludlow-street.

Matthew McSherry, policeman.

Stephen Mott, keeper of an oyster-saloon in the Bowery.

The names of Albertus Wood, Edward D. Gale, Henry Seigel, Louis Kransholdt, Julius Folk, James Durning, J. W. Reppenhagen, and Louis Weisenseth, which appear on the list of this delegation, cannot be found in the Directory.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Philip L. Hoffman, clerk in City Hall.

John T. Ryan, clerk; member of the Tweed Committee.

Charles McInargy, no occupation, so far as can be ascertained.

William H. Carroll, deputy sheriff, and liquor-seller in Hudson-street.

Dearborn G. Piper, liquor-seller in Bleecker-street; ran for Assistant Alderman in 1871, and was defeated; a Ward politician.

TENTH DISTRICT.

John Zehn, clerk; member of the Tweed General Committee.

Charles McNulty, liquor-seller in the Bowery.

John J. Dymond, clerk to Police Justice Scott, and a clerk in Tweed's office besides.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Hon. John Morrissey is Chairman of the delegation from this district.

With this gentleman are intimately associated, as members of the same Delegation, Mr. Augustus Schell, Mr. Horace F. Clark, Mr. Louis Lorrillard, Gen. F. B. Spinola, [who has no residence,] whose acquaintance with the more intricate operations of legislation, generally known as "lobbying," is extremely wide and varied; Mr. Michael Shaughnessy; Mr. Michael Dougherty, who keeps a liquor-shop.

Peter Trainer and Thomas Dunlop, also members of this delegation, are well known in the ranks of old Tammany, and were members of the Tweed Committee.

Henry Ford, an old gambler and liquor-seller. Holds a sinecure somewhere.

Richard C. Fellows, ex-Assistant District-Attorney, formerly a Colonel in the Confederate Army, and always an earnest supporter of Tweed.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Henry Woltman, ex-Coroner, heads the delegation from this district. He is a well-known old Tammany politician, and, being a German, claims to represent the German element of the Democracy. Few men have been more intimately associated with every rascality of the Tweed party than Coroner Woltman; he is thoroughly identified with that party, and when he ran for Senator, in the Fall of 1871, the rising tide of Reform swept him away, and he scarcely polled enough votes to know he was running. At the last election he ran on the "reformed" Tammany ticket for Coroner, and was again completely beaten.

Joseph Koch, Civil Justice, another old Tammany politician and office-holder; member of the Tweed Committee, and one of the lesser lights of Tammany.

John E. White. Mr. White has always acted with the Tammany party, and was a member of the Tweed Committee.

Thomas F. Daly, Samuel S. Acker, William W. Cook, members of the Tweed Committee.

Aaron Aarons, City Court Marshal.

Patrick Keenan, liquor-seller in Avenue B, and one of the Tammany Assistant Aldermen.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas E. Ledwith is Chairman of this Delegation. The Tammany Police Judge, who deserted his party and went over to the Young Democracy, and then, on the eve of one of the most important elections ever held in this city, deserted that party for the bribe which Tweed contemptuously offered him.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

James E. Coulter heads the delegation from this district. This gentleman is the notorious Police Justice of the Seventh District, who secured his election to that office, in 1870, by manipulating the returns in Lovejoy's Hotel, with Dan Noble, Reddy the Blacksmith, and others. The well-known case of Murray *vs.* Coulter gives some interesting facts in this man's history. It will be remembered that Coulter, finding himself defeated, took the returns, some days after the election, to Lovejoy's, and with the aid of a few choice spirits of the same stamp as himself, burned the original papers, and made out counterfeits, by which he was declared legally elected. Murray brought suit against him, and Coulter narrowly escaped State Prison, through a disagreement of the jury on technical points. He now sits on the Magisterial bench, and administers "justice" in a way which frequently astonishes those who witness it. Attendance on Justice Coulter's Court would speedily convince the most skeptical that no department of the City Government would better bear reforming than the Police Courts.

Nicholas Seagrist, an old Tammany politician, ex-Alderman, and the butt of his political comrades.

George W. Plunkitt, ex-Alderman, and a Tammany politician of long standing. If the ex-Alderman requires any information in regard to pavement jobs he can have it on application.

Thomas Higgins, Charles Feltner, Francis Blessing, John Makewen, James O'Brian, members of the Tweed Committee. Higgins is a clerk in the Superior Court, appointed on Sweeny's recommendation.

Jerome Buck, one of Barnard's favorite referees. A well-known member of the firm of Tweed & Co.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

The name of the able and upright gentleman who heads the delegation from this district—Mr. John Kelly—is sufficient guarantee for the respectability of the names which follow his. Only one among the numerous members of the delegation was a member of the General Committee of 1870. It is an instance of the high esteem in which Mr. Kelly is held, that the mere fact of his temporarily occupying a prominent place in the Tammany organization, leads a large number of people to believe that that body, as now constituted, is really acting in the interests of Reform and pure government. It will be seen, however, that in this, as in other cases, one swallow does not make a Summer, nor can one such gentleman as Mr. Kelly make Tammany Hall anything but the corrupt corporation of politicians it has always been.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas McSpedon is Chairman of this delegation. Mr. McSpedon is the City Fire-Marshal, who recently astonished the engineering world with his discoveries of the properties of superheated steam. It is no small honor to take rank among the great inventors and discoverers of the age, and doubtless the Fire-Marshal feels more pride in his scientific discoveries, than in any of his political triumphs, even to that last and greatest, the Chairmanship of the Twenty-first District delegation.

Mistaken Identity.

M. Paul Féval's novel *La Rue de Jérusalem* has given rise, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to a somewhat peculiar trial, which has just terminated to his advantage. In this work he depicts the exploits of a corporation of thieves known by the title of "Les Habits Noirs," and composed of young men of good family, who commit their crimes with a tact and delicacy which conciliates even their victims. They discover that there lives in the Department of the Orne a widow lady of immense wealth, called "La Goret," who is of very miserly habits—so much so that she mutilates her son so as to avoid having to find a substitute for him in the army—but who is firmly convinced that Louis XVII. is still alive. M. Féval describes her as being a woman of humble origin, who had married a man whose fortune she had concealed as long as possible, and when the fact of her wealth became known through some measure taken by the Minister of Finance, was building a large country house in her native department, and still exercising the closest economy. The novel goes on to describe the steps taken by the band of "Les Habits Noirs," to circumvent Mme. La Goret, who is finally made to die of a stroke of apoplexy, brought on by sheer joy, when the swindler, who represents himself as the eldest son of Louis XVII., promises to marry her, and so make her Queen of France. This book created a great scandal in Normandy, for it so happened that M. Féval had portrayed, unintentionally, no doubt, a widow lady, Mme. Goupil, who inhabits the same village as La Goret of the novel, who possesses the same fortune, has also a son exempt from military service, and is reputed to be very parsimonious. The resemblance was so marked that Mme. Goupil's family applied to the Court for the suppression of those passages in M. Féval's work which seem to refer to her, upon the ground that, inasmuch as they contain a modicum of truth, the other and more injurious passages will also be believed by readers. In spite, however, of Maître Lachaud's eloquent arguments that the author must have based his character of La Goret upon what he had picked up in the neighborhood of La Ferté-Macé concerning Mme. Goupil, the Court of Appeal has refused to disturb the judgment of the civil tribunal, which decided that she had no ground of complaint, and that M. Féval had not intended to caricature her.

Presentation of a Portrait of Washington to Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 12.

The State Library, yesterday, received what it had long lacked, a good portrait of the Father of His Country. And this portrait is the more valuable from the fact that it was undoubtedly painted by Gilbert Stuart himself. It is said that Stuart painted but three portraits of Washington from sittings, and that he destroyed one of these. Of the remaining two, one is in the Athenæum at Boston, and the other, originally painted for the Marquis of Landsdowne, is in some European gallery. But Stuart made several faithful copies of these, and one of the copies made by Stuart was, yesterday, deposited in the State Library. Stuart gave this portrait at his death to his pupil, the painter Dunlap. It was then incomplete as to the details of the costume only, and these Dunlap skillfully filled in. But the face, the likeness itself, is the untouched work of Gilbert Stuart. Mr. Dunlap presented the portrait to Mr. Thomas Williamson, formerly cashier of the Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk, and a member of his family, Mrs. G. G. Williamson, of this city, has placed it for preservation in the library. It is a fine painting, and those who are competent to decide pronounce it an excellent likeness of George Washington. It has suffered some from the accidents of time, and needs cleaning, retouching, and reframing, and we trust that it may receive all these promptly.

CENTRAL PARK.

Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.

The smaller parks, save Union-square, presenting no special subjects of interest, the report of the Board of Commissioners is principally devoted to Central Park. Union-square being within itself an element in the general plan of the City, is only notable from its being in conjunction with several important thoroughfares. It is interesting to know that it is passed through daily by about 200,000 persons; of these, 175,000 follow the streets and sidewalks, and of the comparatively small number who walk through the pleasure grounds, more than ninety-six per cent. in pleasant Summer weather do so at the most rapid walk, generally taking the shortest available course. Apparently grateful even for this slight recognition of a cool shady spot in the heats of August, the Commissioners design replanting Union-square with trees of a larger size, and of removing the smaller and more fragile sorts, with which they state all the smaller parks are at present too much encumbered.

Perhaps the most interesting record kept in regard to Central Park is that of the visitors, which is of great significance. That large part of the people of the City to whom the Park offers a chance of recreation, cannot ordinarily leave their daily tasks at the earliest before 4 or 5 o'clock. A visit to the Park usually involves two trips in the cars, the majority coming south of Twenty-fifth-street, which must occupy fully an hour. So defective is our City travel that Mr. Olmsted is forced to admit that the pleasure of a short visit to the Park, especially in the latter part of a hot Summer's day, does not often compensate for the fatigue and discomfort it involves. He therefore argues, that as yet, the majority of those who frequent the Park must be people in comfortable circumstances. In addition to this, excepting on Sunday and Saturday afternoons and holidays, the number of residents of the City who come to the Park in carriages is larger than of those who come by street-cars or on foot. The value which the mass of the community find in the Park is therefore to be seen mainly in its use on other than working days. The number of visits to Central Park in 1871 was over 10,000,000, perhaps 30,000 a day, which is twenty-three per cent. larger than in any former year. Throwing out extraordinary occasions, such as Sundays, holidays, concert days, the average number of visits made daily was about 9,000, and of visits in carriages and on horseback 14,000. The whole number of visits then, under ordinary circumstances, on other days than Sundays, holidays, and concert days, being on an average about 23,000. Of this number, women and girls, in fair weather, are estimated at forty per cent. Of course, on Sundays and holidays the chances of a wetting diminish greatly the attendance, the returns varying from 1,100 on an inclement day, to 109,000 on a pleasant September day. The largest number of men, women, and children, rich and poor, to be found in the Park during the week, at any season, will, if the weather is not unfavorable, commonly be about an hour before sunset, or in Winter somewhat earlier. On Sunday, if the weather is fine, there are nearly four times as many visitors on foot, and nearly twice as many in carriages, as on ordinary week-days. On concert days 30,000 is a fair computation; on other days 25,000. The conduct of visitors, though not taking, as yet, any such form as to be a cause of positive grievance to the Commissioners, yet seems to have given rise to more solicitude of late than in former years. The Commissioners state that the pilfering of plants, flowers, and other small matters, has been a growing evil, and accordingly there has been a great increase in the number of arrests made. In 1868, the proportion of arrests to the whole number of visitors was 1 99-100 to 100,000; in 1869, only 1 6-100; but in the last year, it reached 4 57-100.

It is not believed that offenses, though more common, have increased in the ratio thus indicated, but that the police force had been more ready to make use of occasions justifying arrests. Among the 489 cases of arrests, are 29 for fast driving, 55 for breaking shrubs, and 11 for thieving, which, regarded as offenses having mainly to do with the park jurisdiction, is, we think, exceedingly small.

The cost of the police force has naturally increased with the number of visitors, and from $10,481 60 expended for this purpose in 1858, we have got to the handsome sum of $148,013 93 for present services. Besides the health-giving character of the Park, statistics of which are impossible, many useful lessons of arboriculture have been taught by it. The season of 1871 was one exceedingly prejudicial to the life of trees. The Park was a sufferer to the amount of 7,853 trees, which were killed. The action of the weather seemed to have been peculiar to some extent, such species as heretofore had been considered perfectly hardy, having been seriously affected, while some few regarded as tender, and usually protected during the Winter, having been found when wholly exposed to have escaped uninjured. Thus the hemlock spruce, (*abies cana densis*,) the American arborvitæ, (*thuga occidentalis*,) the American red bud, (*cercis Canadensis*,) trees which grow naturally in Canada, suffered greatly, and others from Alaska, Siberia, and Norway fared badly, while numerous species originating in California, Japan, Africa, and Western Asia—trees of special and valuable landscape qualities—suffered no ill consequences.

In regard to another subject, that of concrete pavements, the result arrived at from the use of them has been in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Laid in 1871, various compositions and processes were employed, all of which were expected to be improvements upon the ordinary stone and gravel roads and walks previously used. The surface of all of them at the end of a year was found to have been disintegrated, requiring either positive reconstruction or large repair. The Commissioners seem to incline, however, toward the concrete pavements, with lime or cement as a basis, and to put aside the bituminous pavements. But they positively state that "thus far it must be admitted that no satisfactory roads or walks for pleasure-grounds have been found less expensive in original construction or in maintenance than those originally laid from twelve to fourteen years ago on the Central Park, and which were composed solely of broken stone and gravel." In dividing the work, which has been in progress since 1857, two natural distinctions have been made, one comprehending changes in the surface of the ground and the production of landscape effects, the other limited to the formation of various structures in in stone, brick, concrete and metal. Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux very pertinently state that the value receivable for the first will only be fully known and appreciated after years of careful culture, and, for the present, few City-bred men can be expected to fully understand wherein the value is to consist. Structures in masonry, on the other hand, often reveal their full design the moment the builders' scaffolds are removed. From this it has followed that "the brick, stone, and iron parts of the Park have thus assumed an importance in comparison with its landscape elements, somewhat analogous to that of the solid walls of a public building in comparison with its plaster, paint, frescoes, hangings, and furniture."

The objects to be obtained in the construction of a park have a double aim. One purely physical, and the other mental. One directed to the giving of a pure and wholesome air; the other to secure the antithesis of objects of vision to those of the streets and houses, which should act remedially—by impressions in the mind and suggestions to the imagination. Of course, the attainment of the first presents physical difficulties only, which can be more or less rapidly accomplished, while the latter intended to act on human impressions, is much the more troublesome, requiring longer periods of time to effect. It is true that the architectural features of the Park are numerous and costly; from this fact public attention is fixed more strongly on them, and an impression is sometimes felt that the interest of the Park so far presented is to be found largely in this class of its works. That certain strong architectural elements in the design of the Central Park were necessary, is evident from the fact that accommodation was required in this particular ground, for the time when it should be the centre of a City of many millions of inhabitants; but they are declared in the report to be not even secondary to the grand features of the Park, which, without the least desire to be considered as an "architectural garden," is to combine within itself all those refreshing and lasting elements which can only be found in natural landscape. An amusing portion of the report is on the efforts made by those ignorant of the plans of the original designers, to subvert the purposes for which the Park is intended. Among them may be stated a grave proposition that it should be used as a place of burial for the distinguished dead of the City; that religious sects should build places of worship there; that it should hold within its grounds a people's cathedral, in which all sects should unite in a common litany; that it should be an exhibition and advertisement place for all the goods for sale in the City. Its use, or part of its grounds, have been asked for horse-races, for steeple-races, for experiments with sundry new machines, for the sale of various wares, for popular meetings, for itinerant preaching, and for distributing controversial tracts.

Of course, with the present condition of the Park, some ideas of its future are presented. As population enlarges and lodges nearer to the Park, those who resort there on foot will, in time, increase much more rapidly than those who come in carriages. The time may come, even, when another fashionable resort, now unthought of, may supersede it; but, unless greatly mutilated or mismanaged, the Commissioners think that in no other grounds save the park can there be offered any comparable degree of simple rural effects. This special quality of value, then, in the Central Park—that of affording ample room for foot-passengers—ought to be carefully guarded, and any disposition to extend or widen the wheel-ways should never be allowed.

Although not so stated, either by the Commissioners or by the landscape architects, we are inclined to think that the menagerie at the Central Park does not meet their approval. If sheep and cows may be considered as integral parts of the landscape, a camel or an elephant in these latitudes is certainly abnormal to any ideas of rural felicity. A swan or a duck may be pretty in the lake, but an ostrich in a field is rather in the way than otherwise, and must mar the general plan of unity. It certainly does not enter into the province of Prospect Park to be either an acclimation garden or a menagerie. There should be public spirit enough in New-York to found institutions of this special character, which would suffice for the purposes of instruction and amusement. Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux declare that the time must soon come, when, if the Park proper is left open at night, it will be impossible by any practicable force of police to prevent the occurrence of frequent crimes and gross outrages upon it. The attempt recently projected to light it with gas, while the cost in original outlay and continuous expense would be very great, could not possibly make it a safe or decent place or resort at night. The difficulty of closing or cleaning it will increase the longer it is left open after dark. It can hardly be closed, however, at least to carriages, until the adjoining avenues are made ready for use. In the conclusion of the report it is stated that "the increased value of life in this City, which has been thought to be promised in the Park, and the expectations of trade, population, and wealth to be held and attracted to it, returns more to the City Treasury, through its effect on the value of real estate, than the cost of acquiring the Park, as it now stands, has taken from it. It is quite possible that a large additional outlay may be made on the Park, with the eventual result of abating and disappointing the expectations which have been formed of it. On the other hand, not only may the highest estimates hitherto entertained of its value be realized, but by well-directed outlay, they may, profitably, be very much enlarged."

THE LOSS OF THE ERIE.

Full Particulars of the Disaster—The Story as Told by the Captain.

The bark Polly Lewis, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Pernambuco, via Yokohama, brought among her passengers Mr. Henry Johnson, late second officer of the steamship Erie, and by the same vessel the owners of the former, the United States and Brazil Mail Company, received a letter from Capt. E. L. Tinkelpaugh, containing full particulars of the burning of the vessel. The following is the Captain's story:

The Erie, with seventy-five men as crew and twenty-nine passengers, including a lady and child, sailed from Pernambuco for St. Thomas, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 1. We steamed along the coast, keeping land well in sight all the afternoon. At 10 o'clock at night, the chief engineer and some of the crew observed smoke issuing from below. The fact was at once reported to me, and the fire apparatus got ready. The smoke was now coming from the starboard side, a little forward of the galley, and flames were visible through the glass of the ventilating shutters in the lower part of the original deck-house. Four streams of water from the steam and deck pumps were at once got to bear on the fire, and until 11 P. M. we thought we were gaining on it. The first officer was engaged in getting the boats ready for lowering, but every one else was employed against the fire. At 11¾ the flames suddenly burst out from the ice-house, forward from the pantry, and on both sides of the ship. We were now cut off in the centre of the vessel, and orders were at once given for all hands to take to the boats, eight in number, which had been lowered and were in readiness. At midnight, all being safely embarked, we pushed off, and laid at some distance from the vessel. The latter continued to burn, and at 1 o'clock the masts fell, but the hull held out and continued to burn until the morning. At daybreak we started for shore, twelve miles distant, and all reached the land in safety at 8½ A. M. Thence we walked overland to Parahiba, a little further down the coast, and were carried on to Pernambuco next day, Jan. 3. In the hurry of fighting the fire and leaving the ship we were unable to save anything but a bag of specie for Para and 100 sovereigns, the mails and cargo going down with the ship. The officers and crew behaved bravely, and worked to the utmost to save the ship; they lost all their effects. I purpose sending Dr. Russel to Europe by the French steamer on the 9th inst., and he will telegraph you fuller details. The passengers are all well, and will be carried to their several destinations by the next steamer of this line, due at New-York Feb. 20.

Mr. Johnson's statement confirms the above in every detail. No cause is assigned for the fire, although it is certain that it originated in the centre of the hold.

The Late Mrs. John J. Crittenden.

In announcing the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of the late Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, the St. Louis *Republican* says:

Among the distinguished women who have adorned American society, Mrs. Crittenden has for forty years occupied the very first rank; and has been as well known and as much admired and beloved in New-York and Washington Cities, as in this, the home of her early adoption. She first married, in 1828, Dr. Daniel P. Wilcox, a cultivated and successful physician residing in Columbia, Mo., who died in 1831, a member of the State Legislature. In the Fall of 1838 she married Gen. Wm. H. Ashley, the sole representative of the State in the United States House of Representatives. Gen. Ashley was distinguished for ability, enterprise, manliness, and true dignity of character; his name is so thoroughly associated with the early history of Missouri, and the far West, from his connection with the American Fur Company, that it is only necessary to mention it to recall the high position he occupied until his death, which occurred in 1838.

The subject of this notice, both as the wife and widow of Gen. Ashley, attracted the admiration and love of all classes of Washington society, then representing the highest type of our social life. The Washington *debutantes* of that period, now the elegant matrons of almost every State, still revere the memory of one who was then in the plenitude of her grace, beauty, and loveliness. As eminent as she was for personal attractions and mental endowments, her exquisite tact and kindness of heart endeared her to all who came within their magnetic influences. She has never been known to speak unkindly to or of any person. In 1853 Mrs. Ashley married Mr. Crittenden, then Attorney-General of the United States under Mr. Fillmore, and continued to attend her husband during his services in Congress, almost without intermission, until his death in 1863. During the early period of the war her signal discretion, excellent judgment, and kind motives made her the ornament, as she was the pride, of his public career during the most anxious and responsible period of his long public life. In 1865 Mrs. Crittenden removed to New-York City, where a refined and elegant hospitality crowned the evening of her life, and made her the centre of a large circle of devoted friends. Scarcely three months have elapsed since she returned to St. Louis, and died on the 8th inst., at the age of sixty-eight, leaving two children, Mrs. Andrew M. Kinley and Mrs. E. C. Cabell.

A Little Boy Shot while Playing Indian.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 6.

Yesterday afternoon, a little boy about six years of age, named Robert Green, son of Mr. Edward Green, of No. 226 Monroe-street, was shot by another boy, about seven years old, named Fred Winner, of No. 228 same street. Fred had been confined to the house for some days with the mumps, and to amuse him a number of his little playmates gathered in front of the house and engaged in playing "Indian." After a time, Fred appeared at the front window, with an old pistol, which for a time added much to the enjoyment of the game. Finally Master Fred concluded to frighten his playmates by snapping it at them. This he did twice, and the third time the pistol, which was loaded with shot, went off, and the contents were lodged in the face and head of young Green. He fell, and was for a time insensible. A doctor was immediately summoned, who extracted such shot as lay near the surface. At a late hour last night the boy was suffering terribly, but is not dangerously injured. It is feared, however, that the muscles of one eye are cut.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

Changes in the Service During the Year 1872.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

The Army Register for 1873 has been issued, and records the following changes in the Army during the last year:

Resigned—Capts. Charles W. Thomas, James C. Hunt, Alexander H. Clarke, Samuel M. Robbins, Edward C. Boynton, Joseph B. Rife, Seth Bonney, Henry Clayton, William D. Fuller; First Lieuts. John D. Myricke, Jared L. Rathbone, Thomas H. B. Counselman, Eugene P. Murphy, Richard C. Churchill, Samuel W. Bonsall, George Atcheson, William V. Spencer, Eugene H. Townsend, James Joyce, Oliver Wetmore, Jr.; Second Lieuts. James R. Wasson, Clinton H. Tibbetts, Edward C. Egerton, Frank W. Russell, Thomas J. March, James A. Dennison, Robert N. Price, Charles W. Burrows, John S. McEwen, Winfield S. Chaplin, Loyall Farragut, John C. Bateman, Charles E. Campbell, John J. Lambert, Overton Carr, Jr., William W. Wood, Edwin Turbock, Thomas J. Fisher; Assistant-Surgeon Edward Cowles, Post Chaplain Thomas W. Haskins, Chaplain D. Eglinton Barr—41.

Commissions Vacated by New Appointment—By Col. Benjamin Alvord, Pay-master-General, his commission as Pay-master; by Col. Langdon C. Easton, Assistant Quarter-master General, his commission as Deputy Quarter-master General; by Col. Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quarter-master-General, his commission as Deputy Quarter-master General; by Lieut.-Col. Alexander Montgomery, Deputy Quarter-master General, his commission as Quarter-master; by Lieut.-Col. Tredwell Moore, Deputy Quarter-master-General, his commission as Quarter-master; by Lieut.-Col. Heyatt C. Ransom, Deputy Quarter-master General, his commission as Quarter-master; by Lieut.-Col. Asher R. Eddy, Deputy Quarter-master General, his commission as Quarter-master; by Lieut.-Col. Rufus Saxton, Deputy Quarter-master-General, his commission as Quarter-master; by Lieut.-Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, his commission as Assistant Medical Purveyor; by Major William Myers, Quarter-master, his commission as Assistant Quarter-master; by Major Herbert E. Enos, Quarter-master, his commission as Assistant Quarter-master; by Major Benjamin C. Card, Quarter-master, his commission as Assistant Quarter-master—12.

Canceled—The promotion of First Lieut. Henry M. Humphreys, to be captain; the promotion of Second Lieut. John W. Bean, to be first lieutenant; the promotion of Second Lieut. John Little, to be first lieutenant—3.

Died—Major-Gen. Henry W. Halleck, Major-Gen. George G. Meade, Col. Gudivus Loomis, Col. Sylvanus Thayer, Col. Hartman Bache, Lieut.-Col. John C. McFerran, Lieut.-Col. Mawler Maloney, Major Simeon Francis, Capt. Thos. C. Bradford, Capt. Frank Stanmoor, Capt. Clinton J. Powers, Capt. Philip Duer, Capt. John F. Ritter, Capt. George H. Cram, Capt. George Wright, Capt. William F. Goodwin, Capt. Thomas Grey, Capt. Franklin Yeaton, First Lieut. William A. Borthwick, First Lieut. William A. Reese, First Lieut. Frederick R. Vincent, of wounds received in Indian engagement; First Lieut. Andrew Mahoney, First Lieut. Eben Crosby, killed by Indians while on Northern Pacific Railroad survey in Dakota Territory; First Lieut. Lewis D. Adair, of wounds received while on Northern Pacific Railroad survey in Dakota Territory; First Lieut. Edward C. Henshaw, Second Lieut. Reid T. Stewart, killed by Apache Indians between Camp Crittenden and Tucson, Arizona; Second Lieut. William J. Hamilton, Second Lieut. John L. Graham, Second Lieut. William F. Gardner, Assistant Surgeon Richard Powell, Assistant Surgeon Joseph E. Semple, while en route from the Department of the Lakes to the Department of the Gulf—31.

Wholly Retired—Capt. George H. A. Dimpfel, Military Store-keeper; Capt. John Williams—2.

Dismissed—Capt. Duncan R. Ransom, Capt. Louis H. Sanger, Capt. Bird L. Fletcher, First Lieut. Gustave H. Radetzki, Second Lieut. Maurice Straszynski, Second Lieut. Thomas P. O'Reilley—6.

Cashiered—Capt. Henry Inman, Capt. Nathan D. A. Sanger, Capt. Reuben N. Fenton, First Lieut. Charles E. Moore, First Lieut. William H. Campion, Second Lieut. Charles Gordon—6.

Honorably Discharged (under section 3 of the act of July 15, 1870, and not resigned, as stated in the *Army Register* of 1871-72)—Capt. William A. Wainwright, Robert L. Burnett, Second Lieuts. John C. Grahom, Harry P. Eakin, Edward W. Brady, Sumner H. Bodfish, Thomas J. Deary, Robert Fletcher, Remembrance H. Lindsey, Arthur S. Hardy, Charles G. Eckhart, Eliphalet N. Chester, Leonard G. Henn, James Davidson, Joshua N. Danforth, Hundly S. Maloney, Franklin E. Town, Henry E. Walton, Jr., Chancellor Martin—19.

Changes that have occurred between Jan. 1, 1873, and the date at which the *Army Register* went to press:

Reappointed—Capt. Louis H. Sanger and First Lieut. Gustave H. Radetzki.

Canceled—Promotion of First Lieut. Wm. H. Van Horn to captain by restoration of Capt. Louis H. Sanger; Second Lieut. James H. Rice to be first lieutenant for the same reason; the promotion of Second Lieut. Martin B. Hughes to be first lieutenant by the restoration of First Lieut. Gustave H. Radetzki.

Retired from Active Service—Lieut.-Col. Thos. Duncan.

Resigned—Capts. Richard H. Pond, Frank W. Perry, Second Lieut. Vinton A. Goddard.

Died—Lieut.-Col. Jas. H. Carleton, First Lieutenants Osceola A. Thompson, Matteson C. Sanbourne, Wm. Hawley.

Cashiered—Major Benjamin P. Runkle, Capt. Alfred Hedberg, First Lieut. Julian B. Fitch, Second Lieut. Edmund T. Ryan. R.

Proposed Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Press, Feb. 13.

In answer to certain inquiries from Gov. Hartranft, J. P. Lesley, Esq., of this city, has submitted a carefully-prepared paper on the advantages to be gained by a new geological survey of the State, together with a sketch of the manner in which such survey shall be conducted. As suggested by Mr. Lesley, the survey would cost for the first year, necessarily the most expensive by reason of the outfit to be purchased, $47,000, and for the succeeding years some few thousands less. The method proposed is to have several corps in the field, simultaneously surveying various sections of the State at the rate of five or ten counties a year, to have connected with each corps a competent geologist, to have two palæontologists conversant with vegetable as well as animal fossils attached to the survey, and to found a laboratory for analytical purposes and a museum for the display of specimens collected by the various corps in the field. The result of each year's labors, it is advised, shall be given to the public at the end of the year, the maps published to be in octavo form and of one uniform scale, so that a handy atlas of the State will be the ultimate result, of which each map, besides being topographically correct, will be correct in geological coloring.

Four Children Die Within Two Days.

From the Somerville (N. J.) Union, Feb. 13.

A sad case of mortality occurred at East Millstone last week, the particulars of which are as follows: Mr. James Ryan had a family of five children, the oldest being a boy eleven years of age. The next youngest, a boy of seven years, was out playing with his sled on Wednesday afternoon, to all appearances as well as usual. He came into the house, lay down on a lounge, and complained of a pain in his head. This was about 7 o'clock in the evening. Soon after he began to vomit, and he continued to grow worse, vomiting occasionally, until 11 o'clock the same evening, when he died. The second victim, an older brother, had the same symptoms the same night, and died at 7 o'clock the next morning. The father sent to New-Brunswick for coffins for the dead, and before the coffins arrived two more of his children were attacked in the same manner as the above, and in a few hours they too were dead, both dying at about the same time. The youngest of the four was seven, and the oldest was eleven years. The fifth and only child left in the family seems to have escaped. Dr. W. B. Ribble informs us that the children died with cerebro-spinal fever, or spotted fever. The duration of their sickness was from six to twelve hours, and all four died within twenty-four hours.

Lincoln's Silk Hat—An Incident of His First Inauguration.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Those who witnessed Lincoln's first inauguration will not soon forget one little scene which then occurred. The President elect came forward upon the platform prepared at the east front of the Capitol, with his natural awkwardness increased by the momentous circumstances of the occasion, and by a gorgeous wardrobe, in which it was evident he felt exceedingly uncomfortable. The stuff dress-coat, vest, and pantaloons of black broadcloth, were enough of themselves to disturb his mental and physical equanimity, but to these were added other incumbrances, in the shape of a brand new silk hat and a ponderous gold-headed cane. The cane he managed to put away in a corner, but the disposition of the hat perplexed him greatly. It was too good to throw away, too nice, as he thought, to rest upon the rough boards, so, for a minute at least, poor Lincoln stood there in the gaze of assembled thousands, grasping the hat desperately and seeking in vain for a safe place to deposit it. Douglas, who sat immediately in the rear, saw the embarrassment of his rival, and rising, took the shining beaver from its sorely bothered owner and held it during the delivery of the inaugural address.

THE DUMAS DRAMA.

A Critique of the Elder Writer on the Younger Playwright.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

M. Alexandre Dumas is by no means satisfied with the tone adopted by many of the Parisian critics in speaking of his last production, and he is said to have written to M. Paul de St. Victor stating his determination to work no more for the theatre. This may be his intention for the moment, but it is surely altogether impossible for a man who has achieved M. Dumas' successes on the stage to renounce, while in the very vigor of his talent, so brilliant and profitable a career. Read by the light of "La Femme de Claude," wherein he pushes to an extreme his fancy for moralizing, the strictures of the elder Dumas on the splendid abilities of his son are remarkably interesting. The *Paris Journal* publishes an excellently written sketch of a visit paid to the great novelist in 1867, a few days after his son had brought out "Les Idées de Madame Aubray." After describing the personal appearance and the picturesque home of the author of "Monte Cristo," the writer relates how the conversation naturally fell upon the new success of Dumas *fils*, and in what terms the father spoke of his son:

You see, my dear fellow, (began the veteran novelist,) Alexander's position on taking to the stage was far more difficult than mine. When I started as a dramatist, the only competitor against me was Victor Hugo. We had each our own good points, but mine were the better. Hugo was lyrical and theatrical—I was dramatic. Hugo, to be effective, could not do without contrasting drinking songs with church hymns; tables laden with flowers and flasks, by the side of coffins draped in black. He could not dispense with decorations, costumes, scenery, secret doors, hidden stairs, rope-ladders, and trap-doors. All I wanted was four screens, four boards, two actors, and a passion. Alexander, being my son, was born with a few of my good points, and completed them with those which were his own. I was born in a poetical and picturesque age. I was an idealist. He was born in a materialist and socialist age. He was a positivist. In one play only—so far, can our different manners be traced; it is the first he wrote, the "Dame aux Camélias." After the "Dame aux Camélias," our two manners separate. "Diane Lys" draws the line between them. It is curious to observe this difference, from the first idea to the completion of the play. I take my subject in a dream. He takes his in reality. I work with my eyes closed. He works with his eyes open. I shrink from the world at my elbows. He identifies himself with it. I draw. He photographs. People look in vain for the models of my characters. They might almost point his out by name. The work suggests itself to me through an idea. It suggests itself to him through a fact. I walk along dreaming on the boulevard, and suddenly I stop to say to myself: "A lover is caught by the husband in company with his wife. The lover assassinates her, and, to save her honor, exclaims, 'She would not yield, so I assassinated her!' That man would be at once atrocious and sublime." Six weeks afterward "Antony" was written. I chat with a friend of mine, Achille Comte. All at once I stop and say to him, "A doctor is fetched for an accouchement. His eyes are bandaged while he is taken to the house, where he delivers a girl whom he loves, but who is seduced by another, and in whom, the following day—in the patient to whose bedside an anxious mother has called him—he recognizes the same girl; that might furnish a dramatic situation." Three months afterward "Angèle" was played. Alexander's way of setting about it is very different. Everything is made a study of, and himself first of all. The "Dame aux Camélias," "Diane de Lys," the "Demi-monde," are personal recollections; the "Question d'Argent" is a portrait copied from nature; the "Friend of Women" in the play is Alexander himself. His last work alone, the "Idées de Madame Aubray," belongs no longer to the world of facts, but to the world of dreams. Now that I have spoken of the difference which there is between us in the conception, let us look at the manner of treatment. I work mentally, and have nearly always finished the play in my head before I begin to write. Alexander sets to work as soon as the material is in some kind of shape. He sees his statue emerge from the block while he chops and chisels. I have seen him write ten acts instead of five. That which was intended to have been the first came out as the third, the fifth as the second, the fourth as the first; the character who began by being an actor ended by being an attorney; another, who started as a poet, in the second and third remodeling was transformed into a stock broker—whence great weariness, and consequent on this weariness sometimes great depression. Nothing but admirable, powerful, invincible moral pluck enables Alexander to overcome this lassitude. I need not, I think, praise his style and his *esprit*. His style is dazzling in its limpid clearness and irreproachable conciseness. The words are inlaid like precious stones in a Venetian mirror. As to the *esprit* which he so liberally puts into the mouth of his characters, it is worthy of note that he lets every one of them speak in keeping with the part he gives them, and not as he would speak himself. With all this, Alexander has a fault which will ruin him if he does not correct himself in time. Alexander is over-fond of preaching. His favorite book among the works of Balzac is the *Médecin de Campagne*—a magnificent novel, it is true, but one in which theory takes the place of plot and philosophy of action.

German Liberality and French Economy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* tells the following anecdote: Perhaps the President of the French Republic has learned something from the following little adventure, of which Prince Bismarck was the hero, and which may have taught him that the best means of stopping criticism is to show more talent than the person who finds fault. The incident referred to occurred on the 13th of October, 1871; the scene was Berlin. M. Pouyer-Quertier, the brilliant and indefatigable Minister of Finance, had the night before signed the treaty by which the first six departments round Paris were evacuated. Prince Bismarck had invited the French statesman to dinner, and the conversation, after having dealt with many subjects, turned on German railways. M. Pouyer-Quertier admitted that these railways were excellent, and as he had travelled at the expense of France, he could not help saying that he found the charges very high. "How do you make that out?" asked Prince Bismarck. "Well," said M. Pouyer-Quertier, in reply, "I came in a French carriage, and as the cost of conveyance alone from Aix-la-Chapelle to Berlin I was charged 1,000 francs." The Prince turned to the General Director of German Railways, and received the reply that it was, in fact, dear, but that it was the regular fare. Next day M. Pouyer-Quertier set out on his return to France. The secretary who was intrusted with the payment of the travelling expenses, went to the ticket-office to pay the home fare, and put down a 1,000 franc note. "I beg your pardon," said the German employé, "the French Minister owes nothing. The 1,000 francs you paid for him at Aix-la-Chapelle was for a return ticket." M. Pouyer-Quertier laughed, stepped into the carriage, and left. At the Brandenburg Station six servants in livery opened the door and informed M. Pouyer-Quertier that breakfast was ready. The party entered a saloon which had been fitted up for the occasion, where a sumptuous breakfast was served. When the secretary asked for the bill, in the expectation that a high charge would be made, the answer was, "I beg your pardon, the breakfast was included in the 1,000 francs which you paid at Aix-la-Chapelle." At Hanover the same thing was repeated, a no less sumptuous dinner being supplied, the charge for which was again included in the 1,000 francs paid at Aix-la-Chapelle; and when M. Pouyer-Quertier left the dining-room of the Hanover Station he could not refrain from sending Prince Bismarck a dispatch thanking him for the ingenious manner in which he, a German grand seigneur, had replied to the complaint of a French statesman anxious to be economical in dealing with his country's money.

The Pawn-Shops of Paris.

M. Maxime Du Camp, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who is now continuing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his interesting studies of Parisian life, devotes his last article to the Mont de Piété. This institution met with the severest trial recorded in its history, as might have been expected, during the siege of Paris. Thus, while at the end of July, 1870, its reserve capital amounted to 8,000,000 francs, in February, 1871, there only remained of this sum 63,000 francs. The Mont de Piété, on the brink of bankruptcy, was saved by a loan of 3,000,000 francs advanced by the savings banks. M. Maxime Du Camp visited the magazines in which the articles deposited at the Mont de Piété are stowed away, and among them found some veritable curiosities. One of the strangest of the strange things pledged was the bronze leg of a statue which the sculptor had obviously not been able to finish. An umbrella was shown which had been forty-seven years in pledge, the original owner, or his descendants, having paid interest for forty-seven years on the sum originally advanced. This costly umbrella found its match in a white calico curtain, which had been pledged in June, 1823, and, after costing 38 francs in annual interest, was sold the other day for 4 francs. In opposition to the received belief on the subject, very few workmen, it seems, are benefited or injured by the Mont de Piété. Thus when the English Relief Committee, after the siege of Paris, sent 80,000 francs for the redemption of workmen's tools, it appeared that there were very few workmen's tools to redeem. The sum transmitted was at first thought ridiculously small, but it was more than enough. Only 2,333 tools had been pledged for amounts which, altogether, came only to 12,000 francs.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Description of One of the Most Extensive Establishments in the Country—The Secret of Success.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873.

It is just sixty years ago since old Col. Stevens told De Witt Clinton that he would build a line of railway over which he could carry transportation by means of locomotive steam power on land far more swiftly and more cheaply than it could possibly be carried on the proposed Erie Canal, the construction of which Clinton so strongly advocated. De Witt Clinton laughed, in company with the majority of the world, thought the old Colonel had gone crazy, and congratulated himself on the subsequent legislative success of the canal scheme. Events have proved which of these gentlemen showed the greatest foresight: the one who looked upon a locomotive as an ingenious toy, or the one who believed that it would in time become the one great motive power for transportation. No sane man would now think of introducing a bill into the New-York Legislature for the construction of a canal; but there will be many a railroad built yet before the State is fully equipped. In the year 1871 the average monthly number of lockages of boats and lumber rafts going east and boats returning west over the Erie Canal, was 3,000; the boats carrying from 200 to 240 tons each, and the rafts consisting of from 140,000 to 170,000 feet of lumber. The shippers and boatmen, nevertheless, avow that they can barely make a living. The State is now struggling with a heavy canal debt. Turn from the canal to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which almost runs side by side with the canal the whole distance from New-York to Buffalo, the river, of course, taking the place of the canal below Albany, and what do we find? The State Engineer's report for 1871 says that no less than 888,237,865 tons of freight and 288,-873,685 passengers were carried one mile over the road during that year, and that the company paid two half-yearly dividends of four per cent. each, amounting to $7,258,714 79.

The mistake that Clinton appears to have made was in thinking that the plan of locomotive construction, on which George Stephenson was then experimenting, could not possibly be improved upon. It would be marvelous and curious, but could never be utilized. And yet the very first train of cars which ran on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, between Albany and Schenectady, was drawn by a locomotive named DeWitt Clinton. But then twenty years had elapsed since the expression of Clinton's belief in the impossibility of utilizing locomotive power, and he himself had been three years in his grave. On the 25th of July, 1814, Stephenson got his first engine completed, and placed it on the track at the Killingworth colliery for trial. It was named "Blucher," but was not a startling success. But it must be remembered that Stephenson had no money and no machinery. After spending so long a time in its construction, he still determined to try again, and by the year 1825 he had succeeded more to his liking. What locomotive-building was then, we may judge from the fact that in the great competition which took place seven years later, and which brought out Stephenson's celebrated "Rocket," it was stipulated that the competing engines should not weigh more than six tons, (less to be preferred,) including water, should not cost more than £550, and should draw twenty tons weight, including tender and water-tank, at a speed of ten miles an hour. On hearing of these conditions, it is said that a prominent gentleman of Liverpool, whose opinion on such matters was entitled to respect, sneeringly remarked that if a locomotive could ever be made to travel ten miles an hour, he would undertake to eat a stewed engine-wheel for his breakfast. Four engines were constructed in order to contend for this prize, the Novelty, Rocket, Sans Pareil, and Perseverance. Their average weight was a little over four tons. The trials created intense excitement, and the palm of victory was awarded to the Rocket.

If any one wants to know what locomotive building has become in our time let him visit the great Baldwin Locomotive Works, in this city. There you may see those giant freight engines, weighing 96,000 pounds, which are capable of drawing, on a level, a train of loaded cars weighing 4,500,000 pounds. This power is guaranteed and is invariably largely exceeded under favorable circumstances. The firm have about fifty different sizes and patterns, suitable for every kind of locomotive work, and the number they annually manufacture is something incredible. I asked one of the partners in the firm to-day what their rate of production is. "Not less than forty a month," he replied, as coolly as possible. "Did I understand you to say forty a month?" I exclaimed, distrusting my own ears. "Yes, we turn out about ten a week," he rejoined; and then he added, "Why, we have already contracted to build over 300 locomotives next year for different lines." "How many engines do you expect to build altogether during the coming year?" I asked. "Probably as many more," he replied. Two powerful locomotives a day! Where are the spirits of Clinton, Livingston, and others? and where is the gentleman who does not object to stewed engine wheel for breakfast? It is on record that, in 1834, Mr. Baldwin, finding his business increasing so rapidly that his old premises in Lodge alley were no longer sufficiently large and commodious, removed to a location on Broad and Hamilton streets, a part of the site of the present extensive works. In that year, 1834, Mr. Baldwin actually turned out five locomotives from his shops, having built his first engine, the Old Ironsides, for which he received $3,500, for the Germantown Railroad, in 1832. The growth of the business which Mr. Baldwin started thirty years ago is as startling as the growth of railroads themselves. An iron manufacturing business which runs up to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 a year, with a pay-roll of $45,000 a week, is a human creation rather rare in the world.

Matthias W. Baldwin, the founder of the vast establishment known as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was one of those men who are certain to free themselves from the humble circumstances and obscurity in which they are born. Unlike Byron, he did not awake one morning and find himself famous; but, like all self-made men, he shifted around till something guided him in the direction in which success awaited him. Mr. Baldwin then advanced rapidly on to wealth and distinction, not because he was fortunate, but because he was industrious and enterprising, and peculiarly fitted, both mentally and mechanically, for the particular business in which he at last found himself engaged. Had the development of railroads been delayed ten years, I believe that Mr. Baldwin's success in life would have been postponed for a like period. I do not think he would have made so great a mark in any other walk of life. When great strides in human progress are to be made, it is invariably found when the time comes that nature has provided fitting agents for the work. Without such men as Stephenson, Cooper, Baldwin, and the small but noble band of which they were the types, we might still be traveling at the beggarly rate of speed of ten or fifteen miles an hour behind some very primitive kind of locomotive, or perhaps even behind four horses.

In the year 1819, Mr. Baldwin started as a jeweler and silversmith, the trade to which he had been apprenticed, in a small shop and in a small way in Philadelphia. Finding, after some years, that he was doing no good as a jeweler, he determined to try some other branch of business, and in 1825 he formed a partnership with a machinist, and began the manufacture of bookbinders' tools and cylinders for calico-printing in a small alleyway running off Walnut-street, in what is now the "down-town" section of the city. Three years later, having bought an engine to furnish their machinery with steam-power, and finding that it was unsatisfactory for their purposes, Mr. Baldwin himself designed and constructed one especially adapted to their requirements. The efficiency and success of this engine, and its acknowledged excellence of workmanship, turned Mr. Baldwin's attention to the improvement of steam-engines, and that just at the time, 1829-30, when the feasibility of working railroads by locomotive instead of by horse-power, or by stationary engines, was being so commonly discussed by American engineers and railroad men. Mr. Franklin Peale, at that time the proprietor of the Philadelphia Museum, by way of catering for the public interest and amusement, requested Mr. Baldwin to construct a working model of a locomotive for exhibition in the museum. This was in 1831, the year after Peter Cooper's little locomotive "Tom Thumb" had beaten the horse-car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On the 25th of April the miniature engine was set in motion in the museum, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, and with such success that Mr. Baldwin shortly after received an order to build a locomotive for the Germantown Railroad. Making some improvements in the design of his museum model, he set to work on his difficult task, doing most of the work with his own hands, with unsuitable tools, improving many of them, and having to educate the mechanics who assisted him as the work progressed. The result was the "Old Ironsides," Mr. Baldwin's first locomotive; a four-wheeled machine, with nine and a half-inch cylinders of eighteen-inch stroke, and the driving-wheels of which were fifty-four inches in diameter. It was put upon the track on Nov. 23, 1832, was a marked success, and was in active service for fifteen or twenty years afterward. The following day the *United States Gazette* thus commented on the trial:

> A most gratifying experiment was made yesterday afternoon on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad. The beautiful locomotive-engine and tender, built by Mr. Baldwin, of this city, whose reputation as an ingenious machinist is well known, were, for the first time, placed on the road. The engine traveled about six miles, working with perfect accuracy and ease in all its parts, and with great velocity.

The six miles was traversed by the Old Ironsides at a speed of twenty-eight miles an hour, a performance which caused such wonder and curiosity that the people flocked to see it, and paid high prices for the privilege of riding behind it, the officers of the company still regarding it as an attractive curiosity rather than as an all-important revolution in motive power. The following advertisement will cause those who have made the journey by railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific to smile:

> NOTICE.—The locomotive-engine (built by M. W. Baldwin of this city) will depart daily, *when the weather is fair*, with a train of passenger-cars. *On rainy days horses will be attached.*

In wet weather it was not supposed that the sight-seers would like a six-mile ride, even behind the new locomotive; so Old Ironsides, the iron-horse, was put in the stable, and the old car-horses took its place. Mr. Baldwin only received $3,500 for his locomotive. Ten times as much money would not be a large price for one now. It was not till February, 1834, that Mr. Baldwin completed his second engine for the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad; but in the same year he made one for the Pennsylvania State Road from Philadelphia to Columbia, one for the Philadelphia and Trenton Company, and two more for the Pennsylvania State Road, after the success of the first one was assured. Five engines in one year were too much for the limited facilities of the Baldwin shops, and in the following year, 1835, the business of the works was removed to far larger and more commodious shops, which still form a small portion of those now in use. From that time the Baldwin Locomotive Works have been an institution in Philadelphia and throughout the whole country. In a letter like this it is utterly impossible to note the innumerable improvements which Mr. Baldwin made and the valuable patents he took out. No sooner had he completed an engine than he wanted to build a better one, and he soon began to increase the size of his locomotives, the number he annually turned out, and the size of his shops. Onward seemed to be his watchword from the time when the tide of fortune turned in his favor till the day of his death, Sept. 7, 1866. The works have since gone on growing in size, as the business necessitated, till they now occupy six entire blocks of ground. The year Mr. Baldwin died the works turned out 118 locomotives. From that time the number has increased every year with rapidity and regularity, till, as I have already said, the number of engines which now leave the shops in a month is about forty. I saw nine powerful locomotives, complete in every respect, and ready for departure, four being already placed on the tracks in the yard. It would take the aggregate labor, could it be concentrated, of 1,760 men to make a locomotive in one day. The Baldwin Works employ over 3,000 men. Ten days are occupied in erecting an engine after all the thousands of parts, big and little, have been made in the foundries, forges and machine-shops. About three months elapses from the time the order for an engine is received till it is delivered. If the Baldwin Works are turning out forty a month, they must, then, always have 120 in various stages of progress on the stocks. This makes the erecting-shop an exceedingly interesting place to the visitor after going through the shops where all the component parts of the engine, from the gigantic driving wheel to the smallest nut and bolt, are made. You can see a gang of men at work, take a few steps and see what progress they will have made by the next day. In fact you can trace their work of three months in an hour or two's stroll around the half-built engines. It is like studying the patent incubator, where you see the forming chicken from the time the egg is laid till the little rooster steps out of his shell. It is interesting, too, to note the perfect symmetry of all the work sent in from the machine-shop. While the boiler and heavy forgings have been making all the smaller work has been cast in the foundry, turned or planed, as the case may be, and all the brass-work prepared. These small pieces are all taken to a department in the erecting-shop, where they are stored in cupboards, and given out as wanted on written orders from the foreman. As every engine in course of construction has a cupboard of its own, and every little piece has the number of the engine besides its own distinguishing mark on it, no mistakes can possibly arise; and it is wonderful to see the nicety with which one piece fits or screws into another as, one after another, they are put in their places. In this erecting shop I saw an old veteran still doing active duty. It is the engine which Mr. Baldwin made for his old binders' tool shop in 1829, and which first turned his attention to practical engineering. It must have been splendidly made to last forty-three years and still be fit for service.

One of the principal secrets of the great success of this firm I take to be that all the partners are themselves practical mechanics, and could construct an engine as well as the best of their employes. Each one confines himself to the personal and unceasing superintendence of a particular department. One buys all the iron and other metals used in the foundries and forges, (the daily consumption of pig and scrap iron in the foundry alone is thirty-five tons,) another superintends the designing shop, or the machine shop, or the financial shop, which is a very important one; and so through all the departments. The duties of the assistant superintendents and foremen are equally thoughtfully distributed; and from the head of the firm to the lowest stoker boy, every one does the same routine work every day in the year. Thus the whole business of the concern goes on with the precision and regularity of clock-work as effectually as if it were worked by a stationary steam-engine whose governor won't allow it to play pranks.

Population and Business of Louisville.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, Feb. 11.

We have just received *Caron's City Directory* for 1873. In the year 1871 the names in the *Directory* numbered 34,466; in 1872, 36,466; in 1873, 38,793. Multiplying the number of names by four—which is a lower estimate than adopted by other cities—and we have a present population of 155,172, an increase of 9,228 over last year. There are in this population 19,226 colored people. There are thirty-six banking companies and private banking-houses now in operation in this city, with an aggregate capital of $11,000,-000, and deposits amounting to $8,000,000. The amount of money invested in manufactures is about $34,000,000, with a product of over $60,000,-000, disbursing about $10,000,000 annually to operatives.

HAWAII.

Imposing Obsequies of the Last of the Kamehamehas—A Coffin Weighing Over a Ton.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 14.

The preparations for the funeral of his late Majesty, Kamehameha V. having been all completed on Saturday last, the various societies and others that had been assigned places in the procession, assembled at an early hour, and though the morning was rainy, all marched to King-street, where they were ranged in readiness by Major C. H. Judd, who seemed to be the only person on the ground, who had any direction of affairs. At the hour named for starting, 11 o'clock A. M., the usual delay upon such occasions commenced, and it was not until near noon that the order was given along the line to start. The cavalry, under the command of Capt. A. F. Judd, led off, they numbering some forty rank and file. Following them was the Fire Department, headed by Acting Chief Engineer G. Waller, numbering about 75 strong, and looking well in their uniforms. The Mechanics' Benefit Union came next, then the Good Templars, numbering 30; Knights of Pythias, 16; Odd-fellows, 7; Masons, 24; Royal Arch, 17. A long line of natives in black, the Konohikis of the crown lands and King's private lands, followed, and then came the Governor of Oahu and his staff. The Hawaiian military band followed, playing a splendid funeral march, after which came the military, viz.: the Artillery, Capt. J. H. Brown commanding, numbering 46 all told; Honolulu Rifles, Capt. C. T. Gulick commanding, 35; Marine Corps of the United States ship Benicia, Lieut. Ellsworth commanding, 20, and the household troops, Major Moehonua commanding, 40. Then followed the late King's Purveyor and servants, and then the clergy.

The various insignia of rank belonging to the late King were borne immediately in front of the hearse. This was composed of a substantial platform on wheels, drawn by four fine horses with heavy black housings and with running footmen at their bridles; at each corner of the platform was a pillar upholding a canopy surmounted by the crown. The sides of the platform were draped heavily with black cloth, deeply fringed and relieved with an edge of white. The pillars were covered with black and wound with a narrow band of white running spirally around them to the canopy. This was curtained with black, fringed, and caught at intervals with white loops. The large and heavy case containing the remains of the late King was firmly secured beyond the possibility of displacement while on the way to the mausoleum, extraordinary pains have been taken with every detail on account of the great weight—something over a ton—of the coffin. Around the hearse were borne the large and small *Kahilis*, and the many-colored feathers of which they are composed, together with their size and beauty, attracted much attention. Immediately following the hearse came the carriage—drawn by four horses—containing His Majesty and Her Excellency, Ruth Keelikolani, and Hon. Mrs. Bishop. In the second carriage was Queen Emma and Hon. Mrs. Naea. After which were mourning carriages; the Chancellor, members of the Cabinet of the late King, foreign representatives, captain and officers of the Benicia, Judges, Privy Council, Legislative Assembly, Governors of the Islands, Consular Corps, clerks, Postmaster and Collector-General, Marshal and Sheriff, members of the Bar, &c.

Upon the arrival of the head of the long line at the mausoleum grounds it was found that there was no one to assign positions to the different bodies, civil and military, and therefore each detachment chose its own place on which to stand. Thanks to the orderly and respectful spirit that every one displayed, there was no confusion or crowding. The military, upon their arrival, were drawn up in a long line in front of the tomb, and remained at rest during the ceremonies. The hearse upon its arrival was backed up to the platform built out over the steps, and the coffin, covered with a black velvet pall and the royal feather cloak, was moved out on rollers. The chief mourners, together with the officiating clergy, Bishop Willis and his attendants, entered the mausoleum and the coffin being moved into its place, the burial service was read, after which the Masonic ritual was gone through with. Upon the conclusion of these ceremonies a royal salute was fired by the troops and requiem march was played by the band.

From an early hour guns had been fired from Punch Bowl and the United States steamer Benicia. During the time the procession was in motion going to and returning from the mausoleum, no rain had fallen, but while the services were being gone through with at the tomb a drizzling mist and rain made it uncomfortable for those who were without umbrellas. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies at the tomb the large crowd of spectators hastened homeward and the procession escorted the King back to the palace amidst loud cheers for Lunalilo the King!

The New Cabinet of King Lunalilo I.

The Honolulu correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* writes as following concerning the gentlemen composing the Cabinet of King Lunalilo:

They are all popular men, and strongly identified with the interests of the kingdom. Three out of the four are Americans. The other is a long-headed Scotchman. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Charles R. Bishop, is a native of New-York, hailing from the vicinity of Troy. He is about fifty years of age, and went to the islands in 1847 in company with Judge L. Lee, who afterward became Chief Justice of the kingdom. Bishop's first occupation was that of a clerk in the office of the American Consul, Judge Turrell. His next advance was his appointment as Collector-General of the port of Honolulu. He resigned after a few years' service as collector, and went into partnership with Mr. W. A. Aldridge (now of this city) in the shipping and commission business. The banking business next engaged his attention. In its pursuit he realized a large fortune, and is at present head of the house of Bishop & Co.

The Minister of the Interior, Edwin O. Hall, is also a New-Yorker, and went to Hawaii in 1835 as a business attache of the Boston Missionary Board. He is about fifty-eight years old. He was at one time editor of the *Polynesian*, which was the government organ, and which he abandoned on account of a dislike entertained for him by R. C. Wyllie, an Englishman, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs. His independent course as a journalist engendered this antipathy. He afterward embarked in the general merchandise business, associating his son in partnership with him. The firm of E. O. Hall & Son is one of the leading mercantile houses of Honolulu. He is a warm personal friend of the King, as well as of the latter's father, Charles Kanaina.

The Minister of Finance, Robert Sterling, is a Scotchman by birth, and is about forty-five years of age. He settled in Honolulu in 1862. He went there from Victoria, V. I., as draftsman of the Honolulu Iron Works, having been formerly engaged as a railroad engineer in Peru, South America. He was subsequently appointed Superintendent of Public Works, and upon the resignation of Dr. J. Mott Smith, was appointed Minister of Finance by Kamehameha V. He is a shrewd financier, and very conservative in his ideas. He is the only member of the late King's cabinet continued in office.

A. Francis Judd, the Attorney-General, is the youngest member of the cabinet, and the only native in the cabinet, having been born on the island. He is, however, of American parentage, being a son of Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, who is still living. He is about thirty-four years of age. He was educated at the Royal School, and was a classmate of Lunalilo. He subsequently came to the United States and went through a course at Yale College, graduating with high honors. From that institution he went to the Cambridge Law School, where he also graduated. He returned to Honolulu in 1863, where he opened a law office and built up a very lucrative practice. Last year he again visited this country, when he was married to the accomplished daughter of Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Geneva, N. Y.

A Maine Judge Proves Equal to the Occasion.

From the Lewiston Journal.

At one of the judicial tribunals, in this county, not long since, a case of some importance was being heard, but it had been protracted beyond all reason, and the judge sat with eyes closed, evidently comfortably wrapt in slumber. The lawyer who was arguing the case was considerably nettled by the circumstances, and having reached a very important part of his argument, raised his voice to a high key and said, "I desire to call your attention, may it please your Honor, to an important point in this case." A heavy breathing, a sonorous snore, were the only judicial response. The lawyer approached nearer the Court, and raising his voice to an excruciating key, repeated his remark: "May it please the Court, I desire to call your Honor's attention to an important point in this case." The judge aroused himself, rubbed his eyes, and, before he had them open, cried out: "Wife, wife, isn't it most breakfast time?" The judge speedily awoke to the reality, apologized, and said he was apt to be a little abstracted when engaged in deep thought.

A Question of Inheritance—A Nice Law Point.

From the Hartford Post, Feb. 11.

Here is an interesting law question: Arad H. Benjamin, a member of the police force of this city, died at the house of his father, Abel Benjamin, of Montague, Mass., in 1863. His father took administration, he being a single man, and under the laws of Massachusetts his property, some $10,000, went to his father. Recently Isaac Chency, of Montague, took administration on the estate in this city in the interest of the brothers of the deceased, and Judge Conant, of Franklin County, has been called upon to decide which administration is the legal one. If the Connecticut, then the estate goes to the brothers; if Massachusetts, to the father.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to place my mite of information in regard to our oppressive gas companies. The universal trouble, I think, does not lie so much in the want of accuracy of the meter as in the quality of the gas which flows through it. An illustration may be seen in my house, where the kitchen ceiling, for a circle of a yard in diameter immediately over the burner, is as black as the ink of these type. The same result occurs throughout the house, though not to that extent, owing to the height of the ceiling.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1873.

Exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your art critic is in error concerning the exhibition of water-color paintings now open at the National Academy of Design. The works in the north, east, west, and sculpture rooms (350 in number) constitute the sixth annual exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors. Those in the south room and corridor (200 in number) are in charge of Mr. Henry Blackburn, and by him are called an "Exhibition of sketches by all nations." These two collections are absolutely independent, and spring from widely different sources; together they form the "Sixth Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design." The American Society is of native growth, too young and vigorous to be entirely ignored. Very respectfully,

J. D. S.

A Complaint of the Post-Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper is the noble and daring advocate of reform, and, therefore, the medium of making known the wrongs of individuals by public officials, please give the following a place:

An the 15th of December, 1872, a daguerreotype in a leather case, measuring two inches one way and one and a quarter the other, was mailed in the City of New-York at Station E, to a city on the Hudson, (nine cents postage paid,) which has not reached its destination this 7th day of February. A letter was mailed at the same time, addressed precisely the same as the daguerreotype, which was received the next morning, the only import of which was that the picture had been sent or mailed. The likeness was of a dear departed friend, which speaks for itself as to its value.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7, 1873.

A Complaint of the Stage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have never been to Europe, never have breathed the intoxicating air of "delicious Paris," and claim no right to be considered (at any rate, in one sense,) "Frenchy" in my tastes. It is this, probably, that renders me incapable of sitting, unabashed, through almost any one of the so-called popular plays that are nightly produced at most of our theatres. The theatre has ever been an attractive place of amusement to me, and I do not go often enough to lose the freshness of enjoyment that it affords—but I really begin to be afraid to go. I recently went with a party to see a play that I was told presented unusual attractions, but I can truly say, that, throughout the whole performance, I was astonished and horrified at the bold impurity of the story, and, with burning cheeks, I glanced furtively about to see how others were affected by it.

Now, my dear Mr. Editor, must "such things be?" Has the modern drama fallen so low that its stories must all turn upon one sad, objectionable point? Has the public taste of our City become so prurient that the Seventh Commandment must inevitably be involved in the plot, in order to attract an audience? Pray use your reformatory influence against this growing evil, lest the minds and characters of our sons and daughters become completely perverted, and delicacy, refinement, and modesty, become by-gone virtues.

N.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

The Murderer Rosenzweig.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When, in the early part of November, 1872, the Supreme Court, General Term, reversed the conviction of the notorious abortionist, Rosenzweig, and ordered a new trial for the monster, I, with many others, watched with eager interest the editorial columns of our various City journals, to see whether any of them would deem it worth the while to protest against the decision of the Court, and raise their voice in behalf of the people. We were sadly disappointed, however, for with the exception of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, (which at the time, in an able article entitled "The Door of Escape," discussed at length the improper action of the General Term,) they all maintained a dogged silence. As the second trial of Rosenzweig will probably take place in a few days more, I would most respectfully ask your valuable journal, in the name of humanity, to interpose a special plea for the people, the counsel for the criminal having already interposed a special plea for his client. If the people will remain indifferent, the chances for Rosenzweig's escape will be good rather than otherwise; if not, indeed, a fearless paper like THE TIMES will step up boldly and ask that the law be vindicated. The murder of Miss Bowlsby having been clearly proved against Rosenzweig, and he legally convicted, it puzzled the community not a little to know why a new trial was ordered, or why, in the first place, a writ of error was granted. It is clear that if any error was committed in this case, it was committed by the Grand Jury, for not having indicted the prisoner for murder in the first degree instead of a minor grade of manslaughter, of which he was convicted.

R.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1873.

The Tax on Mortgages—Why It Should Not Be Repealed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

1. Such repeal would be evidently and monstrously unjust. If I am the owner of real estate worth $10,000, on which my more wealthy neighbor holds a mortgage of $5,000, can it be just to compel me to pay a tax on $10,000, while he pays none?

2. It would be impolitic and unwise. The first being established, the second must follow—nothing which is unjust can be politic or wise.

3. While I acknowledge that the repeal of the tax would benefit capitalists and speculators, it would be extremely burdensome and oppressive to a far more numerous and worthy class of real-estate owners, who are now endeavoring to retain their houses as permanent residences, or develop their estates by practical industry, but who find it very difficult to pay the enormous taxes which corrupt legislation and practice have already imposed.

4. The direct tendency of such repeal would be, not merely to sustain and foster an unbounded and ruinous spirit of speculation, which is ever urging into extravagant and unwarrantable expenditures, but actually to free the promoters of such expenditures from the burdens which their visionary schemes would impose upon others.

5. While I freely acknowledge the tendency of such an act to divert capital in a certain direction, I have yet to learn that such special enactments have been productive of any general or permanent good. Free capital from all usury laws, and let it seek its natural channel.

In regard to other arguments urged by the advocates of repeal, such as double taxation, special exemptions, unequal valuation, avoidance of payment, &c., they have no direct bearing upon the question at issue, and might with equal propriety be adduced in support of the abrogation of all taxes.

FARMER.

The Woman Franchise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been interested in reading the letters lately published in your columns in relation to the above subject. I am glad that some of the women who don't want to vote have spoken. I doubt not they represent the majority of the sex, and that all the howling we have heard on this same subject has originated in a few ranters desirous of place and power, no matter how obtained. But, Messrs. Editors, there is a kind of freedom that women *do* want, and in this age of progress ought to have. The right, acknowledged and undisputed, to be their own escorts to places of culture and amusement. In default of male escort, (and many will feelingly agree with me that there is often a great default in this respect,) many a lady with both leisure and power to enjoy and appreciate intellectual and social life is obliged to remain a prisoner at home evening after evening. Why? Because it is not respectable or genteel (according to Grundy) for a lady to go outside of her front door in the evening without a coat and pair of pantaloons at her side. Dear, kind Sirs, do you think these social prejudices will ever melt away in the light of common sense and advancing reason? Are we to be forever isolated after the sun goes down, unless we consult all our gentlemen acquaintances before hand, to learn only that they have a previous engagement—in which case we must subside at home, and be resigned. The man may have have no more brains than a calf, and the lady had enough for a genius; but such as he had he was at perfect liberty to carry whither he would, while hers must remain in the parlor, unless his condescended to accompany them. Do you call that fair? Will brains ever have equal rights? Those are the rights, and that is the freedom I covet, and fain would have, and such as I think every woman is bound to claim. If any should think my statement overdrawn, let him attend a matinée in this same City of New-York. Is there a jam; is there a crowd? Isn't there? They are the safety valves, those same matinées. Women, poor prisoners, carry themselves by the million where society will let them. If such a state of things is to continue forever why do not more of our celebrities recognize it and lecture in the daytime? Let us have Tyndall and Twain and Bellew and the Jubilee Singers while the sun is up and we will attend to domestic affairs when the sun is down, until men are more gallant or prejudice subsides. Going among respectable people to a respectable place of entertainment, a lady, acting as a lady, I do not believe would ever be molested. That seems to me the sensible view of a very perplexing and inconvenient subject. Does any one think with me?

A REBEL IN SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

Housekeeping.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A constant reader and admirer of your paper, I have taken a deep interest in the social topics discussed from time to time in your columns, and belonging to that class of people of moderate means, which is, as stated in your article of to-day entitled "Housekeeping," largely in the majority, I beg leave to offer a few suggestions.

My pecuniary resources are of such an extent as to preclude any attempt to "keep house" in a style at all approaching refinement. If I undertook to do so in any location better than that of a third story of a tenement house, provided I desired to set a table containing any luxuries whatever, I know that I should quickly find my expenses vastly in excess of my income. I am of a very easy disposition as regards accumulating wealth, and if I can live so as to keep up the payments of a life insurance policy to protect my wife and children, (should I have any in the future,) from want, in case of my death, and at the same time keep free from debt, I shall always feel quite satisfied.

Now, I am constantly reading in lectures and editorials how much better it is for all concerned to "keep house." Mr. Beecher, for instance, advises all young married couples to commence very plainly, and by degrees "work themselves up" to a better social status as regards their mode of living. This is golden advice, and will apply very well to the country, but the great obstacle to its successful working in cities, is that regard for appearances, which, whether right or wrong, will ever influence people in their social relations. My wife says, and I think truly, that were we to change our mode of living, which is at present boarding in a good neighborhood, and take apartments at all in keeping with our means, many of the ladies who now recognize us and treat us with great consideration in our church, would very soon change their demeanor toward us, and treat us with a sort of frigid politeness, mingled with a feeling of commiseration for our degraded condition. Doubtless we should be animated with a nobler sentiment than to take any notice of these things, but still the weakness of human nature prevails over every other impulse, and we dread this fearful ostracism.

At present we board with a couple keeping house, who have taken us simply for the purpose of lessening their expenses and for the sake of our society. We are very pleasantly situated, and my wife having the time thus relieved from all "household drudgery," makes every article that she wears except hosiery, shoes, corsets, and skirts. By these means our expenses are considerably lessened, and I am enabled to present an exterior at least "respectable," in the sense that term is used by "society," and we are enabled to hold our own among the celebrated and much-admired "middle" class of society.

It is these considerations which cause so many of us clerks, &c., of some pretences to education and a degree of refinement, but of limited incomes, to prefer boarding in our large cities to that of housekeeping, and, until rents become much lower and food much cheaper, will it ever be otherwise.

J. M. L. J.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

Salaries to Public Officials.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in your paper of the 5th inst., entitled, "Is the Laborer Worthy of His Hire?" has attracted some attention here, although the references in your article were probably intended to apply only to local and State officers in New-York. Few people were aware how small are the salaries paid by the General Government to men filling the most important positions in the several executive departments here in Washington; and, it being a matter of public importance, on a question in which your paper has shown an interest, I take the liberty of stating a few facts for the purpose of attracting more general attention to the subject. As an example, we will take the case of the auditors of the Treasury Department:

The office of First Auditor was created in 1789; that of Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Auditors in 1817, and the Sixth Auditor in 1836. The salaries of these several officers were placed at $3,000 by the act of March, 1817, and have remained the same ever since. The settlement of all accounts between the Government and its citizens, of whatsoever character, belongs, primarily, to these several Auditors, and is divided as follows: The First Auditor transacts all business relating to the accounts of Collectors of Customs, Mints and Assay offices, and the expenses for collecting the customs; the light-house establishment, marine hospital service, revenue-cutter service, judicial expenses of courts of the United States, marshals' fees, &c., accounts of territorial officers, salaries and mileage of members of Congress, construction of public buildings, and miscellaneous accounts connected with these services. The Second Auditor transacts all business connected with the pay and bounty of the army, the settlement of ordnance accounts, clothing, camp, and garrison equipage accounts of the army, and accounts of Indian Agents. The Third Auditor transacts all business connected with settling the accounts of quartermasters, subsistence and engineer departments; for disbursements made for the construction and repair on the various fortifications; surveys upon the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts; surveys on the northern and western lakes and rivers; construction and repairs of breakwaters; repair and improvement of harbors on the sea and lake coasts; expenses of the Military Academy at West Point; all claims of the several States for reimbursement under the various acts of Congress; for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, arming, equipping, and paying troops employed by the United States in aiding to suppress the recent insurrection; all claims incurred for Indian and other border invasions, and the Oregon and Indian wars; the settlement of claims of a miscellaneous nature growing out of the purchase of, or appropriation of supplies and stores for the army; for the purchase, hire, and appropriation of watercraft, railroad stock, horses, wagons, and other means of transportation; all transportation contracts for the army for the occupation and establishment of camps, barracks, hospitals, fortifications, &c.; the hire of civil employes for the various military departments; revising and passing upon the accounts of pension agents and keeping an account with each army pensioner; he is also the custodian of the rolls of the armies of 1812, and certifies claims for bounties, &c., arising from services in that war. The Fourth Auditor acts upon all accounts pertaining to the Navy. The Fifth Auditor upon the accounts of the consular and diplomatic service of the United States and of the State Department, upon all accounts of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the receipts and disbursements pertaining to the same. The Sixth Auditor upon all accounts, receipts, and disbursements pertaining to the postal service.

From the foregoing it will be seen the vast amount of responsibility and the important duties that devolve upon this class of Federal officers, requiring that persons who fill those positions should be men of superior character and ability, as the accounts upon which each of them act cover hundreds of millions of dollars, and require a thorough knowledge of the various laws pertaining thereto, and the settlement of many of the most important and intricate questions of law. And yet, with a knowledge of this fact, the compensation for this class of officials remains as established more than half a century ago. If $3,000 was a fair and adequate compensation in the infancy of the Government, when all values were so different from what they are to-day, it must be admitted that it is now grossly inadequate, when the duties and responsibilities of these positions have increased a thousand fold, and when, in the exercise of the very strictest economy, gentlemen occupying such positions have great difficulty to live on their salaries.

I have taken the office of auditor merely as an example; many other of the leading Federal positions here show the same inadequate compensation; for instance, the Register of the Treasury, who receives but $3,000 per annum, which rate of pay was also established in 1817; the Commissioner of the General Land Office receives but $3,000 per annum; the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior Departments receive but $3,500 per annum; the chief clerks of executive departments receive but $2,200 per annum; the four Assistant Postmasters General receive but $3,500 per annum; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs receives but $3,000.

My only excuse for occupying so much of your valuable space is the desire I have to call the public attention to the great responsibility and the grossly inadequate compensation of the leading officers who transact the business of the Government of the United States.

OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

Women Do Not Want to Vote.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to a recent report in your columns of a meeting of Liberal Republicans at No. 814 Broadway, after "an obituary was pronounced by Rufus F. Andrews," one of the mourners introduced a resolution in favor of woman suffrage. Fortunately Gen. John Cochrane was there, and with his keen sense of the proprieties of life saw the incongruity of a dead party entertaining a live issue, and promptly squelched the chivalrous Jardine, by remarking that the "women of the country do not wish to vote."

As some of your correspondents, in recent strictures on my letter of Jan. 30, make the same assertion, I desire to answer the General and the ladies at the same time. I think the woman suffrage agitation of the last thirty years, with annual conventions, and petitions sent to Congress and State Legislatures, all prove a deep, increasing interest women on this question. The most intelligent women of the age, those who study national questions, best understand the science of government, are demanding their political rights, not only in this Republic, but in the monarchies of the Old World; in fact, the education, elevation, and enfranchisement of woman is the leading idea of this century, slowly, but surely, making its way in the laws and literature of all nations.

When women are rolling their petitions by thousands into the British Parliament, when the women of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Russia are demanding an extension of rights, it is a reflection on republican institutions to say that the women of the United States of America are wholly indifferent to the franchise. Surely citizens of a republic should have higher ideas of individual rights than subjects of emperors, czars, and kings. They who assert that the women of this country are satisfied with their present political status must be very superficial observers of the signs of the times. It was a common remark of the apologists of slavery that "the negroes were contented and happy, and did not want to be free." "If that be true," said the immortal Channing, "it is the strongest of all reasons for their emancipation." If slavery can so effectually destroy the noblest attributes and ambitions of manhood, and make its victims happy in ignorance, dependence, and degradation, there can be no better argument against the system. So I say if it be a fact that women do not wish to vote, that is the strongest reason why they should.

If their education in their narrow sphere has left them ignorant of the temptations and indifferent to the interests of the great outside world, where their sons and daughters are soon to play their part, there is no better argument against that system.

One of your correspondents says: And are we, the majority of educated women in this country, to have political duties thrust upon us, which we not only do not desire, but utterly abhor?

Remember, dear lady, no one is compelled to vote. Many good men never go to the polls. If you have no interest in the order and sanitary condition of our schools and streets; in our asylums for the insane, the deaf, the dumb, the blind; in the drinking and gambling saloons, in the jails and prisons, in our system of criminal legislation, you need never use your moral power in these directions. Perhaps, when you see your son racked with delirium tremens, imprisoned in a damp, dreary cell, tormented with rats and vermin, tried by judges and juries who are bought and sold, hung on the gallows, you may not be willing to leave the administration of government wholly in the hands of the Tweeds and Sweenys, the Barnards, Cardozos, and McCunns. These things are regulated by law, and votes make the law. The best modes of feeding, clothing, educating the people; regulating their social, moral, and religious conditions, constitute our political duties. This is the science of government, and to perfect this science we need the united thought of man and woman, mercy as well as justice, love as well as wisdom, the consideration of the moral as well as material bearings of every question.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

TENAFLY, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

The School Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of your criticism of the pending bill for the amendment of our present public school system, permit me briefly to state the result of my own observation and experience, during a somewhat long and intimate acquaintance with that system.

The leading principle which you lay down as indispensable to any and all sound legislation on this subject is clearly correct. The interests of public education must be as far as possible disconnected from all partisan, personal, or sectarian taint; and the important question is how may this best be effected? Shall the central and local boards be elected or appointed? In either case it seems unavoidable that political, personal, or sectarian influences should creep in to some extent. No system can be devised by which they can be wholly eliminated. Even James W. Gerard has his political proclivities, and Timothy Brennan his sectarian. But to whom would you sooner confide the educational interests of the City than to such men as these, or to James W. Booth, James W. Farr, James Kelly, William H. Neilson and hundreds of others who might be named, equally capable, equally upright, equally trustworthy, and who yet are pronounced politicians and religionists? Under the original act of 1853-4, from its incorporation in 1864, a period of ten years and from 1864 to 1867, commissioners and trustees were elected by the people, by wards or districts, and uniformally on political tickets; and yet so far as my knowledge or observation extended, no political, and scarcely any sectarian, influences were ever admitted into either of these boards, or in any manner colored their administration. Indeed, the direct reverse was conspicuously manifested in these bodies. It is not, therefore, from the mere infusion of the political element in the source of their election or appointment that danger of abuse is legitimately to be inferred or apprehended. This can proceed only from the character of the men elected or appointed; their principles, their antecedents, their intelligence and trustworthiness; and these, I think, may, upon the whole, best be secured by the election, either on a general ticket or by wards or districts, of a suitable number of commissioners, in whom should be vested the appointment of local trustees, and the ultimate selection of teachers, on the nomination of the trustees, and the concurrence of the City superintendent, who is the most competent judge of their specific qualifications. The appointment of these officers by the Mayor, or by any purely Municipal organization, opens the way to personal or political favoritism, and is, in my judgment, most impolitic and most liable to perversion. The great mass of the people directly and strongly interested in the public schools may most safely be relied upon to select the chief administrators of these institutions, so closely identified with the well-being and mental and moral culture of their children. And all experience in this direction hitherto has shown that the trust so confided will not be abused.

With the single amendment herein suggested, I conceive the general features of the bill before the Legislature unexceptionable, and with the experience and ability of such men as Benedict, Tiemann, and Robertson in the Senate, and Husted, Cornell, Patterson, and Herring in the House as guides, I apprehend little danger in arriving at a practical conclusion which shall place our public school system on a far higher platform than that which now exists.

Should, however, the principle of appointment be preferred, its best and safest depositories, in my judgment, would be the surviving ex-Presidents of the Board of Education, residing in the City, comprising such men as Erastus C. Benedict, Andrew H. Green, William H. Neilson, Richard Warren, James M. McLean, William E. Curtiss, Richard L. Larremore, and Bernard Smyth. These men would constitute a "college of electors" in whom the public could repose the most implicit confidence.

S. S. RANDALL.

MORRISANIA, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

NEW-YORK SEWERS.

Dangers to Public Health—What the Department of Works Proposes—Necessity for a Change.

There is no greater hindrance to the cleanliness of this City, and nothing so frequent with danger to its health, as our present imperfect system of sewerage. An island city with shores washed by two rivers, with tides sweeping into the waters of the ocean, affords unexampled natural advantages, which, with properly constructed sewers, would render New-York the best drained city in the world. Unfortunately for the sanitary welfare and comfort of New-York residents, the great advantages possessed are not adequately utilized. Because of the incompetence and want of foresight of those who planned what is called the old sewer system, and the neglect of the corrupt politicians who were charged with Municipal administration to rectify its evils, our citizens are now daily doomed to snuff into their nostrils the rank and offensive odors which issue from sewer mouths, and to inhale into their lungs the poisonous vapors which emanate from what are literally cesspools beneath the surface of the streets. There are, according to the last official statement, 336¾ miles of sewers in the City, of which 319½ miles are built of brick and 67¼ miles of vitrified stone-pipe. It is in the lower part of the City that the sewers are most defective. These sewers are all built of brick and lime-mortar, and constructed on the old system, which is devoid of regularity and remarkable for a want of system. These sewers, in their most imperfect state, exist in all that section of the City below Canal-street, and in the Fourth and Sixth Wards are peculiarly bad and inoperative for the purpose designed. It would seem that nothing but the special intervention of Providence has saved the inhabitants of these wards from an annual epidemic of disease as baleful as the black plague. To such threatening proportions did the sewage evil in this locality grow that even Tweed, when in charge of the Department of Public Works, was forced, by popular clamor, to pay attention to the subject, and some improvements were begun and partially effected under his régime.

The improvements referred to were in the sewers in Oak-street, between James and Oliver streets, and Centre-street, between Leonard and White streets. Another improvement in the same neighborhood was also made in Centre-street, between Grand and Broome streets. On the examination of these sewers a vast accumulation of filthy refuse and decomposing matter was found permanently deposited, in one instance up to the crown of the sewer arch, which Mr. Towle, the Engineer of Sewer Construction, had said in his report was undoubtedly the cause for years of much sickness in the vicinity. It does not appear that anything more of consequence has been done in this portion of the City, and, doubtless, like evils still exist there, and may, in the warm season, breed a pestilence to spread over the entire island. The engineer has had his attention directed to this particular locality, which includes the Five Points and all the ground once covered by the waters of the Collect Pond and that part of the City lying between Pearl, William, Beekman, and Frankfort streets, formerly a huge marsh, and even now known as "the Swamp."

Very grave difficulties are to be met there in the reformation of the sewer system, owing to the low ground, but something, it is said, will be attempted before next Summer. Chief among the faults of the old system are bad workmanship, irregular construction, uneven grades, large sewers planned to empty into smaller ones, and wretchedly bad provisions for entering them to inspect or clean them. Grave defects have also arisen from the sinking of sewers built on made ground, below the ordinary level. The City above Canal-street, though having good sewers running beneath many of the streets and avenues, has room for vast improvement. All of the sewers built before 1850 are classed by the engineer of sewer construction under the head of the old system, and some of them are in this part of the City. His survey of these sewers has demonstrated that 110 miles of them are little better than ditches without outlets, into which the City's filth has been running and accumulating for years. Mr. Towle, conversing upon the subject, yesterday, said that he was not only thoroughly impressed with the necessity of a reform in our sewer system, but was engaged daily in making surveys and perfecting a plan for proposed improvements. This new plan, he said, comprehended a system of "collecting sewers" on the river fronts, from the Battery to Fourteenth-street. They are designed to receive the flow from the crosstown sewers, whose outlet to the river is poor and much impeded. They will be gradually constructed as the Dock Department builds the bulkheads for the new dock system, and will be built of brick and concrete on a foundation of piles.

The inundation of cellars along the water-front will be prevented, it is believed, by these sewers, and, also, the occasional flooding of Washington and Fulton Markets. It is thought, also, that when some plan is discovered by which the solid deposits of sewers can be turned to useful purposes here, these collecting sewers may be made very useful for that plan of economy.

Mr. Towle mentioned a number of instances in which the department, since Commissioner Van Nort has been appointed, has made improvements in the sewers. Among them were alterations and improvements in the sewers under Washington Market, in Delancey-street, Fulton-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street, Tenth-avenue, Nineteenth-street, Eleventh-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Fifty-sixth-street, Forty-sixth-street, and on a number of sewers at the upper end of the island. Repairs and such alterations as it has been possible to make in the others of sewers down-town have also been progressing. Lime mortar has been used in the building of all the old sewers instead of hydraulic cement as is now the practice. The decay and destruction of these old sewers is only a question of time. The powerful acids engendered in the sewers, acting upon the lime, softens it, and the brick work falls to pieces. The steam being constantly blown into the sewers from waste-pipes, is also a fruitful cause of injury to the masonry of the sewers, in softening and destroying the mortar and cement.

The sewer in Twenty-third-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, has recently been much injured by the exhaust of a steam-pipe from the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and the whole neighborhood has been flooded with water. The building is heated by steam, and the pipe is connected with the boiler in the basement. A party of men were at work repairing this sewer on Tuesday night last, and were driven out by the intense heat in the sewer caused by the steam from the exhaust pipe. Commissioner Van Nort is now about to notify all persons to cut off their steam-pipes from the sewers, to stop further destruction. Condensers can be used, Mr. Towle believes, and the steam condensed might be then run into the sewers or be used practically for the collection of hot water, as is done in many places. Druggists, who make soda water, allow the refuse marble-dust used in its manufacture to run into the sewers. This marble-dust solidifies and the sewer-cleaners are obliged to use pick-axes to dig it out. The sewers are thus choked in many parts of the City, and Commissioner Van Nort is preparing notices to serve on all persons who throw marble-dust in the sewers. Engineer Towle also complains that the police are not sufficiently vigilant in watching for choked sewer-basins at the street corners, and reporting the same to the department. He has no sufficient force of men to look out for such events and the City is sometimes put to much unnecessary expense by not being made aware of such accidents in time. For all new sewers Mr. Towle says vitrified stone-ware pipes will be used wherever practicable. If properly laid, he believes that these pipes can be made as durable as brick sewers, and are far less expensive to clean and cheaper in cost. The cost per lineal foot in earth for branch pipe sewers is $3 25 and $4 75 per foot; for branch brick sewers $6 per lineal foot in earth, and $750 in rock excavation. It costs about $4 per cubic yard for the work of rock excavating, and, as a larger excavation is required for brick sewers than pipe, the cost of the latter is about half that of the former. The cleaning of brick sewers cost, in 1872, $53 88 per mile; pipe sewers, $22 13 per mile. The department has now under consideration the replacement of the 110 miles of useless sewers with the pipe sewers. They can be laid more rapidly than the brick sewers, and are believed to be as durable, and will cost $1,715,000 in the aggregate, while the brick sewers would cost $3,[illegible].

Safety in the New-Haven Public Schools.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Feb. 13.

Ex-engineer Kennedy, who is inspector for the Fire Department, informs us that it has been ascertained by experiments instituted by various teachers in the public schools, that the whole number of children in school can be got out of the building in about three minutes should a discovery of fire render the operation expedient. The Eaton school building requires the longest time for discharging its occupants, but it has been ascertained that all the children can be got outside in less than four minutes. These experiments have been made at the suggestion of Horace Day, the Secretary of the Board of Education.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Proceedings Before the Senate Committee—Senators Logan, Patterson, Harlan, and Wilson Partially Examined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Special Committee of the Senate, consisting of Senators Morrill, of Maine, Scott, Wright, Stevenson, and Stockton, to investigate the charges of Credit Mobilier corruption against the Senators which were brought out in the testimony before Judge Poland's committee, held an open session this morning for the purpose of hearing the statements of those Senators in relation to the charges against them.

Senator Scott said he had been informed by Mr. Patterson yesterday afternoon that his committee engagements would prevent his attendance to-day, but that he would appear before the committee to-morrow.

Senator Stevenson suggested that they examine Mr. Harlan and Mr. Conkling.

The Chairman replied that Mr. Conkling could not attend this morning, but Mr. Harlan and Mr. Logan would.

GEN. LOGAN.

Senator Logan having arrived, the Chairman, Senator Morrill, said: "In the testimony taken before the House committee, there are certain transactions between you and Oakes Ames spoken of;" and asked Senator Logan if he desired to make any further statements in regard thereto?

Mr. Logan—No, I do not. I have read the testimony of both Mr. Ames and myself before that committee, and I have nothing to add or to take from my evidence before the House committee. The testimony of Mr. Ames was correct; he gave me the check for $329 on the 26th of June, which I gave back.

Mr. Logan further testified that he had not read the official report of the testimony, but had read that of the Associated Press, and it was correct.

The Chairman—Then, Senator, I understand you are content with the statement you have already made?

Mr. Logan—Yes, Sir; I don't know of anything I can add to it. If the committee desire to enter into a further investigation I have no objection. You understood your duties, of course, and I am willing to respond.

The Chairman—Then, Senator, I understand you to say your statement before the House committee is complete? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Stevenson—When did Mr. Ames first apply to you? Did you have more than one conversation with him before you agreed to take the stock? A.—I think I did, Governor.

Q.—State when he first approached you, and what passed between you at that time? A.—If the committee desires to examine me with a view to a further investigation, I would prefer to hear what testimony there is against me. I cannot remember the time of our first conversation. If the committee desires to go further into the matter, then I will take such action as I may deem expedient. I cannot make the statement any fuller than I did, but I am ready at any time to answer any question to the committee. The statement I made to the House committee, was as full as I could make it now, though I will answer as to my motives in bargaining with Mr. Ames at any time.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

Senator Patterson here entered the room, and said he had not got some facts which he desired to lay before the committee, but would have them this evening or to-morrow, and would then appear to answer any questions.

MR. HARLAN.

Senator Harlan entered the room and the chairman, Mr. Morrill said: "I am directed by the committee to direct your attention to the testimony taken before the committee of the House of Representatives and forwarded here. The testimony of Dr. Thomas C. Durant before Judge Poland's committee in reference to the $10,000 contribution to aid the election of Mr. Harlan to the Senate from Iowa was read.

Mr. Harlan—There is nothing that I care to say about it, unless some member of the committee desires me to make some statement.

The Chairman—Are we to understand that your statement before that committee is complete itself?

Mr. Harlan—Well, no. All the facts attending the contribution are not fully stated.

The question was then raised by Senator Stevenson as to whether Mr. Harlan should be sworn, or whether his statement upon his honor should be taken.

Mr. Harlan—It is entirely immaterial to me.

Mr. Stevenson—I desire to ask the Senator a question as to whether he received either of these checks?

Mr. Harlan—If one Senator is sworn all should be, and if one is allowed to testify on his honor all should be; the rule should be uniform.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the witness be sworn.

The Chairman—We are calling on these parties for an explanation, and if it should take the form of an investigation, then the testimony should be verified by an oath.

Mr. Scott said he could not see that any committee had the right to extend the courtesy to a Senator to testify on honor, but all witnesses should be sworn.

Mr. Wright said he interposed no objection at all, but he thought the committee had no right to exact of a Senator that he be sworn if he desired to stand on his privilege.

Mr. Stevenson—We have no right to dispense with the oath. The question of privilege was raised before the French Arms Committee by Mr. Sumner, and unanimously overruled.

Mr. Harlan—I do not wish to embarrass the committee, but am perfectly willing to be sworn.

The committee decided that Mr. Harlan should be sworn, and the oath was administered. He testified as follows:

Question by Mr. Stevenson—Dr. Durant states that he sent you two checks, each for $5,000. Did you receive those checks or either of them? Were they payable to your order or by you indorsed? A.—I will give the whole transaction. In the Spring of 1865 Dr. Durant asked me if we needed any funds for the election in Iowa, and inquired if I felt any interest in the result. I replied that I did. He responded: If you need any help I desire to extend some. After that he (Dr. Durant) was reminded of the subject either by myself or my friends, and a contribution came from him. I have distinct remembrance of but one check, and that one came from Mr. Crane, the confidential agent of Dr. Durant. It was made payable to my order, and came to me in a letter, and was by me indorsed. The other check I do not remember. It was probably made payable to me, and indorsed by me. In the Spring of 1868, after I came to the Senate, Mr. Alley asked me if the Union Pacific Railroad had made any advance of money for election purposes in Iowa. I told him I thought not. He said they were attempting to settle the accounts of Dr. Durant, and he (Durant) had brought in a large bill, saying that part of it was for expenses incurred for election purposes, and named an election in New-York, another in New-Jersey, one in one of the New-England States, and in Iowa. I observed to him that, so far as Iowa was concerned, Durant had made an advance for the election there, but not out of the funds of the company; if he had made it out of the company's funds, then I should feel it my duty to have the amount restored. I asked Mr. Alley who was the business man of the company, and he said Oakes Ames had more to do with it than any one else. I called on Mr. Ames and reiterated what I had said to Mr. Alley, saying if Dr. Durant had advanced the funds of the company to secure my election, I felt it my duty to restore it, and had with me my written obligation to do so. He observed that he did not believe Durant had advanced the money, but that his statement was made up, and was all a lie. Afterward I met Mr. Ames, and the subject was again alluded to. I made the inquiry again, whether he had learned anything about that, and he said he had not found anything on the books of the company showing it was paid. After that I saw in the Dubuque Herald a statement that it was averred by a distinguished ex-Senator that the Union Pacific Railroad had advanced $10,000 to secure the election of Harlan over Kirkwood in 1866, and that the check was on file among the papers of the company. I clipped out the article and wrote a note to Dr. Durant, inclosing the newspaper article to him, and asked him to state what the facts were. He gave me a statement substantially in harmony with his testimony. He said in that letter that nothing had been advanced by the Union Pacific Railroad, and the books would show. I have his statement, I think.

Witness here produced the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor inclosing newspaper paragraph, in which it is claimed that, about the time of your re-election to the United States Senate, the Union Pacific Railroad Company gave you a check for $10,000, and that said check or draft was in possession of the railroad company, and could be produced. I should scarcely think it worth your time to refute this, or that you would deem the idle charges of a newspaper correspondent, on the eve of a political contest, of sufficient importance to be noticed at all. Should you think otherwise, why not call upon the company to deny it? At the time referred to, I was the Vice-President and acting manager of the affairs of the company, and know that no moneys were paid you by them, and that they consequently can have no such draft in their possession. I presume it would give the present officers of the company pleasure to examine the checks and drafts, which are now at the office of the company in Boston, and testify to the fact. Trusting such charges will in no way affect your prospect for re-election, I am yours respectfully, THOMAS C. DURANT.

To Hon. J. HARLAN.

Witness resumed: I afterward saw Dr. Durant, and told him I had promised Mr. Ames I would restore any money to the company if it had been used to aid in my election. He said it was his private funds, and no account was made of it to the company.

The witness further testified that he was not a member of Congress when the money was given. He went out of the Senate on the 4th of March, 1865, and went into the Interior Department the May following. The two checks were not received together. He felt sure that they were received in the Summer or Autumn of 1865, but could not remember the date. The first check, he felt sure, was signed by Crane.

Q.—Did you have it cashed in Iowa? A.—No, I had it cashed in New-York.

Q.—What had been your relations with Durant prior to that time? A.—I had known him a long time. He was interested in building railroads in my State, and I became acquainted with him about 1855.

Witness did not know what election was aided in New-Jersey; Mr. Alley said it was a Democrat who was aided, and if Mr. Durant wanted to elect Democrats, he, Alley, did not.

By Mr. Stockton—What do they do with money for election purposes in Iowa? A.—I might illustrate that by going on to state what I know about money being expended by Democrats and Republicans both at the last election.

Mr. Stockton—I do not ask the question as a party question, but as a member of the committee.

Mr. Harlan—I know it. It was not expended improperly; it was used for hotel bills, printing, traveling expenses, &c. Mr. Durant said that witness was an old resident of the State, and better than a new man in shaping legislation.

By Mr. Merritt—Did the railroad company during your occupancy of the secretaryship call upon you for action? A.—I have to think to get up dates. Under the law, as fast as they finished forty miles of the road they reported to the President, who sent out commissioners to examine and accept it, whereupon the company became entitled to the land grants and bonds.

Q.—Was it the duty of the President to accept the road? A.—The statute will show, I think, it was the duty of the President to accept it.

The committee took a recess until 1½ o'clock.

SENATOR WILSON.

The committee reassembled at 2 o'clock, and Vice-President elect Wilson was called. He said he had no desire to add to or take from his testimony before the Poland committee. At the time this purchase was made with his wife's money, he would have done the same himself if he had had the money. Did not wish to cover himself behind the fact that the money belonged to his wife. Mr. Ames stood second to no man in Massachusetts, and the witness had the most unlimited confidence in him, and would have listened to his advice on any investment. Things have changed since, however. In his testimony, the other day, he made one error in regard to interest due to Mr. Ames, which he forgot to mention then. It was an item of $66 due Mr. Ames, and paid him when the account was settled. The amount paid for the stock was $2,000; dividends received, $2,748 05; amount returned to Mr. Ames when the account was settled, $2,814; the $66 being interest due Mr. Ames. Witness was just as responsible for advising his wife to put her money in it, as if it had been his own. When the investment was made, he knew nothing against it; when he learned something was wrong, he notified Mr. Ames he would have nothing to do with it, and had the matter settled at a sacrifice to himself or rather to his wife. Witness would never hold property which he had to legislate upon, and refused to take stock in a national bank in his own town the other day for that very reason. If there was any guilt about buying the stock, witness desired to have it himself, and not say it was his wife's; he advised her to do it, and the blame, if any, was his.

GEN. LOGAN RECALLED.

Senator Logan was recalled. Before commencing his testimony he said as he was in the position of one being accused, he desired to have an opportunity to examine all the evidence which the committee might have relating to his case. If further charges were to be made against him, he hoped they would be made before the committee before he should be called upon for a reply. He invited the most critical and searching examination, and was perfectly willing to answer all questions, only if any more charges were to be made he wanted to hear them before testifying.

The committee agreed with Gen. Logan, and at 3¾ o'clock adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Wilson Committee met this morning at 11 o'clock, when Oakes Ames was recalled.

WHAT AMES KNOWS OF THE AMES CONTRACT.

The Chairman said he found, by referring to the estimates of the engineer, that in addition to 667 miles, there were forty-six miles at $96,000 per mile, which were charged up to the Union Pacific Railroad and paid under the Oakes Ames contract. The witness having been asked whether he knew how that happened to be done replied he did not.

Gen. Slocum said he saw by the papers that Gov. Dix had denied the truth of certain evidence affecting him before this committee. He thought Gov. Dix should be sent for, and a summons issued for him and Messrs. Barlow and Cisco, in view of the fact that evidence given here remains uncontradicted.

The Chairman remarked he had already caused Mr. Cisco to be summoned.

After some conversation the committee requested Messrs. Slocum and Swann to inquire, and report at their earliest convenience, what laws may exist on the subject as to summoning the Governor of a State to appear before investigating committees.

In reply to questions asked by Gen. Slocum the witness said the salary of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad was $8,000. He could not tell how it was paid. His impression was that Gen. Dix was a stockholder, and held 500 shares. He did not know how Dix came by the stocks. Heard of a letter written by Dix demanding $50,000 from the company, prepared by his son-in-law. He understood the company paid the money to get rid of the claim or threat. Witness was not a director at that time, but obtained his information from directors. Witness was the largest stockholder, and of course must have known of the payment. The stock recovered from Dix was not worth more than twenty per cent. There was no sale for it at the time.

In answer to Gen. Slocum, the witness said the thirty shares of Credit Mobilier given to Mr. Painter was on his own individual account; Painter paid for them. Durant and Bushnell promised to let Painter have the stock out of what was assigned to witness.

Q.—What induced you to let him have the stock? A.—I had the stock, and let everybody have it at the same price I paid. I never asked anybody more than I myself paid. I let all come on the "ground floor."

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

The Chairman asked: What do you know about any proposed payment of any sum of money to Mr. Carpenter, as attorney of the Union Pacific Road?

At this point Gen. B. F. Butler entered the room, and alluded to a letter having been sent to this committee purporting to have been written by John P. Randolph, Cedar-street, New-York. He did not believe there was such a person in existence. He wished the committee to ask the Sergeant-at-Arms whether, after his diligent search, he had found such a person, who appeared as an accuser, and then submit whether such a forged communication should enter into this investigation. This question should be first decided.

Mr. Hoar stated that on Sunday morning he received by mail a letter purporting to come from John P. Randolph. In the absence of the Chairman he thought the better way to deal with the subject was to summon the person who wrote the letter. He accordingly arranged with the Sergeant-at-Arms to search for Randolph. Seeing Mr. Shellabarger afterward, that gentleman, as a member of the committee, approved of what he had done. Mr. Hoar sought Gen. Butler and thought it was proper to inform him of the facts which he had just stated, as the names of Messrs. Butler and Carpenter were mentioned in the letter in a disreputable connection.

The following is a letter-press copy of the letter:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

Hon. George F. Hoar:

It is due alike to truth and justice, that a corrupt and infamous purpose of your colleague, B. F. Butler, should be exposed by your committee, and if after what I state you shall refuse or neglect, as a member of this investigating committee, to expose his successful attempt at bribery in the election of a United States Senator from Wisconsin, I shall regret it.

Gen. Butler proposed to Oakes Ames that he (Ames) should give him (Butler) $10,000 of the Pacific Railroad money to buy the election of Mr. Carpenter, the Senator from Wisconsin, over Gen. Washburn, who had proposed hostile legislation in Congress to the Pacific Railroads. He told Mr. Ames that the road must defeat Mr. Washburn and elect Mr. Carpenter, who would be its friend, and that he was "a man with a mouth." Mr. Ames refused, and then Mr. Butler made the same proposition to the Central Pacific, and the Central Pacific folks then gave Mr. Butler $10,000, with which he bought his nomination in the Republican caucus by one majority over Washburn. Mr. Butler boasted afterward to Mr. Ames that he had done this with this money. Mr. Carpenter was able to organize all the railroad influence against Washburn. At the time the caucus was coming on Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, a railroad man, organized an extra train of cars at Chicago, and took several hundred men to Madison, Wis., to buy, threaten, and overawe members of the Legislature in favor of Mr. Carpenter. All this would not have been done had not Mr. Butler procured this money to bribe legislators. What will the country think of a man who made himself the instrument of a California corporation to go into a distant State to buy up Legislatures and defeat the will of the sovereign people? These facts being proved, as they can be by Oakes Ames, will your committee have the courage to report a resolution to expel Mr. Butler for the crime of bribing the election of a United States Senator in the interest of the corporation? Yours, &c.,

JOHN P. RANDOLPH, Cedar-street.

Gen. Butler said there was a studied and not very successful attempt to connect him with this matter in some form, but whenever the committee desired to consult him, he would tell all he knew with great pleasure. He only wanted to show that every man who took a decided stand on public questions was assailed by some unknown scoundrel, backed by scoundrels, in anonymous communications.

Mr. Lebarnes, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, was called at the request of Gen. Butler, and circumstantially stated the result of his unsuccessful search for John P. Randolph, in the City of New-York. He, however, found a colored man in Brooklyn, formerly a slave in Virginia, who kept a kind of intelligence office, and who possessed a similar name, but who knew nothing about Railroads; never had heard of the Credit Mobilier, or of this investigation.

MR. BUTLER EXAMINED.

Gen. Butler was then sworn, and proceeded at length to state the facts as they were. He had long known Oakes Ames and John B. Alley. On the 7th of August, 1868, he received a letter from Alley, saying that Ames was very anxious to see the witness about his contract. He afterward met Ames, and talked over the subject as a friend.

Witness then related the character of the contract. Mr. Alley stated to him the Union Pacific Railroad Company would employ him as counsel with regard to arranging the contract, and also on the question of holding the annual meeting. He spent some time over the contract. Mr. Black represented Mr. McComb, Mr. Tracy represented Mr. Durant, and Mr. Tilden was on the same side as the witness. He spent three or five days in New-York, and then returned home. He again went to New-York under a letter of the President and Board of Directors, to take care of the interest of the stockholders. He charged $5,000 for his legal services, and $1,000 for expenses. They sent him $3,000 at that time, but he subsequently obtained the remainder. James Fisk sent to him by messenger a check for $5,000 to act as counsel for him as against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Seeing that to so act would involve him in inconsistency, he sent back the check, saying he could not take it unless the road should release him from being its counsel. Oliver Ames, on being informed of this, said the Company considered him as its counsel.

Having been asked a question in regard to Mr. Carpenter, the witness said that, seeing the company wanted counsel, he stated to Mr. Ames that in his judgment it were better to retain Carpenter, who was an eminent lawyer, a man with a tongue in his head and who could speak for himself. He was a candidate for Senator and a lawyer practicing before the Supreme Court. He never spoke to Carpenter on that subject from that day to this, until he received the anonymous letter purporting to be signed by John P. Randolph. Witness never received a dollar from the Union Pacific Railroad, other than he had stated. He should do just so again, how and where he pleased, all the world to the contrary notwithstanding.

NOTHING EXPENDED IN BRIBING ANYBODY.

Richard Franchot briefly testified that he is connected with the Central Pacific Railroad Company as its agent in Washington, and has no specific business elsewhere. After having been asked a few questions about the construction of the road, eliciting no responses of consequence, the witness said, in answer to a question by Gen. Slocum, that he had no knowledge of that company ever having paid money to secure the election of any Senator or Representative in Congress, or to secure the nomination.

A. J. Poppleton, who has been attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, since Dec. 1, 1868, testified that he resided at Omaha, and was then interrogated as to the transfer of freight at Omaha Bridge, and the character of the grades, cuts, &c., of the road. No money had been given to him by the company to influence the election of members of Congress or for any like purpose.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

BUILDING INSPECTION.

Additional Reports Respecting the Condition of Tenement-Houses, Schools, and Hotels.

The following additional buildings have been reported by the Building Department as requiring means of escape:

Liberty-street, stores Nos. 91 and 95; boarding-house, corner Greenwich and Battery-place; boarding-house, No. 7 Battery-place; Carlisle-street, boarding-houses Nos. 2, 4, and 8; Cortland-street, factory, No. 19, and offices No. 21; Washington-street, boarding-houses Nos. 17, 119, 119½, and 125; tenement-houses Nos. 19, 117, and 127; Greenwich-street, boarding-houses Nos. 4, 6, 14, 18, 36, 26, and 118, and tenement-houses Nos. 28, 94, 96, 108, and 112, and warehouse Nos. 102 and 104.

Inspectors Hyde and McMillan report the condition of certain schools as follows:

Grammar School, No. 19; location, No. 344 East Fourteenth-street, four-story brick, 65 feet high, 100 by 95, truss tin roof. Walls in good condition. Ventilation by flues which are out of order and useless. Ventilation bad in front centre class-rooms and light, and ventilation in class-rooms on ground floor bad. Rooms on this floor are unsuitable; one of them is by 18 and 10 feet, has 76 scholars; the door is without a knob, and the class has to be locked in, which might occasion serious accident in case of fire or alarm. Heated by 32 stoves, properly protected. Attendance—Boys, 350; girls, 400; primary, 893; total, 1,643. Exit—Front stairs of wood, 6 feet wide to all floors; stone stairs 2 flights, 5 feet wide, inclosed, to fourth floor; 2 flights, stone, 3 feet wide, inclosed, from playground to third floor; 2 flights, wood, 3 feet wide, from primary, rear; 3 feet passage, each side, front yard to street, not adequate for rapid dismissal in case of fire; class-room doors open inwardly. Recommend—Class-room doors be repaired and made to slide back; ventilating flues be put in order, and openings from centre class-rooms to stair-passage be constructed; that additional passages, each side, be constructed from yard to street.

Primary School, No. 16, No. 215 East Thirty-second-street, three-story brick building, 100 by 100 feet, 45 feet high, walls in good condition, ventilation good, wooden water-closets outside of building; heated by 7 hot-air furnaces, properly set, and in good order; exit by means of front wooden stairs, 4 feet wide, running to all floors, and 4 flights stone stairs, inclosed, 3 feet wide, to all floors; attendance, 825; general condition, very good. Recommend substitution of slate in boys' water-closet.

Grammar School No. 40, No. 227 East Twenty-third-street, four-story brick, 100 by 100 by 65 feet high. Walls good; ventilation by flue, ordinary. Water-closets, wood, outside, but in bad condition. Heated by steam; boilers and apparatus in good order; flues from boiler too close to wood-work, especially in cellar. Exit, front stairs, wood; 4 feet 6 inches wide to all floors; four flights inclosed stone, 3 feet, to all floors. Class-room doors open inwardly in some cases. Attendance—Boys, 942; primary, 570. Stables adjoining school are a nuisance, rendering rear class-rooms untenantable at times. Manure pits close to school-building, and exceedingly offensive. Recommend that water-closets be repaired; class-room doors arranged to slide back, wood-work removed from flues, and Board of Health be notified of the existing nuisance.

Grammar School No. 14, No. 231 East Twenty-seventh-street—Four stories, brick, 105 by 130; walls good; ventilation good, by flue; water-closets wood; heated by nine hot-air furnaces, well protected and in good order; exits, front stairs wood, 5 feet 6 inches, to all floors; two flights inclosed, stone, 3 feet wide, primary to yard; two flights stone, inclosed, to third and fourth floors; two flights stone, inclosed, 3 feet, rear of primary to play-ground; boys are dismissed on Twenty-eighth-street, girls on Twenty-seventh-street; whole school can be dismissed in three minutes; a small two-story wooden house on Twenty-eighth-street is occupied by several classes; it is in every respect unsuitable for this purpose; ceilings bad and rooms small; school-building proper in excellent condition; iron floor-beams; brick arches turned, between same. Recommend substitution of slate in boys' water-closets, and small building referred to be refitted or abandoned for school purposes. Attendance—Primary, 1,000; girls 600, boys 500; 2,100.

Grammar-school No. 49, Nos. 237 to 241 East Thirty-seventh-street, four stories, brick, 100 by 120, 65 feet high; walls in good condition; ceilings thoroughly bad and very dirty; ventilation by flues, generally ineffective and out of order; water-closets, wood, and in bad condition; heated by ten hot-air furnaces, six in cellar and four in play-ground; exit—front stairs, wood, 4 feet 6 inches wide to all floors, single to second floor, and thence double half way to third, thence single to top. Two flights inclosed stone, 3 feet 6 inches, primary to play-ground; two flights inclosed stone 3 feet 6 inches to third and fourth floors; two flights stone, 3 feet 6 inches, rear of primary to play-ground; rear class-room doors, girls' department, open inwardly; door to boys' class kept locked; boys dismiss on Thirty-eighth-street. Recommend repairs to ceilings; substitution of slate in boys water-closet; arranging doors to open outwardly, and securing of door to boys' stairs by bolt instead of lock. Attendance—Primary, 1,100; girls, 600; boys, 575; 2,275.

Grammar School No. 27, No. 208 East Forty-second-street, four stories, brick, 94 by 100, 60 feet high; walls good; ventilation by window, in front centre class-rooms bad; water-closets outside, of wood; heated by steam, apparatus in good condition; exits, two flights, wood, 3 feet 6 inches wide, in front, to all floors; two flights, outside, wood, primary to yard; two flights, 2 feet 6 inches wide, primary to playground; two flights, inclosed, stone, primary to playground; two flights, inclosed, stone, 3 feet, one to third, and one to fourth floors; class-room doors open inwardly in some cases. Recommend that class-room doors be made to open outwardly; substitution of slate in boys' water-closets, and improvement in ventilation of front centre class-rooms. Attendance—Primary, 650; girls, 220; boys, 250; total, 1,120.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

The following report has been made as to the Hoffman House:

Inspectors McGinnis and Owens report the Hoffman House, comprising five buildings on the southwest corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Broadway, adjoining building on rear, and Nos. 1 and 3 West Twenty-fourth-street; the buildings first mentioned are seven stories high, and those on Twenty-fourth-street are four stories high. The basement of Broadway houses as kitchen, laundry, baggage-room, carpenter-shop, and sleeping-rooms for help, &c.; there is an iron ladder needed in area on Broadway for help to reach the walk; detectors should be put in each room, and as many alarms as are needed; the boiler is under walk on Twenty-fifth-street, supplied through a reservoir that is connected with Croton main. It is our opinion that the supply-pipe is not large enough. Much care seems to have been taken as to modes of egress, by stairways, escapes, and bridges; those on the top story have numerous ways to pass from house to house, but as a greater security to all, we recommend an iron ladder from window on south side of rear building, seventh story, to roof below, a scuttle to be cut in said roof, and a permanent ladder be put up inside leading to floor. Detectors and alarms should be placed at the head of each flight of stairs throughout, and on upper story, at the top of elevator. Nos. 1 and 3 West Twenty-fourth-street, communicate by passage on first story with bar-room and sleeping-rooms; above these are two flights to each house, and egress to the street from each. There should be detectors and alarms at the head of each flight of stairs, one in bar-room and upholstery-shop; the three Broadway buildings have outlets for water and hose on each story; also, in the other buildings a supply of Babcock's Fire Extinguishers.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

The steamer Ormesby was dispatched to Aspinwall by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company yesterday. She lately arrived in this port from England, loaded with heavy engines and machinery, and was dispatched to Aspinwall on account of the great press of business which necessitates the employing of another steamer.

The Weiss Lectures.

The third lecture of the course now being delivered by Rev. John Weiss is to be given to-night at Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth-street. The subject is, "The Humor of Shakespeare, Touchstone, Bottom, Dogberry, and Malvolio." Mr. Weiss' lectures have been attended by highly intellectual and appreciative audiences, and all who attend them may be sure of hearing what they will listen to with pleasure and remember with profit.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1873.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of New-York, remonstrating against the reduction of the pensions of certain retired veteran officers.

THE SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. Wright of Iowa, presented a petition of prominent citizens of Iowa, for the passage of the Soldiers' Homestead bill, and inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands (Mr. Pomeroy) whether the bill was likely to be soon reported.

Mr. Pomeroy said he could not anticipate the action of the committee.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented seven petitions in favor of the Bounty Land bill.

SIXTY-DAY VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely to granting pensions to soldiers in the war of 1812 who served less than sixty days.

BUSINESS FROM THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the bill introduced by Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, two days ago, to introduce the international code of signals in the merchant service of the United States.

Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the House bill to provide for the establishment of Life Savings stations on the coast of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina. The bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to establish stations at such points as he deems necessary.

Mr. Corbett, also from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Washington City through the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to St. Louis, with a branch road from any point on the main line in Indiana to Chicago, extending to the company for these purposes all the powers enumerated in its charter from the State of Virginia.

Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments, a bill amendatory of the act relating to officers employed in the examination of imported merchandise at San Francisco, Cal.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported, without amendment, a bill for the suppression of trade in and circulation of obscene literature and articles of immoral use. It provides penalties of fine and imprisonment for selling or advertising indecent books, pictures, or articles of medicine for immoral use, and forbids the importation of such articles, except drugs in bulk, and likewise their conveyance in the mails, or depositing them in or taking them from any post-office.

GOODS IN BOND FROM NEW-YORK TO BOSTON.

Mr. Ames, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely on a bill concerning the transportation of merchandise in bond from New-York to Boston via Providence.

COST OF THE CALDWELL CASE.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, a resolution was adopted appropriating $8,000 to pay the expenses of the committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the late Senatorial election in Kansas.

LOCAL INSPECTORS.

Mr. Vickers, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, a bill to establish a Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels for the customs districts of Michigan, consisting of the Inspector of Hulls and the Inspector of Boilers.

PEACE AND RECONCILIATION.

Mr. Pratt, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, without amendment, the House bill restoring to the pension rolls the names of all persons hitherto pensioned for services in the war of 1812, and dropped therefrom on account of sympathy with the late rebellion. The bill also repeals the law which authorizes such pensioners to be dropped.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

At 1 o'clock the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, increasing the amount for surveying on the Pacific from $50,000 to $70,000, was agreed to.

The amendment appropriating $150,000 to purchase the right to manufacture and use the best self-propelling torpedo-boats was opposed by Mr. Stevenson, who said the United States Government had already spent a great deal of money on these torpedo experiments, and had better wait until the question, as to the best torpedo system, should be more definitely settled before expending any more.

Messrs. Stockton, of New-Jersey, Sprague of Rhode Island, Nye of Nebraska, and Anthony, of Rhode Island, advocated the appropriation, and the latter said he hardly liked to state all the reasons why he thought it desirable that our defenses should be strengthened.

Mr. Casserly, of California, opposed the amendment. He was not opposed to any necessary appropriation for torpedoes, but he objected to this appropriation because it assumed the superiority of one method of using torpedoes, whereas the question of superiority was not yet authoritatively determined. He moved to amend the paragraph so as to authorize the use of the money for either torpedo-boats or the best self-propelling submerged torpedo.

The amendment was agreed to, and the appropriation also.

The amendment providing that, after the 30th of June next, the term of the classes in the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, shall be six years, was agreed to. It applies to the class entering in 1873.

Mr. Cragin offered an amendment appropriating $3,200,000 for the construction of eight steam vessels of war. Adopted.

IRRIGATION OF SAN JOAQUIN AND TULARE VALLEYS.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Board of Commissioners consisting of two army engineers and one coast survey officer now stationed on the Pacific coast for the purpose of reporting to Congress next session a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin and Tulare Valleys in California. The officers above designated may associate with themselves for the examination of the subject the chief of the Geological Survey of California and some one other distinguished civilian expert, at salaries of $3,000 each, transportation and supplies to be furnished by the War Department, while the board are in the field.

REPEALING RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill repealing all rights and privileges heretofore granted to the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, or the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad Company, to extend their railroads into or through the District of Columbia.

At 4½ the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge over the Arkansas River, at Van Buren, Ark. Passed.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, a committee was appointed to notify the President and Vice-President elect of their election, and Messrs. Dawes and Beck were appointed.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

Mr. Beatty, of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to give the contract for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress to Mr. W. J. Murtagh, of the Washington *Republican*, and gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as convenient.

MINES AND MINING.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour—reports from the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Waldron, of Michigan, reported the Senate bill in relation to mineral lands, which was passed.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, reported a bill to aid in the construction of the Sutro Tunnel from the proceeds of the sales of mineral lands, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill provides for a loan of $2,000,000 to the Sutro Tunnel Company, on condition that the company spend an equal amount, and give a first mortgage upon the tunnel. Mr. Banks addressed the House upon the importance and value of the enterprise, which he looked upon as one of vast importance to the country. He argued that there was a difference between a proposition to give aid for a temporary purpose and for permanent assistance. A plan of this kind could not be met by any constitutional scruples. The Comstock lode was the richest and largest in the world, having yielded, in the imperfect way it is worked, over $140,000,000, and with the proposed tunnel it would yield from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually. The vein was four or five miles in length, and the width of Pennsylvania-avenue, from which some idea might be formed of its richness. He explained the present method of mining at the lode, and showed the increasing difficulties of drainage as the mines went down. What was now proposed was to adopt the scientific plan adopted in Europe, and by a tunnel drain these veins from below.

At the conclusion of Mr. Banks' speech, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till Tuesday next.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, asked leave to offer and have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House hails with satisfaction the progress of republican institutions in Europe, and tenders to the people of Spain its sympathy and good wishes in any effort they may make to establish throughout the Spanish dominions a republican form of government which shall secure to all men equality of political, religious, and social rights, and the full protection of life, liberty, and property.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—That is too important a resolution to pass without debate.

The resolution was not received.

EARLIER MEETINGS.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, it was ordered that on and after Monday next the House shall meet at 11 A. M.

BOARD OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to provide for the creation of a board of commissioners of commerce, and proceeded to address the House in support of it.

The bill, which is reported by the votes of all the members of the Committee, except Mr. Holman, of Indiana, constitutes Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General ex officio, a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, to be known by the name of the "Board of Commissioners of Commerce," any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business of the board, and any person for the time being acting in the place of either of such officers, shall have as a member of such board, the same powers as the principal officer, in whose place he may be acting. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a secretary of said Board, to be known and designated as "the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Commerce," whose annual salary shall be $4,000. The powers and duties of the said board, subject to the constitutional control of the President in the premises, shall be to prepare and execute and cause to be enforced all contracts in which the Government of the United States is interested, and which may be authorized by law to be made in aid of the foreign or domestic commerce of the United States, to see to the due execution and enforcement of all contracts made for the promotion of commerce, and to the faithful performance of their duties by all officers having duties to perform in aid of commerce, including officers having charge of immigrants and American seamen, except officers connected with the diplomatic and consular service, which diplomatic and consular officers shall, in the discharge of their duties, be unaffected by the provisions of this act; to diligently collect, arrange, and report from time to time, and at least once in each year to the President of the United States, to be by him presented with his recommendations, to Congress, all information and statistics concerning the commerce of the United States and of other nations calculated to show the wants of American commerce, together with any recommendations they may deem proper in aid of such commerce, to discharge all other duties which may be by law devolved upon the said board in relation to the commerce of the United States, and in discharge of the duties required by this act. The said board shall have access to and avail themselves of all statistical accounts of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States which shall be in the possession or control of any Department of the Government, and the board shall have power to choose one of their body to be President of the board, and to make such rules for the government thereof and the transaction of business as shall be needful, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

After debate the House, on motion of Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, laid the bill on the table—yeas 98, nays 85.

The House, at 4½, adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1873.

The following bills were reported:

To suppress or regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks; also, allowing the issuing of writs of mandamus in certain cases; also, adversely relative to practice in the Courts of Justices of the Peace in the State of New-York; also, favorably, amending the charter of the City of Auburn; also, enabling commissioners to revise the statutes to incorporate in their report the political and penal codes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Benedict—To ascertain the legality of certain claims for printing and advertising in the City of New-York. It provides for the appointment of Edwards Pierrepont, John K. Porter, and John J. Anderson, as a commission, who may appoint one clerk, and two experts, for the purpose of examining and auditing all claims held against the City and County of New-York.

By Mr Tiemann, for the relief of the Empire Drawing-room Car Company. It provides that the company may contract with any railroad company in New-York City to run its cars over their track; five cents may be charged by the company for each person riding in their cars, who is furnished with a seat.

By Mr. Weismann, authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks from First-avenue at Eighty-sixth-street, along said avenue to Twenty-third-street; from Second-avenue to First-avenue, thence along the latter to Houston-street and Christie-street; also, along Allen-street, from Grand to Division, and along the latter, to connect with the tracks at Grand, to Forsyth-street; also, from Second-avenue, along Forty-second-street, to Fourth-avenue, and to Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

By Mr. Chatfield—To authorize the Binghamton, Dushore, and Williamsport Railroad Company to construct a railroad on the two-path of the Chenango Canal; also to amend the laws relative to the incurable insane at the Utica Asylum.

BILLS PASSED.

To change the time for the election of officers in the village of Middletown, Orange County.

Ratifying the consolidation of the Rochester, Nunda, and Pennsylvania Railroad and Navigation Company.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. James Wood rose to a personal explanation. He said a bill was introduced in the Senate to amend the laws relative to the impaneling of jurors. On Tuesday, the 4th of February, it went to the Judiciary Committee, of which he has the honor of being chairman. His attention was first called to the bill by the State Attorney-General, who appeared before the committee on Wednesday, and though but two members of the committee were present, and the hour was late, they heard that officer; but, of course, in that condition of the committee it could not act upon it in consequence of other business before the committee having priority of consideration, and the adjournment of the Senate from Friday noon until Monday evening, thus preventing a meeting of the committee until Tuesday. On Monday evening the Assembly correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES called upon the Senator and asked relative to the bill.

The Senator gave him the facts, and further stated that there was some doubt in the minds of some of the members of the Judiciary Committee in regard to the constitutionality of the act, and in consequence thereof, it was a question that ought to be seriously examined, and that he would report just as the majority of the committee would decide upon. On the same day an article of an intimidating character appeared in THE TIMES, seemingly holding the Speaker responsible for the action of the committee on that bill. On Tuesday the matter was again taken up, and as the subject had been called up in the course of judicial investigation, and it was stated that there had been a decision in the court affecting the matter, it was thought proper to postpone the final decision on the bill until that could be examined. That was on Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday morning an article appeared which was a very unjust and unfair assault on the speaker. There has been no unnecessary delay, he said, in considering the bill, which is important, for it changes the rule in regard to impaneling of jurors, which has existed longer than this Government. It is also announced that the object of the bill is to affect existing indictments, and any lawyer will see that it is a matter for serious consideration. The speaker, in concluding, appealed to his colleagues to bear him out in the statement that he had faithfully and zealously discharged his duties in every particular, and that he was not open to the unjust attacks made upon him by THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THIRD READING.

The bill releasing the interest of the State in lands to the Peekskill Plough Works, and for an increase in fare over the Watertown and Sacketts Harbor Railroad, were ordered to a third reading.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. Bergh's bill relative to cruelty to animals was progressed.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Assembly resolutions urging the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress to press such legislation in Congress as they may deem proper and correct to aid in the successful establishing of the Industrial Exhibition of New-York, were received, and, after reading, went to the table under the rule.

After an extended executive session the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were reported: To improve Au Sable River and its branches; relative to challenges of jurors; fixing the pay of jurors in Kings County; requiring mortgages to be filed in loan clerk's offices; amending the act concerning proof of wills; to establish a Recorder's Court in Utica; to regulate elections in Brooklyn; amending the charter of Rochester; authorizing the Midland Railroad Company to increase its capital and extend the road; also, regulating passenger fare on the Southern Central Railroad; also, authorizing the election of boards of town auditors; also, fixing the pay of the Monroe County Supervisors; also, incorporating the New-York Loan and Security Company.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The bill to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York was reported favorably.

Messrs. Opdyke and Blumenthal presented a minority report, dissenting from the majority report.

The bill was made the special order for next Thursday.

THIRD READINGS.

On motion of Mr. Prince, the vote by which the bill to incorporate the Long Island City and Maspeth Railroad Company was rejected yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill put on the calendar of third reading of bills again.

Bills on General Orders were then considered in Committee of the Whole, and the following ordered to a third reading, unless otherwise stated:

In relation to mechanics' liens in the City of New-York.

Authorizing the Sheriff of Kings County to appoint certain officers. It takes the power from Judges.

Relative to writs of error and proceedings in capital cases. The same objections to this bill which were raised when the bill was up before were again raised, namely: that the present practice should not be changed. The fourth section provides that writs of error, when allowed by a justice of the Supreme Court of the district in which the conviction has been had, shall be made returnable to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Vedder moved to strike out this section, and maintained, at some length, that the justices of the Supreme Court in General Term were as capable as the Court of Appeals to decide these questions.

Mr. Herring opposed the motion warmly, declaring that the people demanded this measure, so that murder may have a check. They wanted murderers punished, and punished speedily.

Mr. Weed opposed the bill on the ground that this speed called for was unjust. There were cases in which time should be taken. The highest principle recognized by law was, he said, that no matter what crime a man may be charged with, he is to be regarded as innocent until he is proved guilty.

The debate was continued at much length, when the question was taken on striking out the fourth section, and it was lost by 25 yeas to 51 nays.

The committee then reported progress on the bill, and adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The session to-night, at which the question of exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation was the special order, was dispensed with, as Gov. Dix has a reception.

George Sand on the Dead Emperor.

The Paris *Temps*, says the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, prints a letter from George Sand, dated Jan. 10, containing some remarkable passages concerning Napoleon III. After remarking that three years ago the Emperor had already ceased to exist, the authoress goes on to say:

The war with Prussia was not even an allusion, for he was unable to conceal from himself that the spectre of defeat had appeared, and was hurrying him fatally to destruction * * * In the days of Ham, by his correspondence and his other writings, he showed himself a young man without energy dominated by a powerful dream, a dream conceived in infancy, and kept alive by those who surrounded him, and to whose influence he submitted with the resignation of lassitude. Without real instruction, he showed great intelligence, and had the rudiments and even the flashes of genius rather literary than philosophic, rather philosophic than political. Failing health, vitality tottering, unequal, and at times suspended by the reflux of emotions and stifled pain. However, no bitterness, no rancor, very little anger; too contemplative to be passionate; amiable, loving, made to be loved in private life; disinterested with regard to himself—see what formidable contrasts—capable of the greatest political crimes, because his notion of the rights of humanity differs from ours. When I spoke to him, when I saw him at the Elysée twice a week, I was completely deceived, and believing myself fooled by him, would not see him again. I quitted Paris, and failed to keep a rendezvous he had given me. No one said, "*Le Roi a failli attendre*," but "*L'Empereur a attendu!*" But I continued to write to him when I hoped to save a victim, to comment on his answers, and to observe all his acts. I convinced myself he had no intention of fooling any one; he fooled all the world and himself. He believed what he said, but regarding himself as the sole means of salvation, as the instrument invested with an inevitable mission, not feeling the necessary physical and moral energy, but reckoning upon them in the fatal arrangement of circumstances, he adopted all the ideas which were suggested to him under the form of oracles. Go on, he said; and if such a thing be impossible, I will try another, and if it be bad, it will teach me. The exercise of absolute power aiding him, this habit of playing heads or tails with events became a monomania, and his tranquil and patient fatalism assumed all the appearance of strength and cleverness.

In speaking of the Emperor's appearance, George Sand says that all she saw of the caged eagle of Ham was the cage—something restless, constrained, timid, which toned down into an expression of sadness and tenderness. Of his natural disposition she remarks that he was terribly persecuted, and that a pretended or false reason of state struck with impotency the man of feeling, who deplored in principle the means employed to give him power. He appeared to ignore the excesses and ready to disavow them. He disavowed nothing, and assented with cowardly pain the murders in the streets and the persecution throughout France. George Sand thinks Napoleon III. deserved neither great praise nor great blame. He was neither a monster nor an idiot. He had several good qualities.

He had also a dream of French grandeur which did not belong to a sound understanding, nor was it that of a second-rate mind. Of a truth, France would be too much disgraced if she had submitted for twenty years to the will of a driveller working in his own interest. One would be obliged to despair of her. The fact is that she took this meteor for a star; this silent dreamer for an astute politician. Then when she saw him succumb under disasters which she should have foreseen and prevented she took him for a coward. He was no coward; he had a cool courage and I believe that he did not cling to life. He felt himself crushed; the illusion of his rôle was gone, perhaps he was weary of himself.

JOHN GAFFNEY.

His Simulated Insanity—Testimony of Dr. Vanderpoel.

The Buffalo *Express* gives the following report of the testimony of Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, one of the commission appointed to investigate the mental condition of John Gaffney, the condemned murderer, in that city:

Dr. Gray and myself visited the jail the first time on Sunday at 12½, and found the prisoner in the condition which Dr. Gray has told. Our object was to examine him under three conditions. First, as to his physical condition; second, as to his emotional condition, and thirdly, as to his mental condition, and see how far each one of these conditions might answer to the only three types of insanity under which he would probably fall. That would be either an attack of acute mania, an attack of transitory mania, or an attack of dementia.

First, in regard to his physical condition, we could detect no evidence of disease. After careful examination of the pulse and diagnosis of his condition, we found an even pulse. When he exerted himself a little, the pulse would run up ten or fifteen degrees, but within a half a minute the pulse would return to its natural condition. While his skin was somewhat pallid, it was perfectly clear, and the muscles were well nourished and the actions were all concurrent. The same was also the case with reference to the temperature of his skin. During the examination the temperature changed two or three times. When from conversation or any other cause, as we purposely did try to excite him, the temperature would rise for a moment, then fall back normal. It had none of the persistent character which it would have had, of cold or heat, in one or the other forms of insanity to which I have referred. Another condition was in relation to sleep and appetite. Of course we could not judge of those by actual observation, but after carefully questioning the jailer, turnkey and night watchman, all of them agreed that since the insanity suit commenced he had slept eight hours, at least, out of twenty-four. His appetite, instead of being irregular, was always good. He had eaten as much as could be expected of a man under confinement.

In respect to the emotional condition, the manifestations of which were in the lines of his face, we found the muscles were acting in perfect concurrence, instead of one set of muscles being relaxed and another drawn, as is almost universally the case in insane persons; we found perfect harmony in all the muscles of the face; the same condition existed in the muscles of the body; when we walked him and moved him about we found every muscular action to be harmonious; again, his eyes were perfect in expression; what I mean is, they had not the dry and glassy look of the acute mania; but the secretion was perfect; the pupil was perfectly dilatable the moment it was submitted to the light, and its action was normal; instead of the intenseness of gaze of the man who is insane, who is determined to impress himself upon you, it would be impossible for him to hold his gaze upon us for a moment; we told Gaffney, "You are feigning; you can't look at us for a moment!" A moment after that he would look at us and make desperate efforts to show that he could look at us intently; instantly his eye would flag, then he would look up at the ceiling in order to regain himself; his great cut was to cram his finger in his mouth and around his teeth. Those were the emotional signs.

As to the other condition, that of dementia, he had not that inattention had in dementia. It was a single phrase, or limited to a single phrase, given as evidence here. When we made our first visit, his conversation was scarcely anything else but oaths. I don't know that I ever heard a man swear so. It seemed as though every idea was a succession of oaths. Repeating something about going to a cock-fight, I said, "Gaffney, that is very poor business. I never heard an insane man swear like that. Why are you so blasphemous?" After that, in that afternoon, and at either of the subsequent interviews had, he made not a single oath. At the first interview it was a succession of oaths, until we told him it was ridiculous. Unless you oppose an insane man, and make him ferocious, he will not start off at swearing himself. In mania, unless it is in the most acute stage of mania, there is scarcely any form—unless it is extreme attacks of dementia, which last for a long time—but what persons would recognize persons and things. A person may be raving and going on with their lingoes as fast as they please, you can almost always call their attention, and ask them for a moment, and get an answer to your question. They will tell you who they are, whether they are married and who their wife is. Gaffney never answered anything of that kind, but went right on and repeated the same phrase, fearful to trust himself on any other expression or any other word. I don't know, Sir, that I need say any more, unless it is to answer some direct question. The conclusion to which we arrived was that it was a case of feigned insanity.

Q.—Have you any doubt about it? A.—No, Sir, not in the slightest.

Opening of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 6.

The first railroad of the system which it is hoped will eventually extend throughout Mexico has been duly finished and opened. The capital is now connected with the seaboard, and the inauguration of the road was made a subject for rejoicing, the festivities lasting seven days. The spectacle of the iron horse was a novel one to the Mexicans, and if the rejoicings which took place over its introduction are intended to show the desire of the people for railroads, a new era is in store for Mexico. The road was opened by President Lerdo de Tejada, who left the capital in a train preceded by a locomotive. The cloven foot of the old régime was, however, exhibited at Tepexham, the first station outside the capital, where some desperadoes (in some instances a term synonymous with Mexican politicians) had placed heavy boulders across the track. Fortunately, however, they did no harm beyond breaking the cowcatcher and destroying the first locomotive, and the parties who placed them there were disappointed in their hopes of having an opportunity for pronounciamentos by the death of Tejada. The President proceeded on his journey, and was all down the line received with enthusiasm. All this is a subject for congratulation, and gives assurances that our sister Republic may yet become a peaceful, happy, and model representative of New World republican institutions.

The Second Thought of a Sexton Better Than His First.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Feb. 11.

The sexton of the Presbyterian Church at Dayton, this county, a week ago last Sabbath morning, attempted to hasten on the church fire by an application of coal-oil out of a nearly empty can. The consequence was an explosion which set fire to his clothing and the interior of the church in the immediate vicinity of the stove. To save himself he rushed out of doors and rolled in a snow-bank, but as fast as he turned over one side in the snow the flames burned up in the other, so that he had a very severe fight with the fire before it was extinguished. As it was, he was quite seriously burned. When he left the church he had the presence of mind to catch the bell rope and give very short pulls. The unexpected sound of the bell at that hour in the morning attracted several persons to the church, who, seeing the state of affairs, went vigorously to work and soon succeeded in putting out a fire which otherwise might have seriously endangered the building.

Identification of a Frozen Man.

From the Hartford Post, Feb. 12.

We published some days ago, among other items of news, a brief account of the finding of the body of an unknown man, frozen to death, on Farmington Mountain, New-Britain. Mrs. Bernard Lynch, of New-Haven, whose husband had been missing for a fortnight, came up to New-Britain, yesterday, and found papers, &c., taken from the body, which established beyond doubt the fact that the dead man was her lost husband. It appears that Mr. Lynch was in possession of about $500 at the time he left home, and it is supposed that he must have become bewildered during the last severe snowstorm. When found the corpse was in a standing position, the hands clinging to a small shrub, and the body frozen entirely through.

Alleged Lunacy of Thomas Stephens.

In pursuance of a commission of lunacy, issued from the Supreme Court, at the instance of his brother, testimony was taken yesterday before the Commissioners and a Sheriff's jury, as to the insanity and habitual drunkenness of Thomas Stephens, formerly connected with the Croton Water Board. Dr. Nealis, of the City Prison, Dr. Wolf, and Dr. Hamilton gave testimony to the effect that, by reason of softening of the brain in its incipient stages, and the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, Mr. Stephens had become incapacitated for taking care of himself or his property and affairs. His property is estimated at about $30,000.

GENERAL NOTES.

An Iowa boy, who killed his father, has got off with fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Whether there is anything in a name or not, Judge Love, of Pennsylvania, ought to be satisfied with his.

The Boston *Advertiser* warmly favors an increase of the salaries of the higher officers of the Federal Government.

The Agassiz Museum at Cambridge, Mass., asks the State to contribute $50,000 annually to secure its continuance.

Portraits of ex-Govs. John Floyd and John B. Floyd have been placed in the capitol of Virginia by Mrs. John B. Floyd.

The four girl "freshmen" at Middletown University are giving the boys a hard row to keep up with them in their studies.

A boy in Newberne, N. C., who was awarded the chamber-set at a gift concert, delightedly sat up all night and looked at it.

To-day Arkansas has 500 miles of railroad equipped and in running order. Three years ago she had only about fifty miles completed.

A Missouri paper informs us that Joplin and Carthage are the leading cities of the Southwest. It is in Joplin that that paper is published.

The people of Providence are shocked by the number of scandalous and false stories respecting its citizens recently circulated in the community.

The ship King of Algeria took out 10,941 round barrels of petroleum from Philadelphia on Sunday. This is the largest cargo of oil ever shipped from that port.

A Charlestonian's sixtieth birthday has been made joyous by a surprise-party, participated in by twenty-seven couples of his friends, all dressed like children.

An Indiana diner-out, in responding to a toast in honor of the mothers, congratulated himself that he was so fortunate as to have a mother at a very early age.

Twenty-five years ago there was only one Whig in the Senate of Michigan, all the rest being Democrats. To-day there is only one Democrat. But then there are no Whigs.

The firemen in Minnesota contemplate forming a State organization, and they ask the State to set aside for their benefit the revenue from the tax on insurance companies.

Eastern papers are finding a new argument for occasional vacations to bank officers, in the difficulty that would be experienced in concealing defalcations, if such have occurred.

A coroner's jury in Pennsylvania has brought in a verdict that death was caused by softening of the brain, in consequence of the accidental falling of a brick upon the man's head.

A barber out in Des Moines, Iowa, is laboring under the delusion that boys have not gone out of fashion. He advertises for one "to do chores," and adds that he is "wanted to work, not to run the shop."

Nevada papers express surprise at the "swiftness" of the epizoötic disease, and say that it spread over a thousand miles of ground with the quickness of a flash of lightning. It was everywhere at once.

The people of Concord, N. H., give an annual concert and levée for the benefit of Lewis F. Miller, a little crippled news-boy, who is trying to work his way through Dartmouth College, and is now in his Sophomore year.

The trustees of Phillips' Exeter Academy have voted a retiring pension of $1,200 a year, and the use of his house, during his life, to Dr. Gideon L. Soule, in recognition of his long, faithful, and distinguished service of more than fifty years.

A man in Terre Haute, Ind., has a little private armory of his own, consisting of one musket, carried by his grandfather in the revolutionary war; another, carried by his father in the war of 1812, and a third, carried by himself in the war of the rebellion.

The Free Thinkers, in Boston, raised $10,000 toward a fund to build a Paine memorial hall for their own free use, and now James Lick, of San Jose, Cal., has given them property in the latter city, valued at $100,000, the proceeds of its sale to be devoted to this purpose.

The Crispins are on a strike in five shoe-factories in Baltimore, and the women and girls at work in the other shops are called upon to give twenty-five per cent. of their earnings to aid in their support. Many, earning $10 or less a week, express great dissatisfaction at this demand.

A Newfoundland dog not long since placed himself between his master's child and the open grate toward which it was crawling in Nashua, N. H., and remained there, though scorched and blistered, until persons came into the room and rescued the child. And somebody poisoned that dog the other day.

Two elder sisters of the would-be bride broke up a wedding ceremony in Onslow County, North Carolina, by rushing into the room and attacking the bridegroom and the officiating clergyman with broom-sticks. All this, notwithstanding the father of the bride was present and joyfully consenting to the marriage of his daughter.

The "Liberal Republicans" of Cincinnati tried to have a talk together on Thursday night last; but there were not enough of them to make it interesting, and so they adjourned "till the crisis arrives when the people will take an interest in our movement." That may sound better to them than *sine die*, but it amounts to the same thing.

A lady in New-Orleans and her daughter in Mobile, on comparing notes, found that they had both dreamed that a quantity of gold was buried in the garden of a house formerly occupied by them. Quickly they obtained the services of two stalwart diggers of trenches, and made a cellar of that garden. But they have not found any gold.

Alex. H. Stephens has informed the voters of the Eighth District of Georgia that, from its unusual and extraordinary character, he does not feel at liberty to decline the call to be a candidate for Congress at the special election to be held Feb. 26. He also states that he is a Democrat, of the straightest sect, of the Jeffersonian school of politics.

Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart has written a five-column letter on the finances of Virginia. The point of the whole is the recommendation that such measures be at once adopted as will inspire confidence in the minds of the creditors of the State, and give assurance to the world that Virginia holds sacred her plighted faith. He would accomplish this by an increase of the rate of taxation on the present subjects of taxation.

A Canadian farmer has devised a new dodge. He took a load of very poor hay to the residence of a gentleman in Ottawa, and informed that gentleman's wife that he had been directed to leave the hay in the yard and receive from her $30 in payment. She supposed it was all right; but the husband, on his return, was disgusted to find that he had a load of hay that he did not want and had never ordered, and that his wife had paid for it three times as much as it was worth.

Poisoned by a Leaden Bullet.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, Feb. 11.

On Friday last Dr. Small was called to attend a young man named Clarence Abbott, who was ill at his residence. Dr. Small discovered unmistakable symptoms of lead poisoning. It appears that Abbott was wounded in the thigh by a minnie bullet at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864, and that the bullet could not be found at the time. He has suffered somewhat ever since. Drs. Small and Gordon on Saturday morning etherized the patient, and proceeded to make a surgical examination, which resulted in the discovery of the ball in the thigh. The bullet was incased in a bony substance of about the size of a goose's egg, the shell of which was one-fourth of an inch thick. The bullet has been tumbling about in this cavity for eight years, and become worn and polished as smoothly as though it had been done on an emery wheel. Sufficient amount of the lead, however, had permeated the incasing and entered the system to produce lead poisoning, which would have proved fatal in a short time but for the timely relief afforded.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Miss. Ponisi, Miss Kate Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. D. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

BOWERY THEATRE.—PAUL CLIFFORD, DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES, &c.—Mr. O. B. Collins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Lee Bagwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND VOCAL CONCERT by the Jubilee Singers.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The new charter is now before the Legislature. It provides that the heads of departments shall be nominated by the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. In case they do not agree, the Mayor shall go into joint convention with the Aldermen, and the heads of departments shall be appointed by a majority of that convention. The Police and Dock Commissioners are to hold office for six years. The powers of the Superintendent of Police are greatly enlarged. The chief bone of contention is the appointing power, concerning which a full and thorough discussion must take place. We hope to be able to place a full copy of the charter before the public without loss of time.

The minority report of Messrs. OPDYKE and BLUMENTHAL will be found in another column. It objects to the charter in almost all its essential points. It objects to the plan of making appointments to office, and says the provision is "ominous, unprecedented, and in fact revolutionary in its character," and that it "abolishes a republican form of government to set up an oligarchy." The report also protests against the plan of "instituting eleven separate executive departments of the Municipal Government," each of which is to be "independent of all control on the part either of the Mayor or of the Common Council." In short, Messrs. OPDYKE and BLUMENTHAL desire to have the executive power concentrated in one individual—the Mayor. It seems to us a rash proposition, but at any rate we hope the people will well consider it in connection with the whole subject.

We now hope that the charter will be discussed on all sides in an honest and independent spirit. To begin with, there ought to be no attempt to condemn it from the start as a "Custom-house charter," since the people connected with the Custom-house have had no more to do with it than the Pope of Rome. Moreover, the new measure has to be decided upon in the Legislature, which is not under the control of the Custom-house. The Union League Club has appointed a committee to confer with the Mayor and the Committee of Seventy in reference to the measure; and whatever faults there may be in it now can well be corrected before its final passage. It is only necessary that there should be a fair and candid discussion, with good temper and a sincere desire to serve the public as the basis of it. We shall not at this moment express an opinion upon the charter one way or the other, as its full text is not yet before us. We anxiously desire to give a hearing to all just and reasonable objections, and we hope that the united efforts of the Reformers will result in the production of a measure which will place the government of the City upon a sound and lasting foundation.

MR. DAVID W. JUDD, of Richmond County, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Quarantine Commissioner. Mr. JUDD's legislative experience last year must have made him thoroughly familiar with the peculiar abuses which cling to the quarantine administration of this port. He has now a chance of helping to improve that administration, and we have no doubt that he will worthily employ it.

We have to deal with a great many rascals in these days, but happily we are seldom called upon to read or publish their letters. We have no desire to increase our correspondence, already sufficiently extensive, by entering into controversies with murderers. However, here is a letter forwarded to us yesterday, which we suppose we must print—it is from the quack ROSENZWEIG, from whose house the mangled body of a poor girl named ALICE BOWLSBY was sent in a trunk by express. It will be remembered that the girl was killed by a horrible and cruel operation which ROSENZWEIG performed. This miscreant, who signs himself "m d," was tried, convicted, and sentenced, but is now trying to sneak through the meshes of the law. We have endeavored to prevent him, and he therefore writes us a disgusting note:

> *To the Editor of The Times:*
>
> Poland has no Freinds—I am a Polander—I have no Freinds—I am poor—God knows that I am not the man who comitted the terrible deed, the Press are doing all they can to prejudice my case, all I ask is Fair play under the law, will You do as much for a unfortunate man without money or rich freinds as to let these few lines appear in your great paper from a coutryman of PULASKI and KOSCUSKY.
>
> Yours &c &c &c
>
> J. ROSENZWEIG m d
>
> TOMBS cell 61 f 13 73

In order to discourage this "Polander" without "freinds" from writing to us again, we may tell him at once that we should be very glad to see him brought to the gallows. It is, therefore, lucky for him that we have not to decide his fate.

There is a short reply to the complaints of Senator WOOD in regard to the "unjust attacks" of THE TIMES. The Jury bill which he has so many doubts about, went to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. WOOD is chairman, on Feb. 4. At this date, it seems as far from being reported as ever. The same bill went to the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly on Wednesday, and was reported to the House yesterday. We do not think it is "unjust" to assume that doubts which never troubled lawyers like Messrs. PRINCE, TOBEY, and CRARY, need hardly have weighed with authorities on law like Senators WOOD, BOWEN, and MURPHY.

The Police Justices' Bill.

It needs only a little reflection to see the greatness and urgency of the reform contemplated in the Police Justices' bill, for which Mr. EATON made yesterday so masterly an argument before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. That argument, which we publish in full this morning, ought to be carefully studied by every friend of public order and social decency. It is full of suggestive facts, and of statistics which will be as new as they are startling to the general public. The effect of Mr. EATON's carefully prepared statement on the popular opinion of New-York will simply be to confirm the impression felt by all honest men, that the abuses of our lower criminal courts are at the bottom of very much of the crime and the social and political degradation of the City. Created to be a terror to evil-doers, our police courts have become an encouragement to them; intended to repress crime, they have become its nurseries. Left by the law of 1848 to the manipulation of the lowest class of Ward politicians, the office of Police Justice in this City has been prostituted to the service of political corruption; its clemency has been reserved for those who could furnish votes for the party managers, of whom the Justice was generally one; and its careless severity has been meted out to the poor and the unfortunate whose age or sex made them useless as voters, or whose lack of the serviceable kind of political affiliation gave them no claim on the attention of the half-rowdy, half-shyster who may have occupied the bench.

All this is known with greater or less certainty to the thinking portion of our citizens. From such there will come only one unanimous verdict of approval in favor of the Police Justices' Bill, so eloquently defended by Mr. EATON. It is the country members, who compose the majority of the Legislature, who are in the least likely to misapprehend the scope of the new bill. It proposes to abolish the mode of election by judicial districts of the police justices of the City, and to vest their appointment in the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of the Superior Court. Its main object is not to legislate one set of men out of office in order to make way for another, though even on that ground it could be strongly defended. It is not, as Mr. EATON puts it, "a bill to remove police justices, but to reform police administration." People in the country have been accustomed to elect their local justices of the peace who have a civil as well as criminal jurisdiction, and have usually got pretty good men. But a system which works very well in a rural town or village, may prove an utter failure in a community like this. That it has been both a mistake and a failure of the most dangerous kind, we need only turn to Mr. EATON's figures to perceive. Here is a sample: Of 84,514 prisoners brought before the Police Justices in this City in 1871, only eighty-two *were committed without bail.* Is it conceivable that in a mass of crime like this, there should be but one among every thousand persons whose offense was of sufficient gravity to cause him to be held within the sure grasp of law? Of the 10,290 who were released on bail, no one who knows anything of the open trade in "straw bail," allowed under the very eyes of these courts, need be informed that the merest fraction only was ever brought to justice. Out of 84,514 arrests, there were but a little over a thousand who stand on record as having been fined. Further, there were 2,316 handed over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, "sent to the island," as the phrase goes, there to be placed for a period, limited by law to six months, in any of the institutions other than penal, under the charge of the Commissioners. Then, there were over 27,000 "committed for examination," which is equivalent to dismissing the necessary witnesses, and leaving the disposal of the prisoner to be determined by the caprice, political favoritism, or still worse motives of the presiding justice. Briefly, it is probably within the mark to conclude that out of the 84,514 police arrests of 1871, not more than one-fourth of the cases were ever disposed of according to the semblance of law, or were visited with even an apology for punishment.

Of all this uncertainty and corruption of criminal administration, we are daily seeing the fruits in the growing recklessness, not only of the immoral criminal class, but of that closely allied class whose fears are the only bridle which their passions recognize. Such a state of things obviously demands a swift and radical cure. Mr. EATON's bill is favored by good men of both political parties, and should receive the moral support of every citizen of New-York who has anything to fear from the uncontrolled reign of lawlessness and crime to which a continuance of the present system must eventually bring us. The bill aims at placing on the bench of our Police Courts men who are honest and capable, and who have been trained to know the law—qualifications which have been glaringly disregarded under the existing system. We can imagine no possible opposition to such a bill, unless in the interest of the thugs and rowdies whose privileges it will summarily abridge. A more important measure of reform has never been presented to the Legislature, nor one for whose disposal a greater responsibility rests upon the representatives of the people.

Reforms Needed in the New Charter.

In all the projects for the City charter, thus far presented, we think there are permanent and serious defects. These defects, we suppose, cannot be remedied during the present session of the Legislature, but they are worthy of consideration with a view of future action. If intelligent people keep themselves away from political affairs, we shall experience just the same evils in the future as we have in the past. A good charter will not give us a good government unless this evil be somewhat counteracted.

We think it may be, to a degree, by the following methods. We will assume that in the future the morality and intelligence in the City will always be in a minority, whether it have the name of Republican or any other name. Now the problem is, in the future, to give certain powers to the minority, of which they cannot be stripped. Representing, as they inevitably will, the great majority of the property of the City and an immense proportion of its intelligence, they ought to possess some check over the appropriation of money. They ought also to have a permanent representation in the Board of Aldermen. This last could be given very simply by introducing in the New-York elections the same principles which have been so very successful in Illinois—the "plurality vote." If the City was divided into districts for the election of aldermen, three aldermen might be chosen from each district, and each voter could be allowed three votes; so that, if belonging to the minority, he could always concentrate all his votes upon one. By this easy method, the minority of each district, representing perhaps its property and intelligence, would always secure a representation in the governing body of the City.

This body ought to have some such check and control over the expenditure of money as is possessed by the House of Representatives in Washington. All propositions for important expenditure should go before their committees, and not pass till approved by them. The whole matter of appropriation and expenditure should be made as public as possible. There ought to be one governing financial body of this City, with a representation in it of our wealthiest classes, to whom all men could look for proper financial management, and whom the public would hold responsible. There never has been, in the past, any governing representative body in this City. Under the old charter, the two Boards of Aldermen did not control at all some of the largest branches of expenditure. Under the "Tweed Charter" a little knot of rogues and swindlers farmed out and divided as they chose all the vast income of this City. With the minority representation in the Board of Aldermen, the views of the Committee of Seventy, and of the Republican Party, would be at once harmonized. The Committee would prefer that appointments should be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, provided the minority were represented in it. And the Republican Party would have no objections to nominations by the Mayor if the Board of Aldermen were to decide upon them. This, however, is a comparatively unimportant advantage of the proposed change. What we desire is some arrangement, which would secure to the property and intelligence of the City some voice in its government. Nothing else will prevent our suffering again in the future the evils and calamities of the past.

Apart from any extreme crisis, nothing would tempt our better classes into political life more than a reasonable chance of success in their efforts, and the fact that they are not called upon frequently to exert themselves. Our most intelligent classes in this City are the busiest in the world. They will never take the trouble and time for frequent elections. They will not interest themselves in the candidates, or make the efforts necessary to insure their election. They cannot, perhaps, afford it; at all events, they will prefer misgovernment in the City to the consequences of so great a neglect of their own affairs. Neither will they vote if they believe, as the Republicans have done during the last twenty years, that they have scarcely a chance of success. Infrequent elections and minority elections are the only conditions through which the best elements of our population can be brought into a share of our government.

Scoffers and Scorners.

Whatever may be the result of the investigations now in progress into the conduct of various prominent persons, public and private, in various matters, they have already been the occasion of more than one discovery, that cannot be regarded but with shame and sorrow. It seems clear, in the first place, that there is hardly a man among us, be his eminence and reputed probity however great, who is protected by his position and his reputation from being, on the one hand, approached with appeals to his interest at the price of his integrity, or, on the other, suspected of having yielded to such temptation. Of the men who have escaped unconsumed, too many have the smell of the fire upon them. They are able to show that they were not bought; but how few there are whom some one did not look upon as buyable! The latter fact, indeed, may be the fault of those who practice corruption, rather than that of those whom they would have corrupted; but none the less, therefore, is the fact a sign of the unsoundness which has sunk so deep and spread so wide that no one of us but believes that his neighbor may be rotten. This greed of gold, this making haste to be rich, this worship of the almighty dollar, combined with the non-worship of anything else, would seem to be regarded as so absolute among us that we expect to find a Tweed in every public man, and a Gould in every trader.

But no less, if no more deplorable yet than this, is a certain ill-concealed glee in many quarters at the wreck, actual or prospective, of so many eminent reputations. There is, said the most cynical of modern moralists, a certain pleasure for us even in the misfortunes of our best friends. It is not, however, of such a pleasure that we are now speaking. ROCHEFOUCAULD, doubtless, had in mind that not unpleasant excitement, that arousing of curiosity, that awakening of sympathy which, accompanied with a sense of safety to ourselves, stimulates the soul when we hear of the misfortunes even of those whom we like, and which is not inconsistent with genuine sorrow and with a helpful purpose. The satisfaction of which we speak is of a different quality. It is the reverse of the weeping of the angels when good men fall. Those who feel it think that they see men who have been loved and trusted by their fellow-citizens, and raised to positions of power and trust, proved to be unworthy of the honors bestowed upon them. They think they see great merchants, men who have won high consideration abroad as well as at home, not only for their success in commerce, but for the noble and unselfish use that they have made of the wealth they have accumulated, detected in nefarious proceedings, and proved to be the possessors of riches furtively acquired. Or, less to be deplored, they see some reason to believe that political scoundrelism has become a successful profession, not only in a great, corrupt, cosmopolitan, commercial City, but the whole country over. As to all this there is, of course, a formal utterance of a certain degree of decorous sorrow; but it is merely perfunctory, almost conventional, and plainly visible underneath it all is a not uncertain delight in the discovery that these men are not as good or as high-minded as they were supposed to be. It is a pleasurable revelation this, to these men, when they, eagerly out-running the evidence, find that there is reason for them to hope that personal honesty and public honor are gone from among us; that the best of us are rogues and thieves and perjurers, and that the vote of any member of the highest legislative body in the land is to be had for $1,000, or thereabout.

In very deed this is the worst discovery of all. For the errors and the sins of a few men, however eminent, are much easier to bear and far easier to correct than a public demoralization, a depravity of the general heart, and a degradation of the general mind, such as this tone of criticism indicates. There can be no sadder or sorrier spectacle than that of a whole people so morally debauched that they can feel any kind of satisfaction in the revelation to themselves and to the world that their best men, or those who should be their best, are "no better than the rest of us." And yet, if we are to judge by much that we see printed, and more that we hear spoken, such is the feeling with which we regard the prospective ruin of some high reputations. The suggestion that the ruin may not come, (of which in many cases there seems to be good hope,) is resented as an attempt to deprive certain people of the exquisite pleasure of seeing everybody dragged down to their own level. We have here, again, but a manifestation of that supineness of the good, and activity of the evil, element in our society from which we have so long suffered. Evil thinkers and evil speakers, like evil doers, are ever ready to thrust themselves to the front, and those whose words, like their lives, are sweet and sound, are too ready to acquiesce in silence. We shrink too often from even seeming to imply that we reprobate the opinions advanced by our neighbors, and we dread a disagreeable discussion. If we are ever to have a healthy moral tone in our society, this miserable mealy-mouthedness, this guilty silence, must end. The good must have "the courage of their opinions," or the bad, by their default, will constantly prevail against them.

Hereditary Accidents.

The curious case of the five glass eyed JOHNSONS, of New-England, was commented upon in these columns a few days since. It will be remembered that certain Boston detectives, in search of a man named W. H. JOHNSON, who wore a glass eye, discovered no less than four other men of precisely the same name and with precisely the same vitreous peculiarity. These data suggested to every scientific mind the theory that nature, by the operation of some hitherto unnoticed law, had provided the conditions for the development of a new kind of Johnsons, differing in point of eyes from all other and previously-discovered Johnsons. What the precise nature of this law could be was not apparent, but a possible clue to it has since been furnished by the curious facts reported in yesterday's journals concerning an unfortunate Canadian family.

Of this family, we are told that one of the sons thereof recently lost his arm by a railway accident. His mother started to go to his assistance, but while on the way was killed by another railway accident. The father thereupon undertook the merciful mission, but in his turn was killed by a third railway accident; and we are furthermore assured that some years since a brother of the young man who recently lost his arm was killed by the collision of two trains. Here we have three members of the same family killed at different times, but in precisely the same way, while a fourth has suffered a severe injury from a similar cause.

Of course, the average observer will say that the killing of these unfortunate Canadians by successive railway accidents was a mere coincidence. The same skeptic would doubtless fancy that the existence of five glass-eyed W. H. JOHNSONS is due wholly to chance. The student of positive philosophy, however, recognises no such thing as chance; neither is he deterred from drawing whatever conclusions facts may seem to justify by the fear of startling the prejudices of other people. Set the facts in the two cases of the W. H. JOHNSONS and the slaughtered Canadian family before the typical positivist, and he will not hesitate to deduce therefrom the theory that glass eyes and railway accidents are hereditary in certain families.

He would, doubtless, remark that if these four unfortunate Canadians had suffered from attacks of heart disease, under which three had died, while the fourth remained dangerously ill, few medical men would have hesitated to assert that heart disease was hereditary in that family. Why, then, should mere prejudice forbid the admission that this same unfortunate family was the victim of an hereditary tendency to railway accidents? As to the W. H. JOHNSONS, it might be objected that they were only remotely related to each other. This, however, would be no substantial objection to the hereditary theory. Instances are very frequent where some disease which is unquestionably hereditary has skipped one or two generations, or has appeared in the collateral, instead of the direct, line of descent. So, the distinguishing glass eye of the JOHNSONS may have skipped a few generations, and cropped out among nephews and cousins of the original founder of the family, and still be entitled to be recognized as an hereditary feature. If obstinate disbelievers, who prefer their ancient prejudices to the ingenious theories of science, persist in scornfully inquiring how such purely extrinsic matters as railway accidents and glass-eyes can be carried in the veins of one generation and transmitted to another, the positive philosopher has only to follow the convenient precept of his school, whereby he is counseled not to discuss the uncognizable, and to simply assert that when facts warrant a given conclusion, it is of no consequence that such conclusion is at variance with our wishes or previous beliefs.

It is hardly probable that the two remarkable cases we have described should escape the attention of scientific persons, and that the latter should forbear to make them the groundwork of new and interesting theories. It is, however, from the positivists that we may expect the boldest and most original treatment of the matter, and whether we shall be told that the existence of glass-eyed Johnsons is an instance of the survival of the fittest, or the result of natural selection; or whether both the JOHNSONS and the Canadian railway sufferers shall be cited as proofs of the hereditary character of artificial eyes and railway collisions, we may be sure that the positivist explanation of both cases will be free from all the trammels of prejudice and bigotry.

A Solution of the Mormon Problem.

It seems not improbable that a suggestion recently thrown out by the *Spectator*, as a possible contingency, may take form as an accomplished fact. The question of his future, and that of the people he has governed, must have been deeply considered by so cunning and far-sighted a man as BRIGHAM YOUNG; and it is natural to suppose that, in shaping any plan for that future, the Mormon chief would not disregard certain lessons that have been taught by experience. He must see by this time that in no part of this continent can Mormonism find permanent and undisturbed refuge, so long as practices are adhered to by its professors which conflict with the social and political usages of the republic. Mormon scouts may explore the country beyond the Colorado, or go as much further as they please; but the migration which such action portends must, of necessity, only be a temporary expedient; and it is hardly to be expected that the shrewd persons at the head of the Mormon Church are going on indefinitely from one place to another heaping up wealth and establishing cities, only to abandon them, and much of the fruits of their labor, when the inevitable moving frontier of pioneers ushers into the Mormon stronghold an overpowering army of Gentiles.

The suggestion to which we refer is, perhaps, the only one that could be made which could avoid the difficulties in question, and give promise of any lasting homogeneity or cohesion for the Mormon fraternity. For this reason, it seems likely that sooner or later the suggestion will be adopted. It is, that BRIGHAM YOUNG should—or rather that he might—purchase an island somewhere in the South Seas, and set up in it an independent sovereignty. The *Spectator* does not encourage polygamy any more than we do, and its remark is made in connection with others touching the setting up of new governmental authorities, as illustrated by the late purchase at Samana Bay. It is clear that only by moving out of the jurisdiction of other Governments can YOUNG and his followers secure to themselves entire freedom of action. They, however, declare that such freedom is absolutely indispensable to their peace of mind, their worldly prosperity, and, if we understand them, to their eternal welfare. Hence, it becomes likely that they will attempt to gain isolation and independence at the same time. The means for securing these ends are, without doubt, at BRIGHAM YOUNG's command, and it is even conceivable that the large sums the wily prophet has been accumulating for years in the Bank of England have been destined in his mind for some such purpose. Once planted in a fertile island of good size and climate in the Pacific, his society might flourish undisturbed, and, by a policy of Chinese exclusiveness, protect itself permanently from invading Gentiles. The other Christian powers might not, to be sure, regard with approval such an attempt at the perpetuation of offensive usages; but they certainly would have no right, by the comity of nations, to interfere. All this, BRIGHAM YOUNG, if we do not mistake him, has carefully weighed, and, if he deems himself too old to carry so great a scheme into effect, it is highly plausible to suppose that he will contemplate its execution by a successor.

To the people of this country, the idea suggests interesting and important considerations. We should, of course, prefer that the Mormons should see the error of their ways, become respectable citizens, and remain among us. No part of our laboring population is superfluous, and our policy is to invite immigration, and not its opposite. But if, as they insist they will, these people, or any considerable portion of them, obstinately cling to their objectionable tenets and still more objectionable practices, the sooner we are rid of them the better. On the other hand, there are degrees in all things, and much as we detest polygamy, we should not be averse to seeing an industrious Caucasian population displace the man-eating savages of some South Sea island. The plan of deportation from the American Continent is probably the best that could be adopted by the Mormons, in the interest of their own faith, and, assuming what they so vigorously assert—*i. e.*, that their faith is not speedily to become extinct—the best for everybody else. Polygamy would at least not have to become naturalized in the Pacific Islands; and if, by a happy chance, it should thrust out cannibalism, one end would be attained that civilization could rejoice in.

Playing at Murder.

A new and extremely humorous diversion has been in vogue in London. It consists in getting drunk, and then handing yourself over to the officers of the law as the perpetrator of some shocking murder that has been recently committed, and the author of which has hitherto remained undiscovered. After giving a great deal of trouble, and being the happy occasion of many newspaper articles, you regain your sobriety, declare your innocence, and are discharged. This exquisite joke has been a good deal practiced of late; but the fate of one Mr. GEORGE COOPER, the last practitioner of whom we see accounts, is likely to give the custom a salutary check. A poor girl, named HARRIET BUSWELL was lately assassinated, at night, in Great Coram-street, and there has been much excitement over the matter and an active, but hitherto unsuccessful, search for the murderer. Not to lose so alluring a chance for notoriety, Mr. GEORGE COOPER presented himself at the Hackney Police Station, the other day, with the pleasing announcement that he it was who had slaughtered Miss BUSWELL, at the instance of a certain "Colonel," a friend of his, and in consideration of the sum of £100 in money.

The unfortunate woman had documents in her keeping, he explained, the possession of which was highly important to the "Colonel," and he (COOPER) had therefore, in the kindest manner offered to settle the business for him off hand. On being arraigned at Bow-street the next morning, COOPER calmly announced that his whole story was a lie, his sole apology for having told it being that he had been "drinking whisky and old ale for a week, and had a touch of delirium tremens." The man clearly expected to be at once discharged on giving his explanation, just as so many similar accomplished jokers had been before him. But the magistrate, by way of novelty, thought proper to see the thing in a different light, and remanded the prisoner to hard labor for a month, pending further inquiries. He did not suppose, he said, that COOPER was really the murderer, but still the situation justified holding him in custody for a time, and a little hard work, attended by temporary abstinence from "whisky and old ale," would do him no harm. Thus another laughable amusement has been seriously discouraged, and the supply of apprehended murderers cut untimely short. It may be great fun to be the hero of an hour, and to figure in a dock as a bloodthirsty assassin in a case everybody is talking about; but it is plainly not so nice to pick oakum between four stone walls, and thus the example of Mr. GEORGE COOPER has not been made in vain.

MINOR TOPICS.

A meeting of the depositors in the bankrupt Market Savings Bank was held on Wednesday, Mr. VAN NAME, the late President of the bank, not being present, owing to the circumstance that he is at present lodging in Ludlow-street Jail. A report of a committee was read, which asserted that VAN NAME had used the money of the bank for private speculation, and that his dishonesty was one of the immediate causes of the failure. It was also asserted that the books of the institution were filled with evidences of fraud, and that upon nearly every page there were a dozen erasures. This fellow VAN NAME, who was an oyster-opener before he went into the profitable business of assuming the presidency of a swindling bank, lives in luxurious style in the upper part of the City. While it is to be earnestly hoped that in the event of his trial and conviction he will be sent to the Penitentiary, it would also be a great satisfaction to the swindled depositors if he could be made to disgorge the proceeds of his financial operations, and thus pay the debts of his bank.

If all the strangers visiting this City, who are sought out at their hotels by the well-dressed scoundrels known as "sucker gamblers," and led into the numerous gambling dens on Broadway, to be mercilessly fleeced, would have the courage to imitate the example of one WALTER H. JOHNSON, gambling of the swindling kind, at least, would very soon be put an end to. JOHNSON, it appears, while a guest at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was induced to go to a den at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street by one of the tribe referred to. He was there speedily relieved of $50, but instead of returning to his room at the hotel to ponder over the traps and pitfalls of [illegible] life, he quietly called a policeman, and had W. H. WILLETT, the man who enticed him to the den, taken into custody, and arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Heretofore, when arrests of this nature happened to be made, an avenue of escape was always provided, so that in no instance has there been a conviction. Under District-Attorney PHELPS the chances for escape will be greatly reduced, and we hope to see men of the Willett stamp proceeded against vigorously.

An event occurred in Broadway a few evenings since, which very forcibly illustrates the necessity for an increase of the police force of this City. While a wayfarer was walking by the Olympic Theatre, a cart-rung whizzed through the air, and dropped so unpleasantly close to his face as to be exceedingly painful. In a moment afterward a truck-driver seized the rung, and thus explained the matter: "There was a small boy riding up town with me. I told him to get off, and he began to sass me. Now, I ain't agoin' to let no —— of a small boy sass me, and I threw the rung at him." He then jumped upon his truck, and drove away as fast as he could. From Houston-street to Astor-place the pedestrian kept sight of him, but having failed to discover a policeman within that space, was obliged to let him escape. It was only by the merest good luck that a very serious injury was not inflicted. The man was one of the kind that it would not be safe for a private citizen to take hold of, and even if the result had been different, he would have escaped, we have no doubt, in precisely the same manner. In addition to being more or less demoralized, our police force has the disadvantage of being altogether insufficient. These facts should not be lost sight of by the Legislature.

Some months since we called attention to the propriety of removing the light-house on Cape Florida from its present position on the main land, and of placing it on the Foway rocks, three miles further seaward. The advantage of such a change is apparent to every one who makes the voyage from New-York to the Gulf. The Gulf stream lies immediately outside of the Foway rocks, and were a light-house placed on that reef, steamers bound to the Gulf could keep sufficiently near the rocks to avoid the full force of the current, and thus shorten the time required to skirt the Florida reefs. As it is, they are obliged to give the Foway rocks so wide a berth that they meet the full force of the Gulf stream. Mariners will be glad to learn that the suggested change is to be made, and that the Light-house Board has already taken the necessary steps to that end. The change ought to have been made long ago, but it is understood that the attention of the board was not drawn to the matter until late in the Fall season.

The approaching journey of the German Emperor to St. Petersburg may be the opening of a series of events destined to agitate the whole world. Late utterances in the *New Prussian Gazette* are couched in a tone by no means friendly to Great Britain, and it is not strange that the Emperor WILHELM's visit should cause animated comment at a time when so much dissatisfaction prevails in London over the expedition to Khiva. Some of the Berlin papers say that the object of the Imperial movement to St. Petersburg is merely to obtain the co-operation of the Czar to keep in check the Southern Provinces, which resist the efforts of Prussia to "assimilate" them. Yet, such co-operation would be worth an equivalent, which might be given in the form of active or moral support of Russian plans in the direction of India. A Parisian journal, indeed, speaks of a triple alliance between Russia, Germany, and Italy as a virtually accomplished fact; and suggests that, to meet this, an alliance is inevitable between England, France, Austria, Denmark, and Sweden. Such a thing may possibly be on the cards, and yet, the simple theory that one Emperor is repaying in kind a courtesy not long since extended by another, may render the grander hypothesis superfluous. The more pacific view of the case is sustained by statements that the British Government is completely satisfied with the assurances made to it by Count SCHOUVALOFF. At the same time, it is not to be denied that the Khiva expedition may lead to serious complications, since there is no subject on which the Power that dominates India is more sensitive than whatever points to interference with that region.

They move fast, in some directions, in slow and canny Scotland. The admission of female students to the medical classes, and all attendant privileges, in the Edinburgh University was decided on long ago, and we remember that the Lord Provost was an eloquent advocate of the change. The same progressive functionary presided at a meeting on the 29th ult., when a further revolutionary step was resolved upon. This is nothing less than to extend the suffrage to female house-holders; and the resolutions so to do were carried by a heavy majority. The ladies who favor such movements ought to vote the Lord Provost a statue. No one has been a more bold and practical friend to their cause.

OBITUARY.

Gustave Ricard, Artist.

Gustave Ricard, the most eminent of the French portrait-painter, of the day, died in Paris on the 23d ult. at the early age of forty-nine. Notwithstanding his high reputation as an artist, he led a very secluded life, scarcely ever exhibiting his pictures, and living to the end among a small circle of friends whom he had attracted by the simplicity and amiability of his character. Among the most celebrated of his portraits are those of Mme. Sabatier, Lady Granville, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Johnston, Prince Orloff, Cavaliere Nigra, and M. Troplong. His funeral was attended by the Russian and Italian Ambassadors, the Deputies of the Bouches-du-Rhône (Bouches-du-Rhône) where he was born, and a great number of literary men and painters. The Director of the Department of Fine Arts, M. Charles Blanc, and M. Meissonier, officiated as chief mourners.

Col. [illegible] Lake.

Col. Lake, whose death occurred on Monday last, distinguished himself throughout the late war, at the beginning of which he entered the ranks, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. His courage and service at the battle of Newbern drew from the commanding general, Major-Gen. Burnside, in his report of that engagement, so complimentary a notice that the Secretary of War conferred on Mr. Lake the rank of major. His regiment, the Seventeenth New-York Veteran Volunteers, of which he subsequently became the colonel, was transferred to Tennessee, and after taking an active part in that campaign accompanied Gen. Sherman in his "march to the sea." At the battle of Jonesboro the Seventeenth stormed and captured the enemy's works, but with the loss of more than one-fourth of its men. This veteran regiment was engaged in the battle of Averysboro, N. C., in which Col. Lake received three wounds, one of which, in the groin, it was thought for some days he could not survive. Few regiments sent from our State, it may be said, experienced as much severe service as the Seventeenth New-York Veteran Volunteers. Leaving New-York [illegible] strong, upon their return march up Broadway, in June, 1865, they numbered less than 200 men. Col. Lake, while a rigid disciplinarian, was greatly beloved by the officers and men of his regiment.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

The Coming Session—The Irish Battle—A New Parliamentary Project—Russia and the East.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

Parliament will be opened next week, not by the Queen in person, but by commission—at least, so it is at present understood. It is a great mistake that the Queen should persist in hiding herself from public view, and especially that she should never come out at all except on some occasion personally connected with herself, such as the unveiling of a memorial to her husband or a thanksgiving for her son's recovery. The opening of Parliament is just the sort of ceremony in which the Queen should make a point of taking part. It would please the public, and would add something of the dignity of State to the opening of the House. If the Queen did not come herself, she might, at least, depute the Prince of Wales to represent her. It is very easy to make light of these pomps and vanities; but, if they are good for nothing, there is a good deal else that should go too. A calm session is often dangerous for a Ministry, but there is, at present, no visible sign of danger to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. The session will be spent in loose sparring between the Ministry and the Opposition. Each side will be more anxious to make capital for the elections than to legislate. Bills will be brought in, but there is no chance of any important bills being passed. They will be merely texts for debate. The great fight will be on the subject of Irish university education. It is understood that the Government intends to propose the establishment of a general examining board, which will examine all candidates who choose to present themselves, irrespective of their place of education, and which will bestow degrees on all who show themselves proficient in the subjects fixed for examination. Nothing could be fairer. If degrees are to be conferred as a reward for answering certain questions, then all who answer the questions are entitled to degrees, no matter whether they have been taught in a Protestant or in a Roman Catholic college, or whether they have taught themselves without ever having been to college at all. The project is fair, if it is fairly carried out. I hence come to the gist of the question. A moment's reflection will show that the appointment of an examining board is only the beginning of a battle as to the subjects on which the board is to examine. The Roman Catholic system of education is utterly opposed to modern science, repudiates its principles, processes, and, in a great measure, its results. It either tries to ignore science, or teaches it in a false, perverted way. If it could be agreed that mere scholarship, a knowledge of the dead languages and classical authors, or philological acquirements generally should be the test of the higher education, the matter could no doubt be easily arranged. This is what the Roman Catholics ask for. Let our young men, they say, show that they know Latin and Greek, and let that suffice, or if you must examine in other subjects, then examine Roman Catholics in the text-books which they have read, and not in books which we hold it to be their [illegible] even to open. The priests will not allow the youth of their flock to read Stuart Mill, Tyndall, or Huxley; and consequently a system of examination which included the writings of these heretics would practically shut out Roman Catholic students. Is this fair? ask the priests. Yes, reply their opponents; it is fair, inasmuch as the nation, in setting up a national board of examiners, has a right to prescribe the course of examination. The higher education is not to be cut down to suit your convenience. You can have your own colleges, if you like, but your young men are not going to be supplied with a State certificate that they are proficient in the higher branches of knowledge, when, in point of fact, several of the most important of these branches of knowledge have either been carefully concealed from them, or have been taught in a distorted manner. Logically, it seems to me to be difficult to resist this line of argument, but practically it is, of course, a mere waste of time to make any change unless it will conciliate the priests. The only object of doing anything is to remove a Catholic grievance, and if the grievance remains, no good will have been done. It is very unfortunate that the priests should have such an absolute hold on their followers that they can dictate how they shall be educated, and in what place; but the fact exists, and must be taken into account in any plan of reform. A mode of compromise may, perhaps, be found in a series of different degrees, the names of which would indicate the class and subjects in which the graduate had passed, and which should be cumulative. In this way the linguist would be known as a linguist, the philosopher as a philosopher, and the physicist as a physicist, while those who had gone through the widest course of knowledge would have it attested to their honor. Whatever the plan of the Government may be, it is sure to be hotly contested, and nothing is likely to be settled until after the elections.

"NO SURRENDER" TO RUSSIA.

There is one question as to which more information will perhaps be obtained when Parliament meets, and that is the negotiations with the Russian Government as to its advances in the East. And upon this information the popularity of the Government is more likely to turn than upon almost anything else. At present it is believed that the Government has taken high ground with Russia, and has warned her that England is not always going to give way, and is not afraid of war, if war is forced on her. And this belief has done a great deal to strengthen the Government. There has been a swing of the pendulum of public opinion in this country in regard to foreign policy, and just now there is a strong reaction against yielding anything to anybody. On the Continent there is an utter misapprehension as to the feelings of Englishmen. It is thought that Englishmen would rather pay any amount of money than fight, and that there is a constant pressure on the Government to keep it meek and civil to other Powers. In reality, the pressure is just the other way. It is the Government which is always pulling back and soothing down the country. It is true that the English Government is a peace Government. Mr. Gladstone and one or two others would yield almost anything rather than run a risk of a war. But Mr. Gladstone is not exactly the people of England. Hitherto the country has submitted to a policy of this kind, but reluctantly and impatiently. Two years ago the country would have gone to war with a light heart over the Black Sea business; and it was the Government which had to do all it could to hold the country back. Lord Granville would have given Russia a bold answer, which might not have turned away wrath, but he was overruled in the Cabinet, and a very soft answer was sent instead. It is believed that Lord Granville has had his own way on the present occasion, and it is certain that the Government would be in serious jeopardy if it were supposed that there had been any more truckling. Mr. Gladstone will be sharply questioned about the matter, and I do not think either the House of Commons or the public will submit to any shuffling. The people in the streets do not seem to me to have Afghan or Khiva very much on their minds, and perhaps they are not very clear as to the latitude of the Oxus; but it is impossible to mix with them and to hear their talk without coming to the conclusion that there is a strong feeling that of late England has given way at least as much as is good for her, and that it is time to try a firmer and bolder line of policy. Englishmen feel woefully let down in Europe, and wince under the taunts of French and Germans. The danger is lest they should go out of their way to find some means of showing their pluck. Perhaps Mr. Lowe had this in view when he devoted the surplus of this year to paying off debt [illegible].

MR. LOWE AND THE DEPUTATIONS.

Mr. Lowe has been enjoying a treat this week. Nothing delights him so much as a deputation to worry. It reminds him, perhaps, of his old Oxford days, when he had undergraduates to puzzle and bewilder by his terrible questions and sharp sallies. Keen, quick, and vigorous, Mr. Lowe is a perfect master of fence; when he lunges, his foil goes clean home; with a smart twist of the wrist he can twirl his antagonist's weapon out of his hand and leave him staring like a fool. There is a story of an Eastern swordsman whose scimitar was so sharp and his cuts so swift that he could whip a man's head off without the poor devil knowing it till he happened to shake it. Mr. Lowe has a touch of the same skill in argument, and within the last few days he has had more than one opportunity of showing it off. To one deputation he was unexpectedly civil. The keepers of taverns and dining-houses went to him to complain that they were very ill-used about the tax on men servants. They could not have an odd man in for an hour or two without paying taxes for him. Mr. Lowe admitted that this was an oppression and promised to see it remedied. Of course the tax was originally intended as a tax upon luxury. As a rule, the people who keep men-servants belong to the showy classes, and may as well be made to pay for keeping young men with powdered heads as for keeping race-horses or wearing coats of arms. There is one difficulty about the tax, however, and that is, that women-servants seem to be gradually dying out in this country as well as on the other side of the Atlantic. There are plenty of women who will come and board with you and accept wages, but they take high ground about doing any work. They will superintend their masters or mistresses doing the work, but they have too much respect for their own class to do it themselves. Before long it will be necessary to shift the tax from men-servants to maid-servants. Another day Mr. Lowe had some people to wait on him who objected to the malt tax as an injury to the working classes and as an infringement of the law of God. Their spokesman was going in for a fine speech on the subject, which he had evidently carefully prepared, when Mr. Lowe pulled him up sharply by remarking that he was there to listen, not to speeches, but to arguments. Beer he admitted to be food, but he declined to assent to the doctrine that taxes on food were against God's laws. The speaker was not disposed to give way and had to be sat upon more heavily. It was desirable, Mr. Lowe said, that taxes should be imposed so as to cause the least amount of injury and inconvenience to the community. The taxes caused some injury and inconvenience, and the question was only one of degrees. Could the deputation suggest a tax that would yield as much as the malt tax in a more convenient manner? The deputation could not—and, therefore, was shown out. The third deputation consisted of grocers and other retail shop-keepers, who wished the Government to put a stop to what is called the civil service co-operative movement. A few years ago the members of the civil service, who are expected to keep up a respectable appearance on very moderate salaries, conceived the idea of combining for the purpose of purchasing quantities of provisions and other things wholesale, and distributing the goods among themselves according to their several wants. The system prospered; several large stores were established, and the members of the civil service associations were allowed to bring in some of their friends. This damaged the shop-keepers very much, and hence their outcry. The way in which English, and especially London, shop-keepers do business is to sell goods as much as possible on credit, as this prevents customers from objecting to high prices or looking too closely into bills. Of course this is a risky business and prices have to be adjusted to cover the risks. The ready-money customers have at last revolted, and insist upon discount for cash. A great many stores on the co-operative principle have been established in imitation of the civil-service stores; and the shop-keepers, instead of trimming their sails to suit the occasion, are vainly denouncing co-operation as robbery, and demanding that the Government should compel all persons in their employment to have nothing to do with stores. Mr. Lowe replied that he thought it would be better if civil servants would not take any part in managing stores, but they could not be prevented from doing so if they chose. The bargain between them and the Government was that they should do such and such work, and if they did their work properly they had a right to spend the rest of their time as they chose. The deputation said they did not object to civil servants spending their evenings in writing plays or poems, but that they did object to their managing shops. Mr. Lowe replied that it was all the same, and out of business hours civil servants could amuse themselves as they pleased.

F. H. J.

THE ARION BALL.

The Arion Society, last evening, gave, at the Academy of Music, the masked ball by means of which they pleasantly assert their existence in the carnival season of each year. We should not like to say that last night's entertainment exceeded in interest as a spectacle, or in animation as a reunion, earlier affairs of the kind. As a rule, the *masque* of the present is by no means the *masque* of the past, and last night's gathering, under the auspices of the Arion, was no exception. It was, however, a very enjoyable entertainment, and the many hundred persons who came with intent to dance could not but have been pleased to the top of their bent by the capital performance of a liberal programme of dance-music. That which might be called the audience was, doubtless, less impressed by the surrounding scene. The procession was, of course, very elaborate and showy, but it had very little significance; a series of tableaux, presented after the procession had passed under the eyes of the assemblage, were, except in respect of the discovery of an aged gentleman personifying Livingstone by a shabby being embodying Stanley, failed to have much point. To the amateur of eccentric and gorgeous costumes, the procession naturally appealed with some force. Its ranks included Chinamen in silken robes of richest hues; grenadiers habited after the fashion of *King Carrot*; preposterous policemen, headed by a burly superintendent, in whom a likeness, in outline, at all events to the genuine official was promptly described; German soldiers, with exaggerated helmets; fancifully-attired musicians; and the familiar figure of *Arion*, mounted upon a many-colored dolphin, were the elements of the little army which, from 11 until 11½, held the floor, with a solemnity not quite in keeping with the idea that jollity at masked balls should reign supreme. After the procession had passed, and the performances, (of which, as mentioned above, that suggestive of the finding of Livingstone was alone intelligible), the best part of the night's pleasure was entered upon. Twenty-four dances were promised by the pretty card appended to a dainty fan, which was supplied to all the ladies, and each of the twenty-four was potent enough to summon from the well-filled boxes and the more democratic seats in the parquet circle, a throng of votaries of Terpsichore. From midnight until 4 in the morning, there was no break in the music or in the dance. The lobbies teemed with promenaders and gossiping couples, and the supper-rooms were as crowded as usual. It need scarcely be said that while there was a good deal of fun, the order sought by all ball committees and attained by a small minority, was kept unbroken. The excellent arrangements made by Capt. Leary went far toward securing this most desirable result.

Rejoicing Over the Completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—There was an immense turnout of the populace, this afternoon, to witness the demonstration in honor of the arrival of the first through freight-train from the Ohio River over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. A long procession, composed of the First Virginia Regiment, the Fire Department, various commercial associations, the City Council and other city officials and many private citizens, was formed and marched to the depot, where soon after their arrival the expected train hove in sight and was saluted by two batteries of artillery stationed on the neighboring hills. Each battery fired one hundred rounds. Several of the church bells and all the city bells rang out their joyous peals, while the steam whistles of the engines of the Fire Department kept up a continued blowing.

Speeches were made by Lewis H. Frayser, President of the National Tobacco Association, Lieut.-Gov. Marye, Hon. John B. Baldwin, Gen. J. R. Anderson, M. H. Schwarzenberg, of Cincinnati, and others.

It is proposed to have another and grander celebration in May.

Snow is falling steadily here.

CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Lecture by Thomas Herbert Worrall at Association Hall Last Evening.

Mr. Thomas Herbert Worrall lectured, last evening, before a large audience at Association Hall on the subject of Mexico. The lecturer minutely and clearly entered into a description of the situation, moral, intellectual and political, of the inhabitants of Mexico, and gave an interesting account of the wonderful richness of its soil and mineral productions. With regard to its general institutions he represented the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, as of the most venal kind. There was no jury system or *viva voce* proceedings, and the worst forms of legal delay and chicanery added to corruption were to be found in all the courts. Its internal resources were altogether undeveloped, and a single railroad, built during the present administration, was the only evidence of coming progress and civilization. Enterprises of this description were generally looked upon as innovations, and were discountenanced and opposed even by corporate and municipal authorities. The people themselves were deficient in energy and the higher human qualities. They seemed somewhat unversed in self-government or incapable of developing their great national resources. They have inherited the prejudices and bigotry of the first settlers, principally rude soldiers from the Province of Andalusia, with a touch of Moorish blood in their veins and too much bigotry and fanaticism in their hearts. As a class they are courteous, affable, and well mannered, but imbued with an overweening opinion of themselves and their own country, believing that the wresting of their independence from Spain rendered them one of the greatest of existing military nations. The rising generation, however, was gradually appreciating the advantages of contact with foreigners, and with the natural talents they possessed, they may be, in a few years, able to conquer those lingering prejudices. The women are simple and graceful, very musical, great devotees, and though not educated, possess wit and fancy. In their mode of dress they were now conforming to the styles of their American and European sisters, and their appearance at operas and balls would bear comparison with them. Of the 6,000,000 of inhabitants, 5,000,000 were Indians, who having flung aside their ancient faith, were now devoted Roman Catholics, and the remainder was composed of whites, negroes, &c. The lecturer then narrated the history of Mexico from its earliest days to the present time, particularizing the leading incidents connected with the numerous recollections it has passed through, and the principal personages who have figured therein. He also described the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy in the administration of the country, and the measures of oppression that originated with them for their own aggrandizement. Coming down to the present day, he sketched the life of Juarez, an Indian by birth, who was no less than a dozen different times the ruler of the country. Juarez was of lowly origin, self-educated, possessed of good manners and fair administrative abilities, but with no elements of greatness. He described the various vicissitudes of his eventful life, and the action of the people during these revolutions convinced him of the truth of a remark he once heard—that the Mexicans spoke and wrote like men, thought impulsively like women, and acted like children. Mr. Worrall glanced at the establishment of Maximilian's empire, and the unhappy circumstances under which it terminated, claiming for that ill-fated Prince an honest intention to do good, believing he had a mission to perform. He closed by an eloquent peroration, expressing his belief in the impossibility of the establishment of empires on this continent, and in the final annexation of Mexico to the United States.

THE HARLEM TAX-PAYERS.

They are Opposed to the Annexation of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge.

The Citizens' and Tax-payers' Protective Union of the Twelfth Ward met last night, Mr. E. H. Brown in the chair. After the admission of several new members, the Committee on Laws and Ordinances, to whom was referred the subject of paving between the tracks laid on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Harlem River to Ninth-avenue, reported that no authority existed which could compel the Railroad Company to pave the streets. On motion the committee was instructed to draw up a draft of a bill to amend the charter of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad so as to compel the company to pave the street between the tracks and two and a half feet outside thereof, and to forward the draft to Hon. Charles Creary, requesting him to use his best endeavors to effect its passage.

The committee further reported adversely to the proposed amendment to the act of March 29, 1871, incorporating the Harlem Library, by which it was proposed to reduce the price of the shares from $100 to $25. Appended to the report was the following resolution, which called forth considerable discussion, but was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Union of the Twelfth Ward deem it inexpedient to recommend the passage of the bill entitled "An Act to amend an act to incorporate the Harlem Library, passed March 29, 1871."

The report of the Committee on Annexation was next presented and adopted. It was adverse to the annexation of West Farms, Morrisania, and Kings Bridge on the ground that the expense to this City of properly grading and laying out the streets would be too great for the benefits that were likely to accrue, and further, that the Croton water would be tapped, and thus tend to create a scarcity in New-York. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while we view with satisfaction and hope for the improvement of the territories adjacent to this island and their increase in population, we are, for the reasons named, opposed to the annexation to the City of West Farms, Morrisania, and Kings Bridge.

Resolved, That the report, with these resolutions, be printed, and copies sent to the Governor, members of the Legislature and Common Council, and to the Mayor.

The meeting then adjourned.

Arrival of the Remains of the Late Francis Warden.

The remains of the late Mr. Francis Warden, who recently died in Paris, arrived in this City yesterday by the Hammonia, and, in accordance with the wishes of his friends, were forwarded without delay to Boston for interment in the family vault in Mount Morris Cemetery. Mr. Warden was, of late years, a partner in the firm of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., and for upward of the last twenty-five years had successfully managed the branch house in Paris, where he died on the 27th of January. The remains of his wife, formerly Miss Davis, of Boston, who died on the 23d of January, were also conveyed in the same steamer, and were accompanied by Mr. Partridge, one of the principal managers of the Paris house, who was met here by Mr. Warden's brother, from Boston, and the representatives of the firm in this City, by whom the bodies were taken in charge for the remainder of the journey. Funeral services were performed with great solemnity in Paris.

Personal.

Gen. L. B. Pierce, of Baltimore; Col. Sam. Guthrie, of San Francisco, and Capt. Charles Kennedy, of the steam-ship Baltic, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, of Minnesota, and Gen. P. E. Connor, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. Charles Osgood, of Connecticut, and Capt. Alex. Hay, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

J. Tillinghast, Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Ripley, of the British Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Horace Porter, of Washington; Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, and J. Condit Smith of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Bishop John Sharpe, of Salt Lake City; Gen. C. W. Mead, of St. Paul, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Gen. W. W. Wright, of Kansas, and Dr. Hitchcock, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Aid for Mrs. Phyfer.

Rev. Geo. Hollis, No. 196 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the widow and children of the late C. H. Phyfer:

H. C. Brown, Williamsburg	$5 00
S. G.	1 00
Joseph Holdrich, New-York	2 00
Haymen at H. R. R. R. depot	13 50
Per Jacob Gross, 133 Fourth avenue (paid Mrs. Phyfer)	90 00
Total	$111 50
Previously acknowledged	677 00
Total received	$788 50

Fire in Canal-Street.

Last evening a fire broke out in the basement of the five-story brick building No. 169 Canal-street, occupied by J. W. Hamburger & Co. as a furniture manufactory. The Fire Department were promptly on hand, and the flames were extinguished. Loss, $3,500; insured for $22,500.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Situation in Spain—Sentiment of Other Nations on the Change—Amadeus in Portugal.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Madrid dated this morning says the news of the abdication of Amadeus and the declaration of the Republic has been disseminated throughout all Spain, and that the announcement has nowhere occasioned disturbance. Order is preserved in Madrid and throughout the provinces.

Marshal Serrano arrived at Madrid last night.

MADRID, Feb. 13—Noon.—Spain continues tranquil.

The National Assembly has chosen Señor Martos President by 222 votes.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—It is reported in this city this morning that the troops of the regular army in Spain are divided in their choice of a form of government. The cavalry, it is, said, have pronounced in favor of a monarchy, with the Prince of Asturias, son of the ex-Queen Isabella, for King, while the infantry favor a Republic.

It is also reported that serious disturbances have taken place in Madrid, and that fighting has occurred in the streets of that city.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—The Portuguese Minister of Public Works, the prominent railway officials, and the Spanish Minister, who is acting in accordance with orders from his Government, have gone to Badajos to meet Amadeus and family and escort them to Lisbon.

A palace has been prepared for them, which they will occupy until their departure for Italy. The ex-royal family is expected to arrive here to-morrow. They will be met at the railway station by His Majesty King Luis, and his Ministers.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The abdication of King Amadeus is received in this city with satisfaction on all sides. Neither King Victor Emmanuel nor the Italian Government gave any advice to Amadeus. The latter telegraphed to Rome frequently, giving information concerning the situation and his purpose.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The patience and courage displayed by Amadeus while on the throne of Spain is universally praised.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—The following resolution has been introduced in the Massachusetts House and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hail with delight the announcement that Spain has declared by an overwhelming vote in the Cortes assembled, that she will join the sisterhood of Republics; and we most anxiously look forward to the time when we may welcome Cuba, with all her people liberated from the shackles of slavery, as another separate and independent Republic, possessed of all the rights and blessings of freedom and independence.

Organization of the National Assembly.

MADRID, Feb. 13—P. M.—The two Houses of the Cortes convened to-day in joint session as the National Assembly of Spain, and proceeded to effect a permanent organization.

Señor E. Martos, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Assembly, in place of Señor Figuerola, the Chairman *pro tem.*, receiving 222 votes.

Señor Martos, on taking the chair, delivered a patriotic speech, which was loudly cheered from all parts of the house.

All the civil and military authorities of the provinces, as far as heard from, have given in their adhesion to the new *régime*.

The city and country, with the exception of the districts where Carlist bands are present, continue tranquil.

Amadeus and the members of his family met with the most respectful consideration at the railway stations, on their way to the Portuguese frontier.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—There is much excitement and uneasiness here over the events in Spain, and public funds are lower.

The United States steamer Richmond has arrived in the Tagus.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.—The municipality of Turin have sent a telegraphic dispatch to ex-King Amadeus welcoming him home.

Latest Aspect of the Spanish Revolution.

MADRID, Feb. 13, via LONDON, Feb. 14—5 A. M.—The Republican Deputies in the Cortes personally exhort their friends to maintain order in the streets.

Troops are guarding the palace of the Cortes.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—The Portuguese Government has been warned that agents are at work with a view to start a republican movement in this country.

France and the Spanish Republic.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—President Thiers will recognize the Spanish Republic as soon as he is officially notified of its establishment. The *Bien Public* says it sincerely wishes the new republic well, and counsels those who have charge of it to beware of cosmopolitanism and foreign interference.

A British Squadron Ordered to Lisbon.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Several vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron have been ordered to Lisbon.

Prince Napoleon's French Suit—The Indemnity.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The judgment in the case of Prince Napoleon against M. Le Franc, late Minister of the Interior, for illegal expulsion from France, will be delivered next week.

It is officially announced that the payment of the second fifty million installment of the fourth milliard of the war indemnity was completed on the 8th inst.

Opposition to the Kansas Emigration Scheme in France.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The *American Register* is informed that the French Government have prohibited M. Pardonnet, a Kansas emigration agent, from lecturing in Belfort.

United States Officers in Rome Interview the Pope.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Pope yesterday gave audience to several officers of the United States Navy, who are now in Rome. In the course of the conversation which took place, His Holiness asked how he would be received in America. The officers replied that the people of that country would regard his taking up his residence among them as a great honor.

A Ministerial Crisis Threatened in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 13.—A ministerial crisis is impending here.

Severe Storm in Utah—Obscene Literature.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 13.—It has been snowing here all day, the storm being the heaviest of the season. A dispatch from Alta, Little Cottonwood, says that it snowed all last night and still continues snowing. The snow is twelve feet deep on a level, and the roads are all blocked. At Evanstown, on the Union Pacific Road, the snow is two and a half feet deep, and is drifting badly, but monster plows are in constant motion and keep the track clear. To-night the trains are all on time. The Utah Northern Railroad is again blockaded.

A newspaper job office in this city is threatened with a suit for publishing obscene literature, in having printed to order a pamphlet from some of the sermons of Brigham Young, the offensive matter being verbatim language of the prophet and incredibly vile.

The *Journal* says that Congress should appoint an investigating committee on the Mormon tithing fund, to ascertain what disposition was made of the large sums of money sent to Washington, and what members of Congress and Senators have been retained in Brigham Young's interest.

The National Association of Stove Manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 13.—The second semi-annual Convention of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers reassembled to-day. A large number of additional delegates arrived, and the attendance was larger than it was yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: First Vice-President, Giles F. Filley, of St. Louis; Second Vice-President, W. H. Teft, of Detroit; Treasurer, A. Bradley, of Pittsburg; Board of Managers, Joseph W. Fuller, of Troy, N. Y.; Sherman S. Jewett, of Buffalo, and Miles Pratt, of Boston. Reports were adopted regulating traveling salesmen, and fixing prices for the next six months. The convention then adjourned, to meet at Niagara Falls in June next.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. GEARY.

The Services at the Church—The Funeral Procession.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 13.—The funeral of the late ex-Gov. Jno. W. Geary took place to-day, and the ceremonies were of the most imposing character of military and civic display. At 11 o'clock the remains were removed from the family residence, in charge of the Legislative committee and a detail of military officers, to the Presbyterian Church, where they were deposited immediately in front of the pulpit. The floral display upon and surrounding the coffin was magnificent, the columns of the pulpit being adorned with wreaths, in the centre of which a white star in japonicas, was placed—the emblem of the division commanded by the deceased during the rebellion—while still other columns near by were hung with Maltese crosses composed of white japonicas. Near the pulpit a broken column of white japonicas and a vase of lilies were placed, and on the right a vase of white lilies and the combination of an anchor, heart, and cross, surmounted by a crown. The effect of all this was most beautiful and appropriate. On a table at the right of the coffin were placed a number of handsome bouquets, and a cross and crown. The front of the pulpit was hung with black cloth, blazoned with a casket and the words, "Peacefully rest," with the monogram "G" beneath. The church was densely crowded with the friends and relatives of the deceased, both branches of the Legislature, high dignitaries from different parts of the State, Knights Templar in full regalia, and committees of the various lodges and other orders to which the deceased belonged, each in their different regalias, and presenting a scene of imposing dignity never before witnessed in this city. After the arrival of the family, relatives, and invited friends, the services commenced with the singing of an anthem by Miss Briggs, of Harrisburg, "Lay him low." Rev. Dr. Robinson, pastor in charge of the church, addressed the Throne of Grace briefly, acknowledging the inscrutable dispensations of Providence, bowing to His mighty will, and accepting His mercies and His justice as the evidences of His love for man. Rev. W. J. Stevenson read the nineteenth Psalm, also a part of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians. The choir then sang the beautiful hymn beginning, "There is a land of pure delight," &c. Dr. Robinson followed with the funeral sermon, in which he traced briefly the military and civil career of the deceased—the stripling entering life to assume the duties of a man, and passing on from one scene of duty to another, struggling first with hard fortune; leaving the paternal roof to contend with the world; serving his country 'mid scenes of danger and death; sitting in her councils and receiving her highest honors, until, at the time when he began to look forward to a period of repose, and the enjoyment which was bestowed by a young and happy family, he was suddenly stricken down in their midst, and before he could utter a blessing or a farewell to those he loved most, he was summoned before the Maker. The eloquent divine bore testimony to the personal and social good qualities of the deceased, and declared that though he had died so suddenly, he had given the evidence in his previous life that he was prepared to meet his God. After further applying the lesson of the occasion, the sermon closed, when Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, of the Reformed Church, delivered a most eloquent and impressive prayer. Then followed the singing of Dr. Mulenberg's famous hymn, "I Would Not Live Alway." The Knights Templar assumed the immediate charge of the corpse, conveying it from the church to the hearse, and acting as a guard of honor in the procession to the cemetery. The procession started at 1 o'clock, headed by the military, followed by the Masons, delegations of Odd-fellows, various orders of temperance of which the deceased was a member, the corpse in charge of the Knights Templars, the family and friends, Governor and heads of departments, Judiciary, members of the Legislature, soldiers of 1812, and surviving soldiers of the regiment the deceased commanded in Mexico, and citizens in carriages. An immense crowd of citizens lined both sides of the street throughout the entire route to the cemetery, and many private and public buildings were draped in mourning, and business was generally suspended during the hour of the funeral. On reaching the grave, the ceremonies were conducted entirely by the Knights Templar, and were very impressive. After the usual military salute, the procession returned to the city.

A delegation of officers and members of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America were present at the funeral obsequies of ex-Governor Geary, consisting of Hon. J. M. Schermerhorn, Buffalo; Col. T. Rich, of Baltimore; Major J. G. McQuade and Col. H. W. Gray, of Philadelphia; Thomas G. Baker, of New-York, Secretary of the National Council. Governor Jewell, acting President of the National Council of the Union League of America, telegraphed from Chicago, regretting his inability to be present.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—1 A. M.—The low barometer which was, on Wednesday night, off Cape Hatteras, is now followed by rising pressure and cold weather throughout the Middle and Eastern States; clear weather prevails in New-England and New-York, and clearing weather, with occasional light snows, from Pennsylvania to North Carolina; north and east winds, with cloudy weather, prevail from Lake Superior to Lake Erie, and southward to the Ohio Valley; fresh south-easterly winds are reported from the extreme North-west; clear weather, with light winds, prevails over the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England on Friday clear, cold weather, followed by winds veering to south-easterly, with warmer temperatures; for the Middle States partly cloudy weather, and winds veering to the south in the course of the day; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy, pleasant, and warmer weather; for the lake region, rising temperature, easterly winds, veering to south-westerly by Friday night; for the North-west, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	20°	3 P. M.	24°
6 A. M.	18°	6 P. M.	22°
9 A. M.	18°	9 P. M.	19°
12 M.	22°	12 P. M.	20°

Average, 20⅜°.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 13.—On Tuesday last, before the House Journal was read, Mr. McAfee, a Republican and a Spencer man, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Hunter, another Republican, made an attempt to combat the resolution to adjourn on the ground that this was the day set apart for electing a United States Senator.

Speaker Parsons, Republican, ruled him out of order.

Mr. Hunter appealed to the Chair, who did not recognize the appeal, and ordered Mr. Hunter to be seated.

Mr. Hunter insisted on his constitutional right, and the Chair ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest him, which was done.

The House then debated what to do with him all day, the Chair ruling all motions not relating to his matter to be out of order.

At 4 P. M. Mr. Hunter's case was postponed to allow him to explain, when the Speaker decided Mr. McAfee's motion to be in order, and it prevailed.

Mr. Hunter, in explanation, said he had heard before entering the House that the friends of Spencer would try to defeat an attempt to bring on the Senatorial election, and believing that the law required it brought on, he had a resolution on adjourning, and failed to [illegible] to struggle to the last against a motion which would necessarily cause the legislators to violate a law of Congress. It was to remind legislators that they should yield obedience to the law they were sworn to support.

The contest is altogether between Republicans.

Hunter's case was adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Charles Reade's Plagiarisms.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Reade's story, *The Wandering Heir*, was published here, soon after Christmas, a correspondent of ours wrote to call our attention to the very palpable resemblances which existed between many passages put forward by Mr. Reade as his own, and portions of Swift's *Diary of a Lady of Fashion*. In some cases, the language and thoughts were identically the same. At about the very time our correspondent was writing to us, the *Athenæum* published a very similar letter, also exposing Mr. Reade's plagiarisms. Mr. Reade replied in a very violent and abusive manner, and to his letter his critic sends the following excellent rejoinder, (*Athenæum*, Feb. 1.) It is calculated to make Mr. Reade a little less "splenetic and rash" for the future:

I must beg you to give me a little space to defend myself from an attack made upon me by Mr. Charles Reade in a contemporary periodical. My letter to you of Jan. 4, on Mr. Reade's plagiarism of Dean Swift, has drawn from Mr. Reade some rather curious language; and to show how inappropriate that language is, I must give some description of myself. I am a quiet woman living in a country village, which I scarcely ever leave. I have never written for the Press, nor done any literary work whatsoever; therefore I need hardly add, I have never received money for anything written. I am quite unknown to the world. I seldom look at a newspaper or read modern literature. I did not even know until yesterday of the present existence of that periodical in which Mr. Reade reviles me.

Mr. Reade calls me "a trickster, a scurrilous skunk, a pseudonymuncule;" and, moreover, says he would not admit me to his kitchen, and that I have told "a lie, which is a libel;" also, that I am in the pay of the *Athenæum*; also, that what I wrote concerning his plagiarism was "snobbish," whereas, he says his own crime is that he has "written too well." I, a woman, entirely unknown, find myself becoming famous when a great (!) novelist takes the trouble to answer my letter, and call me a *scurrilous skunk*. As to the hybrid word *pseudonymuncule*, I suppose it means a little writer under a false name; I can only say that I am no a writer, as the word is understood, and that C. F. are really the initial letters of my name. You are at liberty to give Mr. Reade my name and address, if he requires them, and if you think that his great anger will not bring him down to our quiet village to frighten a poor lady.

Mr. Reade defends himself by saying that Virgil, Milton, Molière, Shakespeare, Corneille, Scott, Defoe, all plagiarised; but he forgets that they improved what they used, whereas Mr. Reade merely converts good poetry of Swift into very common-place prose. There is in the *Anti-Jacobin*, page 86, Jan. 22, 1798, a note (probably by Canning) on the expression "kidnapp'd rhimes." "Kidnapp'd implies something more than *stolen*. It is, according to an expression of Mr. Sheridan's, (in the *Critic*,) '*using other people's thoughts, as Gypsies do stolen children—disfiguring them to make them pass for their own.*' This is a serious charge against an author, and ought to be well supported." The italics are in the original. In my letter of Jan. 4, I did thoroughly support the charge I made.

Mr. Reade styles himself "*an old gentleman, honorably connected with Letters*." I am a young woman, not connected with letters beyond the enjoyment and entertainment afforded me by books; but I think I may modestly say to Mr. Reade, in the words of the title of one of his novels, "It is never too late to mend." C. F.

The Other Side of the Picture of Bogy's Election.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—In the lower House of the Legislature, to-day, Mr. Headlee, Republican member of the Senatorial Bribery Committee, offered a minority report, in which he says it appears from the testimony taken by the committee that money was used, or endeavored to be used, to advance the interest of Louis V. Bogy as a candidate for United States Senator. He then submits the testimony, showing that Mr. Stancil, a member of the House, offered Senator Essex $300, to vote for Bogy, and that one Edens endeavored to persuade Mr. Wade, a member of the House, to vote for Bogy, by telling him that any member could have his Winter's expenses paid by doing so. He further states that the testimony shows that Thomas Dorris brought to Jefferson City $15,000, to be used in the interest of some candidate for the Senate, and the testimony in part shows that a portion of that money was designed to advance the claims of Bogy. He closes by drawing attention to the fact that the committee, against his consent, closed the investigation before he could obtain evidence clearly showing by whom this money was furnished, or for the advancement of whose election it was intended or partly used.

Protest Against Forgiving the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Gov. Graves, of Oregon, has addressed a letter to the Modoc Peace Commissioners, protesting against any action by which the crimes of the Modocs shall be condoned. He says that the people demand that the murderers be given up to the State authorities for trial and punishment, and that the rest be returned to the reservation. He says, further, that the project for a new reservation on Lost River ought not to be entertained.

Gen. Canby and party reached Linkville this morning.

Chemical Food,

For the Brain, the Nervous System, and the Blood. WINCHESTER'S Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Best Quality—Best Quantity—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, &c.—perfectly pure. Great care should be used in selecting genuine Flavoring Extracts, both in regard to taste and health. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD—PIER.—At Utica, in Calvary Church, Feb. 11, by Rev. A. B. Goodrich, D. D., C. W. BUTTERFIELD, of Chicago, Ill., to MATTIE F., second daughter of D. D. Pier, Esq., of Utica, N. Y.

FINCH—CRANE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., EDWARD L. FINCH to ANNIE B., eldest daughter of the late Rufus B. Crane, all of New-York.

HAMMOND—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, by Rev. Dr. Deems, WM. K. HAMMOND to LIZZIE C. TAYLOR, both of New-York.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

LACEY—LACEY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., assisted by Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., RICHARD LACEY to CORNELIA A., eldest daughter of the late Frederick Lacey.

LEVERICH—SCHUCHARDT.—On Thursday, 13th inst., at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., EDWARD LEVERICH, to ANNA F., daughter of Frederick Schuchardt.

MILLER—HANFORD.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., ROBERT S. MILLER to JOSEPHINE AMELIA, daughter of Philander Hanford, Esq., all of this City.

MORTON—STREET.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., assisted by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., L. P. MORTON to ANNA LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late William I. Street, Esq.

RIGNEY—PATTEN.—On Wednesday, 12th inst., at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, by Rev. Dr. Cady, THOMAS G. RIGNEY, of New-York, to ELLA LOUISA, daughter of Col. G. W. Patten, United States Army.

ROBERTSON—WOOTTON.—At Boonton, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. R. D. Stearns, Mr. KENNETH ROBERTSON, of Youngstown, Ohio, to Miss LAURA WOOTTON, of Boonton, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

ALDRICH.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873, at the residence of his brother-in-law, A. B. Ely, No. 171 Spring-st., JOHN L. ALDRICH, son of M. H. and the late James Aldrich, of this City, aged 22 years.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Elizabeth, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends invited to the house at 10½. Train via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty-st., at 9½ A. M., stopping at Spring-st., returning at 12 M. Interment at Green-Wood.

BROWN.—At Peekskill, Feb. 11, 1873, AMY BROWN, daughter of the late Stephen Brown, in the 72d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary Knapp, Peekskill, without further notice.

CHORLTON.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873, WILLIAM CHORLTON, Jr., in his [illegible] year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew McConnell, Taylor-st., West Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, the 14th inst., at [illegible] P. M. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, foot of Dey-st., North River, at 12½ P. M.

CUSHING.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., after a long illness, MARY, only daughter of Mary J. and James Cushing, Jr., aged 18 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West Forty-fourth-street, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—Suddenly, at his late residence, Newark, N. J., of heart disease, GEORGE A. CLARK, of the firm of George A. Clark & Brother.

Funeral service will be held at the North Reformed Church, Newark, on this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be waiting at the Broad-street Station on the arrival of train leaving New-York at 6 o'clock, via New-York and Newark Railroad, foot of Liberty-st. The remains will be sent to Glasgow by steamer [illegible], sailing at 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

CARR.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, LAURA C., wife of Dr. David G. Carr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COX.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, in his [illegible] year, CHARLES B. COX.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at [illegible] o'clock, from the Memorial Church, corner Waverley-place and West 11th-st.

COON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Mrs. HARRIET COON, widow of the late David Coon, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on [illegible], Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12:30.

DE LAMATER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, SOPHIA J., wife of John De Lamater, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 237 10th-av., on Friday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DE PEYSTER.—On Monday evening, Feb. 10, EMILY MARIA, wife of James De Peyster and daughter of the late Peter W. Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 West 14th-st., on Friday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GRIFFITH.—Suddenly, at Somerville, N. J., Mrs. ANN M. GRIFFITH, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral at 1 P. M., Friday, from Second Reformed Church. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ A. M.

HUDSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, ELIZABETH A., wife of R. F. Hudson.

KETCHUM.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 12, NELLIE, infant daughter of Wm. and Helen M. Ketchum, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 290 Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KING.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 13, HARRIET, youngest daughter of Caroline and the late James G. King, Jr.

The funeral will take place at Jamaica, Long Island.

KALBFLEISCH.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, aged 69 years and 4 days.

Funeral on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner Bushwick-av. and Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PATTILLOW.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, at Flatbush, Long Island, FREDERICK PATTILLOW, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Vernon-av., Saturday, Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.

ROBINS.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, JEREMIAH ROBINS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Friday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Yonkers station on the arrival of trains which leave 30th-st. at 1½ P. M. and 42d-st. at 2 P. M.

VALENTINE.—At Westbury, Long Island, Fifth-day, Second month, 12th, 1873, EPHRAIM VALENTINE.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, on Seventh-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 9½. Carriages will be waiting at depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

CAN THE SCOURGE BE REMOVED?

Medical science has made great progress within the past few years, and many diseases which were considered fatal are now cured by proper treatment. Consumption is one of these, and is a terrible scourge, which seems to increase with modern civilization and become hereditary in any family that once had it.

Its increase has been so fearful in this country that it may be regarded as a national calamity.

Dr. J. H. Schenck has demonstrated that Consumption can be cured; that this national scourge can be stayed by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Pulmonary Consumption is caused either by hereditary predisposition, the effects of dampness and cold, derangement of the digestive organs and the consequent want of nourishment to the system. It commences with small, hard tubercles being deposited in the lungs from the blood, which undergo a softening from an inflammation of the parts, and ends in ulceration and the opening of a passage from the lungs to the bronchial tubes, and the matter passes off by expectoration.

The spots thus left vacant unite and become cavities, leaving large holes in the lungs, and unless this is stopped, and the parts healed up, it will be fatal.

With the lungs thus disordered, the stomach and liver are deranged and cannot digest the food and prepare healthy blood to strengthen and nourish the body.

These organs must first be put in a healthy condition, and this must be done by Schenck's Mandrake Pills. They cleanse the stomach and liver thoroughly, contain no calomel or injurious ingredient, and act upon these organs without producing any pain or weakness to the body. The next thing is to create an appetite. This is effected by Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic, which strengthens and gives tone to the stomach and creates a desire for food in a stomach prepared to receive it, which can easily digest it, and prepare good blood and nutriment for the system. The debilitated person soon feels the beneficial results in a good digestion and increasing flesh and strength.

Then the diseased lung of the consumptive needs the healing and purifying effects of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. It strengthens, at once, the weak lungs and the whole frame, and promotes expectoration, thus enabling the consumptive to cast out the diseased and dead matter accumulated in the lungs, and thereby enables them to receive the benefit of the flow of new and rich blood produced by the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, mixes with the food, and then reaches every part of the body, strengthening the bronchial tubes, removing the soreness from the lungs, and heals up all the cavities and ulcers, and makes the lungs sound and strong again.

All exposure must be avoided. When the lungs are diseased, if even slightly, they are exceedingly sensitive, and repeated irritation will render a cure impossible. In order to maintain a circulation of the blood, let the patient exercise as much as possible in rooms where the temperature is carefully kept at an even degree.

A test of this method may easily be applied. Let the patient be weighed, then take accordingly to the directions—say a half dozen Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, three bottles Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; then be weighed again; the result will show an increased weight, and consequently an improvement.

This treatment accords with common sense, and it is surprising that it was not discovered sooner; but to Dr. J. H. Schenck is due the credit of having first practiced these principles upon himself with complete success, and since then to many thousands of others, and was the first physician to demonstrate that Consumption can be cured, the scourge can be removed, solely by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Prepared by J. H. Schenck & Son, north-east corner of Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia; and for sale by all druggists and dealers.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Capital prizes by steamer and telegraph of the drawing of Feb. 11:

5,122 drew	$100,000
1,659 drew	50,000
15,245 drew	25,000
21,330 drew	10,000
17,074 drew	5,000
28,835 drew	5,000

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders filled.

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POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock at No. [illegible] 3d-av.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
THOS. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock.

A. [illegible]MAN, President.
JOS. C. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union.c.	87⅞	200	Union Pacific.....	34
1000	do.........	87¾	200	do.........	34¼
200	do........c.	87⅝	200	do.......b3.	34¼
500	do.........	87⅝	600	do........c.	34¼
100	do.........	88	200	do.........	34⅜
1000	do.........	87¾	100	do........c.	34⅜
200	do.......b3.	87¾	400	do.........	34⅜
500	do.......b3.	88	500	do.........	34⅜
200	do.........	88⅛	100	Erie Railroad...c.	63⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	88⅛	200	do.........	63⅛
[illegible]	do........c.	88	300	do.........	63⅜
1100	do.........	88⅛	200	do.......s3.	63¼
200	do........c.	88⅛	200	do.........	63⅛
200	do.......b3.	88⅛	300	do.........	63⅛
[illegible]	Mar. L. & M...b30.	21	200	do.........	63⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & Hud...	103¾	1800	do.........	63⅜
[illegible]	do........c.	103¾	1100	do........c.	63⅜
[illegible]	Tol. & Wab.......	72⅞	1900	do.........	63⅜
[illegible]	do	72¾	100	do.......b3.	63⅜
100	Pacific Mail.......	75	400	do.........	63⅜
200	do........c.	75	100	do.........	63⅜
500	do.......b3.	75⅛	100	Lake Shore.......	96⅜
100	do.........	74⅞	600	do.........	96
500	do.........	74⅞	100	do.......b3.	96
200	do.........	74⅞	300	do.......s3.	96
500	do.........	74⅞	200	do.........	96⅛
950	do.........	74⅞	1100	do........c.	96⅛
500	do.......b3.	74⅞	100	do.......b3.	96⅛
1000	do........c.	74⅞	300	do.........	96⅛
400	do.........	74⅞	500	do........c.	96⅛
100	do........c.	74⅞	200	Ohio & Miss...b3.	47
700	do.......b3.	75	200	do........c.	46⅞
200	do.........	75	500	do.........	47⅛
200	do.......b3.	75⅛	100	do.......b3.	47⅛
[illegible]	do.........	75	200	do.........	47
200	do......s60.	74⅞	400	C., C. & I. C....c.	42
[illegible]	do........c.	75	100	do.......b3.	42⅛
[illegible]	do.........	74⅞	300	do.........	42⅛
100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	32⅝	200	do.......b3.	42¼
100	Pacific R. of Mo...	56	200	do.........	42
[illegible]	Rock Island.......	112⅛	100	do.........	42⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	116⅝	$8,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'62..	115⅝
20,000	do......s3.	115⅝			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, old....	79⅛	800	N.Y.C. & H.b.c. c.	103⅜
[illegible]	do.......s3.	79	200	do.......b3.	103⅜
20,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	79⅛	100	do.......s3.	103⅜
[illegible]	do.......b30.	79⅝	100	do.........	103⅜
1,000	Vir. 6s, Con.....	55⅛	100	do.......b3.	103⅜
[illegible]	do.........	55⅝	200	do.........	103⅜
[illegible]	Georgia 7s........	90	100	do.........	103⅛
2,000	S. C. 6s, n., J.&J.	21⅜	400	do.........	103⅛
5,000	do.........	21⅛	100	do.......b3.	103⅛
[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '75......	99	100	do........c.	103
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen.6s,'83.	93¾	400	do.........	103
1,100	N. Y. State 7s,		500	do........c.	103⅛
	B. L., Reg.....	108	300	do.......b3.	103⅜
7,000	Erie 1st M.....c.	102	300	do.........	103⅜
[illegible]	C.,Painsv'e&A.n.	96	300	do.........	103½
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B..	104⅛	100	Erie R.....b. c. b3.	63⅝
1,000	do.........	104⅛	1500	do.........	63⅝
[illegible]	U. Pac. R. 1st...	87⅛	100	do.........	63⅝
2,000	do.........	87⅜	200	do.......b3.	63⅝
[illegible]	do.........	87⅛	500	do........c.	63⅝
5,000	U. Pac. 10s Inc.	73	300	do.........	63⅝
[illegible]	Del., L. & W., Cn.	100	600	do.........	63⅝
[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st		300	do.........	63⅜
	St. L. Div......	89⅝	100	do.........	63⅜
[illegible]	Mor. & Es. 2d....	97⅛	1200	do.........	63⅜
2,000	do.......b. c.	97⅛	1000	do.........	63⅜
[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	103⅛	1500	do.........	64
[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1s.	102⅛	100	do.........	64⅛
2,000	O. & Miss.C.S.F.	93⅛	100	do........c.	64
[illegible]	Mil.&St.P.8s.1st.	108	100	Erie Railroad Pf..	79⅛
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st,		6	do.........	79
	La Crosse Div.	92⅛	6	Mich. Central....	108⅛
2,000	Col.,C.&In.C.1st	91⅛	50	Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	91⅛
7,000	do.........	91	10	Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c.	91⅛
1,000	Tol.,Peoria & W.		100	L. S. & M. S. b.c.c.	96⅛
	1st, West. D...	88	100	do.......b3.	96⅛
2,000	Bos., H. & E.1st.	42	200	do.........	96⅜
[illegible]	do.........	41¾	500	do........c.	96¼
7	Am. Ex. Bank....	112	800	do.........	96
[illegible]	Maryland Coal Co.	23¾	300	do.........	96
[illegible]	Consol. Coal.....	51⅜	300	do.........	95⅞
[illegible]	Canton Co......	100¼	200	do........c.	95⅞
[illegible]	Quick. Pref.....	50	100	do........c.	96
[illegible]	W. U. Tel. b. c. b3.	88⅛	200	do.........	96
[illegible]	do.......b3.	88⅛	400	do.........	96
[illegible]	do.........	88	800	do.........	96
[illegible]	do.........	88	300	do.......b3.	95¾
[illegible]	do.........	87⅞	100	Union Pac...b. c.	34⅛
[illegible]	do.........	87⅞	200	do.......s3.	34¼
[illegible]	do.......b3.	87⅞	300	do.........	34¼
[illegible]	do.........	87⅞	300	do.........	34⅛
[illegible]	do........c.	87⅞	100	do.........	34¼
[illegible]	do.........	87⅞	100	do.........	34¼
[illegible]	do.........	87⅞	900	do.........	34¼
[illegible]	do.........	87⅞	100	do.........	34¼
[illegible]	do.........	87⅞	100	do.........	34¼
[illegible]	do.........	88⅛	46	N. J. Central.....	
[illegible]	do.......b3.	88⅛	100	Chi. & R. Is...b.c.	112⅛
[illegible]	do.........	88⅛	200	do.........	112
[illegible]	N. Cent. Coal. b. c.	42⅛	200	do.......b3.	112⅛
[illegible]	do.........	42⅛	300	Mil. & St. Paul b.c.	52⅛
[illegible]	Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	33⅛	100	Mil. & St P.Pf.b.c.	74⅛
[illegible]	do.........	33	100	Bos., H. & E.b.c.c.	9⅛
[illegible]	Pacific Mail......	75⅛	200	do.........	9⅛
[illegible]	do.......b.c.	75⅛	100	do.........	9⅛
[illegible]	do.........	75⅛	100	do......b30.	9⅛
[illegible]	do.........	75	100	do.........	9⅛
[illegible]	do.......s3.	75⅛	200	Del., L. & West...	101⅛
[illegible]	do........c.	75⅛	100	H.&St.Jo.Pf.b.c.s3	68⅛
[illegible]	do.........	75⅛	200	N. J. Railroad....	121⅛
[illegible]	do.........	75	400	Chi. & Alton...b.c.	115⅛
[illegible]	do.........	75⅛	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	46⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	75⅛	100	do.........	46⅛
[illegible]	do.........	75⅛	500	do.........	46⅛
[illegible]	do.........	75⅛	700	do.........	46⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	75⅛	200	do.......b3.	47
[illegible]	do.........	75⅛	1200	Col.,C.& In.C.b.c.	42⅛
[illegible]	American Ex....	69	200	do.........	42
[illegible]	Ill. Central......	121	300	do.........	41¾
[illegible]	do.......b. c.	120⅛	200	U. S. Ex....	76
[illegible]	do.........	121	100	Tol., W. & W.b.c.c.	72¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......	114⅛	$2,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	116⅝
			5,000	U. S. 10-40 C......	114⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

400	Western Union...	88⅛	200	Union Pacific.....	34⅛
[illegible]	do.........	88⅛	200	do.........	34⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	103⅜	100	do........c.	34⅛
[illegible]	Pacific Mail......	75⅛	200	Boston, H. & E....	9⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	75⅛	200	St. Paul......	52⅛
[illegible]	do.........	75⅛	200	do.........	51⅞
[illegible]	do.........	75⅜	500	do.........	52
[illegible]	Erie Railway....	64	100	St. Paul Pf.	74
[illegible]	do.........	63⅞	100	Ohio & Miss	47
[illegible]	Erie Railway Pf...	80	400	do.........	46⅞
[illegible]	Lake Shore....b3.	96⅛	100	do.......b3.	46⅞
[illegible]	do.........	96⅛	500	Atlantic &Pac.Pf.	32⅛
[illegible]	Rock Island......	112⅛	100	C., C. & I. C....	41⅞
[illegible]	do......s3.	112⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, new..	79⅛	100	American Ex.....	68⅛
[illegible]	do.........	79⅛	[illegible]	United States Ex.	77
2,000	S.C.6s.N.J.&J.	21⅛	400	Pacific Mail...b.c.	75⅛
4,000	P.,F.W.&C.,3d.		400	do.........	75⅛
	bet. call......	98	400	do.......b3.	75⅛
10,000	P.,F.W.&C.,3d.		200	do........c.	75⅛
	bet. call....	95	1000	do.........	75⅛
4,000	Cen. P. Gold B....	104⅛	300	Erie Railroad...	64
1,000	Union Pac. 1st..	87⅛	100	do...bet. call	64⅛
7,000	do.........	87⅛	2100	do.........	64⅛
10,000	Un. Pac. 10s.In.	73⅛	1900	do.........	64⅛
[illegible]	Chi.&N.W.Con.	91	100	do.......b3.	64⅛
2,000	C., C. & In., 1st.	102⅛	100	do.......b3.	64⅛
[illegible]	Bank of Com...s3.	115	100	do.........	64⅛
[illegible]	Con. Coal of Md...	51⅛	100	N.Y.C.& H R. b.c.	103⅜
[illegible]	Maryland Coal Co.	23⅛	100	Harlem...bet. call.	121
[illegible]	N. Cen. C. C....b.c.	42⅛	10	L. S. & M. S....	96⅛
100	W. U. T....b.c. b3.	88⅛	100	do...bet. call.	96⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	88⅛	700	do.........	96⅛
[illegible]	do.........	88	1700	do.........	96⅛
[illegible]	do.........	87⅞	300	Union Pac....b. c.	34⅛
[illegible]	do........c.	88	500	do.......s3.	34
[illegible]	do.........	88⅛	400	do.........	34
[illegible]	do.........	88	600	do.........	33⅞
100	Quick. Min...b c.	42⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts. G.	91⅛
[illegible]	St. L. & I. M.....	92	100	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	112⅛
[illegible]	H. & St. Jo..b.c.c	48⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul....	52⅛
[illegible]	Col., C. & I. C..b.c.	41⅛	200	do..bet. call.	51⅛
[illegible]	do.........	41⅛	7	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	94
[illegible]	do......s30.	41⅛	100	B. H. & E.,b.c.,b10.	9⅛
[illegible]	do.........	41⅛	200	do.........	9⅛
[illegible]	At. & Pac. P..b. c.	32⅛	100	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	46⅛
300	do.........	32⅛	100	Chi.,Bur.&Q.b. c.	118⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]	Consol. Coal......	51⅛	200	Harlem Railroad..	121
300	do.........	51⅛	100	Rock Island......	112⅛
[illegible]	Am. Coal.....b3.	63	100	Lake Shore.....b3.	96⅛
[illegible]	do.........	63	100	do.........	96⅛
300	West. Union...b3.	88⅛	1300	do.........	96⅛
[illegible]	do.........	88⅛	1200	do.........	96⅛
2000	do.......b3.	88⅛	400	do.......b3.	96⅛
[illegible]	do.........	88⅛	200	do.......s3.	96⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	88⅛	800	do.........	96⅛
[illegible]	do.........	88⅛	1400	do.........	96⅛
[illegible]	do......b10.	88⅛	400	do.......b4.	96⅛
[illegible]	do.........	87⅞	100	North-western Pf.	90⅛
[illegible]	Pacific Mail.....	75⅛	400	do.......b3.	90⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	75⅛	500	Union Pacific....	33⅞
200	do.......b3.	75⅛	1500	do.........	33⅞
200	do.........	75⅛	300	do.........	33⅞
400	do.........	75⅛	100	do.......b3.	33⅞
300	do.........	75⅛	800	do.........	33⅞
300	do.......b3.	75⅛	200	do.........	33⅞
500	do.........	75⅛	500	do.......s3.	33⅞
300	do.........	75⅛	800	do.........	33⅞
500	do......s60.	75	200	St. Paul.....	51⅞
1100	do.........	75⅛	200	St. Paul Pf.....	74
200	do.........	75⅛	100	do.........	73⅞
[illegible]	do.........	75⅛	500	Bos., H. & E....b3.	9⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅛	800	do.........	9⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	103⅜	500	Ohio & Miss...	46⅛
[illegible]	do.........	103⅛	100	do.......b3.	46⅛
200	do.........	103⅛	100	Han. & St. Jos.....	48
[illegible]	do.......b3.	103⅛	300	do.........	48⅛
[illegible]	do.........	103⅛	100	D. & S. City.....	63
[illegible]	Erie Railroad...c.	64⅛	700	C., C. & I. C.....	41⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	64⅛	100	do.........	41⅛
100	do.........	64⅛	500	Atlantic & Pac. P.	32⅛
[illegible]	do.........	64⅛	100	do.........	32⅛
[illegible]	do.........	64⅛	800	do.......b3.	33
[illegible]	do.........	64⅛	500	do.........	33⅛
200	do.......b3.	64⅛	500	do.........	33⅛
1200	do.........	64⅛	100	do.......b3.	33⅛
1400	do.........	64⅛	1000	do.........	33
200	do.........	64⅛	1000	do.........	33
100	do.......b3.	64⅛	100	do.........	33⅛

THURSDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The bidding for the $1,500,000 Treasury Gold at noon to-day amounted to $8,134,000. There were no less than thirty offers. The awards were at 114¼ ₱ cent., or within a slight variation either way from this figure. The sales in the open market subsequently advanced to 114½ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold is not very scarce, yet sufficiently so to enable the *Bull* speculators in the Gold Room to carry over their balances at nominal rates of Interest.

The explanations of the firmness in Gold are to some extent outside the speculation in the Room. The Importers are paying in this week at the rate of $700,000 per day for Customs. This amount is drawn, for the most part, every day out of the Banks.

Assuming $4,000,000 as the probable total of Gold thus paid into the Treasury for the week, and $1,500,000 sold out of the Treasury to-day, the difference (less a moderate amount paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt) is $2,500,000. The effect upon the Bank averages of Saturday next is expected to be unfavorable. The Currency to be paid into the Treasury to-morrow for the Gold sold to-day is, momentarily, against the Money Market, but it seems quite certain, from the reported light Currency balances in the Treasury, at all points, that the Money will soon be disbursed again.

Money came hard to the Stock Brokers this forenoon, and there was a prevailing anxiety to make up accounts early at a cost of 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest to a sixteenth ₱ cent. bonus over 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest to carry over Stocks until to-morrow. At the close of Bank hours the terms were not over 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, and some transactions were made at the same rate Currency Interest. The sharpness in Money, the stiffness in Gold, and the comparatively light trade demand for Exchange, caused the rates for 60 days Bills on London to close dull at 109@109⅛ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange speculation opened with a firmer tone than on Wednesday, and the demand for Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Erie, Union Pacific, &c., was quite active until about 11 o'clock A. M., when the closeness in Money among the Brokers partially weakened the general market. This feeling was recovered from later in the day, and although very wide differences as to the course of the speculation in the Railroad and such Miscellaneous Stocks as Telegraph and Pacific Mail, are expressed on the Street according to the importance attached to the peculiar condition of the Money market, the actual facts today are that the *Bull* interest on the Exchange is in the ascendant on several of the prominent Stocks, and that strong buyers are found ready to brave extra rates for Money in the hope of an early Spring rise.

The Public Funds and the Railroad Bonds were steady, and Tennessee State Bonds a fraction better, on the sales at the Exchange Board. Owing to the discussions at Washington some interest attaches to the Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Road, and the probable fate of the March Coupon of 5 ₱ cent. Without speaking for the value of the Bonds themselves, we believe the March buyers will be punctually paid, even though the money should be borrowed by or on the credit of the President, Mr. H. F. Clark, who cannot afford, on personal considerations, to have the Road go to protest this Spring.

At 4 o'clock P. M., when the Stock Exchange closed, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Money is reported as easier at the close of business. Gold steady and Exchange dull. The demand for Erie Stock to-day showed more firmness than yesterday on large dealings.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 13.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅜	112⅜
North-west Common	82	82
Pacific Mail	74⅞	75⅜
St. Paul Preferred	74⅜	73⅞
St. Paul Common	52⅛	51⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	87⅞	88
Erie	63⅞	64⅛
Union Pacific	34	33⅞
Lake Shore	96	96⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	41⅞	41⅞
Toledo and Wabash	72⅞	72⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅞	90⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48⅛	48⅛
Atlantic and Pacific	32⅞	33⅜

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, the general speculation on the Share list was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1873.

Gold receipts	$381,333 40
Gold payments	1,178,451 28
Gold balance	36,218,329 24
Currency receipts	391,312 53
Currency payments	1,408,688 65
Currency balance	23,001,887 45
Customs	352,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg. '81	117¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅜	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	115⅜	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅜	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115⅜	10-40 coup.	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅜	5s, coup., '81	113⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅛	6s, currency	115⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91⅞	Chi. & N. W. 1st	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	87	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Del., L. & W. 2d	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	100	Tol. & W. 1st Ext	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Tol. & W. 1st. St. L. div.	89½
Erie 1st. Ext.	102	Tol. & W. 2d	93
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100⅜	Tol. & W. Eq. bds.	85
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	89½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101⅛
Erie R. 7s. C. M. G. bds.	95	Morris & Essex 1st	105
Long Dock bds.	95½	Morris & Essex 2d	97½
Buff., N. Y & E. 1st, '77	93¾	N. J. Cen. 1st. new	103⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	104½	N. J. So. 1st. 7s	73
Har. 1st, 2d	102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s.	90	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅛
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. E. b.	101
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	97	Cleve & Pitts. 2d	101
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.	90	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	84
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	98	Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	103	Chi. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	98
Cleve. & Tol. new bds	95	Ohio & M. Col. S. F.	93⅛
Cleve., P. & Ash., O. B	98	Ohio & M. Cons.	82
Cleve., P. & Ash., N. B	98	Ohio & M. 2d	87⅛
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds	97	Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	88
Buff. & Erie. new bds	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	105
L. Sh. Con. C. bds.	99⅛	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10, P. D.	93
L. Sh. Con. Reg. bds.	99⅛	M. & St. P. 1st, Lac. D.	92⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	86
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	104	M. & St. P. 1st., C. & M.	85
Cen. Pac. St. Aid bds.	112	Chi. & Mil. 1st	93⅛
West. Pacific bds.	93	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	91⅛
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	87⅛	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	74
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	76	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	88
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.	73⅛	Tol., P. & W., B. D.	83
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	103⅛	Tol., P. & W., 2d	82
Alton & T. H. 1st	99	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 7s.	41⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	Cedar F. & M. 1st	80
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81	Bur., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	91⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	..
City 6s, new	100⅜	100½
Camden and Amboy	122½	about.
Pennsylvania Central	59¾	60
Reading	115	115½
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	44¼	44⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¼
Northern Central	41	
Lehigh Navigation	37½	37⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	91⅞

The Dividends of the Erie Road are to be paid March 15. The transfers close March 1 on both the Preferred and Common Stock.

The Adams Express Company pay a Quarterly Dividend of *Two ₱ cent.* March 3.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, }
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1873. }

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably during the year pay off, in gold, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of money thus released from investment must find its way into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, (87 and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 104⅛@104⅜.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 94@94¼.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	41	Leather, sides	7,578
Cotton, bales	1,999	Pork, pks	721
Dried Fruit, pks	148	Beef, pks	160
Eggs, bbls	350	Cut-meats, pks	5,504
Flour, bbls	7,480	Grease, pks	142
Wheat, bushels	6,300	Lard, pks	2,453
Corn, bushels	5,800	Stearine, pks	92
Oats, bushels	10,950	Butter, pks	2,612
Malt, bushels	3,000	Cheese, pks	3,937
Barley, bushels	2,500	Tallow, pks	172
Grass-seed, bags	2,239	Dressed Hogs, No	2,357
Beans, bbls	59	Starch, boxes	2,225
Corn-meal, bbls	350	Tobacco, hhds	48
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	165
Hops, bales	18	Whisky, bbls	846
Hides, No	174	Wool, bales	942
Hides, bales	53	Oil, bbls	69

The export clearances, as reported at the Merchant Exchange and News-room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, were as follows:

By the brig Slavianka B., for Marseilles—1,300 bbls., 278 cases Petroleum.

By the brig Anna, for Bilboa—1,568 bbls. Petroleum.

By the ship Privateer, for Acapulco—1,278 tons Coal.

By the brig C. A. Sparks, for Havana—14,000 cases Crude Petroleum, 150 carboys Acid.

By the brig Antelope, for Havana—400 tons Stone, 330 bales Hay.

By the steamer Greece, for Liverpool—2,388 bales Cotton, 585 tcs. Beef, 3,102 boxes Bacon, 13 bales Furs, 500 bags Clover-seed, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 683 bbls. Pork, 237 pks. Lard, 94 hhds. Bacon, 168 tcs. Bacon, 333 tcs. Lard, 3 tcs. Tongues, 2,556 boxes Cheese, 90 pks. Butter, 5 bbls. Potatoes, 4,612 bushels Wheat, 1,645 bushels Corn.

By the ship Charmer, for Valparaiso—1 Blower, 275 pks. Machinery, 189 pks. Hardware, 6,500 Bricks, 12 bbls. Mortar, 3 casks Composition, 356 tons Coal, 300 bbls. Cement, 7 bbls. Oil, 300 bbls. Asphaltum, 50 kegs Nails, 2 Houses, 163 casks Cascarilla, 28 pks. Stands, 20 bbls. Resin, 553,291 feet Lumber.

By the steamer Parthia, for Liverpool—447 bales Leather, 1,195 bales Cotton, 3,144 boxes Cheese, 1,709 boxes Bacon, 426 pks. Tobacco, 31 tcs. Tobacco, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 2 bales Jalap, 33 bdls. Furs, 16,144 bushels Corn, 80 bags Clover-seed, 96 bbls. Pork, 6 tcs. Tongues.

By the Brig J. F. Erickson, for Stettin—990 tierces Lard, 155 boxes Bacon.

By the bark Ansio, for Cork—23,757 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—75 boxes Hams, 1,826 bags Clover-seed, 2,800 bushels Corn, 33 boxes Cigars, 1,973 sides Leather, 55 cases Oil Peppermint, 8 cases Oil Sassafras, 1 case Cotton-gin, 1,544 boxes Bacon, 40 hhds. Stearine, 850 tcs. Lard, 250 pks. Lard, 38 cases machinery, 25 bbls. Beef, 145 bbls. Pork, 1,000 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 100 boxes Flavine, 1,000 boxes Extract, 13 pks. Skins, 109 boxes Clocks, 80 bales Leather, 1,123 Hides, 100 bbls. Apples, 82 bags Bone, 10 cases Can Fruit, 63 cases Sewing-machines, 22 bdls. Handles, 50 bales Drugs, 5 cases Essential Oil.

ASHES.—A moderate jobbing trade has been reported in pots at $8 50.

COFFEE.—Rio has been ruling very strong at late prices. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bags per Lapwing at Baltimore on private terms. Stocks this evening are summed up as follows: At New-York, 18,939 bags; at Baltimore, 16,729 bags; at Hampton Roads, 3,900 bags, at Savannah, 4,500 bags; at Mobile, 3,800 bags; total stock at all the ports, 47,868 bags; afloat and landing for the United States, 32,000 bags. Rio quoted as follows: Ordinary cargoes, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair do., 18¼c.@18¾c.; good do., 19¼c.@19½c.; prime do., 19¾c.@20c., with extreme range for lots 19c.@20¼c.

COTTON.—Has been ruling a trifle steadier, under a little better demand from both exporters and spinners. Sales, 1,154 bales, (of which 25 bales to arrive,) including 871 bales to spinners and 280 bales to exporters. For forward delivery the demand has been better, with prices 1-16c.@3-16c. higher. Sales have been made of 18,100 bales, (of which 6,350 bales last evening and 11,750 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, including February contracts at 20c.@20 3-16c., March at 20¼c.@20 5-16c., April at 20 7-16c.@20 9-16c., May at 20¾c.@20⅞c., June at 21⅛c.@21 3-16c., and July at 21 9-16c.@21⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,999 bales, all by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 13,857 bales, and thus far this week, 108,485 bales, against 97,682 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,475,253 bales, against 2,079,481 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	19
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅛	19 5-16	19 9-16	19⅝
Low Middling	19⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21½
Good Middling	22⅝	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝

EGGS.—With light receipts, prices have been ruling higher; sales at 38@41c. for fresh, and 30@32c. for limed.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The business in State and Western Flour has again been very light, limited to trade lots. The tone of the foreign reports have been against shippers. Prices have been ruling more or less in the buyers' favor. Sales have been reported of 5,200 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 25@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 25@$7 75, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; good to very fancy do., $7 75@$8 30; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 20@$7 50, chiefly at $7 35@$7 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 30@$7 75; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 75@$8 25, ₱ bbl.; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been very quiet and more in the buyers' favor. Sales, 475 bbls., at from $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $8 75@$13 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl.... California Flour nominally unchanged.... Rye Flour has been dull but steady at $4 75@$6 30 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Sales, 225 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 10 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in light demand at easier prices at $3 20@$3 40 for Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 40 for White do., and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 350 bbls., in lots.... Bag-meal inactive at $1 15@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 35@$1 60.... Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour quiet within the previous range.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market has been very dull, with prices ruling entirely nominal. Shippers have refused to operate, unless at marked concessions, while holders generally have been claiming full late prices, especially on prime spring grades. Trade has been limited to a few car lots to meet wants of millers. The quotations for No. 2 Spring have been reported ranging from $1 60@$1 70; No. 1 do., $1 75@$1 80, in store and afloat: Winter Red Western, $1 80@$1 95; Amber do., $1 90@$2. Corn has been ruling a trifle firmer, with an improved demand. Sales have been reported of 55,500 bushels at 66½c. for good old Winter Western, 66½c. for choice do., afloat; 64c.@64½c. for do., in store; 65½c.@66c. for new Mixed Western; 66½c. for Yellow Western, and 63½c. for Western White. Oats have been a trifle more in the seller's favor. Sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels at 54c.@55c. for new Mixed Western; 54c. for old do., in store; 56c. for do. afloat; 53½c.@54c. for black do.; 56c. for White State, to arrive, and 57c. for do. on the spot, afloat; 55c.@57c. for White Western. Rye has been very quiet.

HAY AND STRAW.—Have been in moderate receipt, with prices unchanged. Bale Hay ranges from $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 65 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at from 75c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS.—Have been ruling dull at unchanged prices. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Western, growth 1872, 42c.@55c., Ohio, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 5c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; English, 35c.@45c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@40c.; California nominal, 55c.@60c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales Jute Butts at 2⅛c., cash, and 2¼c. 60 days.

MOLASSES.—Foreign has been dull. New-Orleans in little better demand. Sales of 160 bbls. New-Orleans at 70c.@75c. We quote Cuba at 17c.@32c.; Porto Rico at 28c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@38c. Stock—2,064 hhds. Cuba, 1,016 hhds. Porto Rico, 876 hhds. English Island, and 9,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin has been quite active and firmer; sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $3 70@$3 75, and 7,800 bbls. last evening at $3 70@$3 75; also, 500 bbls., seller's option, February, at $3 75, and a cargo in Wilmington on private terms. In the better grades, sales have been 250 bbls. No. 2 at $3 87½. Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet at 63c. for merchantable order, with 50 bbls. sold at this price.

PETROLEUM.—Has been ruling very dull with prices about nominal. No sales of importance have transpired. Crude, in bulk, has been offered at 9c. Refined at 20c. for early delivery; cases at 26½c.@27c. Naphtha at 13½c.@14½c. In Philadelphia the market is dull at 19¼c. for Refined.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been quiet and firm for early delivery; sales of 80 bbls new Mess at $14 50@$14 62½, and 75 bbls. Old at $13 75. For forward delivery, there has been a moderate trade, with 500 bbls. for April sold at $14 50. Western Prime Mess, $14; extra Prime, $11 37½@$11 50. Dressed Hogs have been ruling a trifle higher; City at 6⅛c.@7c., and Western at 5⅝c.@6⅛c. Cut-meats have been in fair demand, with sales of 250 tcs. Shoulders, February, 5 3-16c.; 250 tcs. do., March, 5¼c.; 50 boxes Long-cut Hams, 20-lb. average, 11½c.; 100 boxes Short-cut Hams, 9¾c.; 100 boxes Bellies, 8½c.@8¾c.; 300 boxes Dry-salted Hams, on private terms; 100 boxes do. at 9¾c.; 20 hhds. Western Smoked Sides, 8⅛c.; Western Smoked Shoulders, in hhds., 6⅞c.@6⅝c.; 300 City-smoked Shoulders, 7⅛c.; 300 City-smoked Hams, 12c. Bacon has been ruling firmer; sales of 1,050 boxes Long Clear at 7c.; 200 boxes do., 7 1-16c.; 500 boxes Short Clear, 7⅛c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, together, March, 7⅛c.; 750 boxes Short Rib, March, 7⅛c.; 25 boxes Yorkshire-Cut, 8¼c. At the West, 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, together, 6⅞c. Lard has been ruling moderately active at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 450 tcs. on spot, at 8 3-16c.; 50 tcs., a little off in quality, 8⅛c.; 100 tcs. Sour at 7⅛c.; 1,750 tcs., February, 8 3-16c.; 2,500 tcs., March, 8 5-16c.; 500 tcs., April, 8 7-16c.; 500 tcs., June, (this lot last evening,) at 8⅝c.; 50 tcs. fancy Kettle at 7 1-16c., and 310 tcs. Steam at 8c. Butter has been ruling firm. We quote within the range from 32c.@36c. for fair to prime State dairies; 35c.@42c. for fair to very choice half-tubs and pails, and 43c.@45c. for very fancy do., in small lots; 10c.@22c. for poor to fine Western; 18c.@25c. for common to choice Western Roll, and 7c.@7½c. for Grease stock.... Cheese has been in fair request. We quote at from 12c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly choice Factory, with the main inquiry for the best makes at 16c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been quiet at unchanged prices, with sales of 200 tcs. India Mess and 150 lots. In Beef Hams, 50 lots Texas sold at $30.

SEED.—Linseed has been more active, with sales of 3,500 bags at $2 62½, gold, and 2,500 bags, to arrive per City of Perth, at $2 65, gold. Clover has been in fair demand, with sales of 700 bags at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.

SUGAR.—Raw has been quiet at unchanged prices. Fair to good refining Cuba quoted at 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Box, Clayed, at 9⅛c.; No. 10 to 13 Centrifugal, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. Sales have been reported of 460 hhds. Cuba at 8⅝c., 1,353 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., and 26 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms. Refined has been quiet; Hards quoted at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; A's, 10⅞c.@11⅛c., and Yellows, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. From C. Amann & Co.'s circular we take the following:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado
Stock Feb. 1, 1873	17,609	45,125	106,354	77
Receipts since Feb. 1	9,162	6,446	20,783	1,300
Total	26,771	51,571	127,137	1,377
Sales since Feb. 1	9,892	22,228	43,757	114
Stock Feb. 13, 1873	16,879	29,343	83,380	1,263
Stock Feb. 15, 1872	13,584	21,272	117,866	296
Stock Feb. 16, 1871	26,545	31,653	348,087	2,554
Stock Feb. 17, 1870	46,490	82,151	242,378	865

TALLOW.—Desirable grades of stock have been in fair demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 155,000 lbs., at 8⅝c.@9c.; 35 tcs. Stearine, at 8¾c.

WHISKY.—Has been very dull and rather weak. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. at 93c., and 150 bbls. at 92½c.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been very quiet, with rates firm. To Liverpool, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Grain, 7d.@7¼d.; 300 bales Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. To Glasgow, by steamer, 200 bales Hair at 50s. The charters have been an Austrian bark, hence to Cork, for orders, United Kingdom, with 3,000 quarters Grain, 8s. An American bark, hence to Gibraltar, for orders, with 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms. A Norwegian bark; (to arrive,) from Philadelphia, to Cork, for orders, privilege of the United Kingdom or Continent, with 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—Cattle—The receipts today, including 7 cars reported to arrive. were 510 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 4,437 head, or 261 cars, against 473 cars for the same time last week. The market was firmer this morning at strong yesterday's rates. Owners claim a slight advance. There was but little good stock on the market and they sold at prices not in proportion with that given for common Cattle. About 1,100 head were disposed of. Sales of 398 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,150 lbs. to 1,421 lbs., at $5@$6 75; 125 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,279 lbs. to 1,608 lbs., at $5 25@$6 87½; 58 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,286 lbs., at $5 87½; 40 head Indiana Cows, averaging 1,056 lbs., at $5 50; 152 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,033 lbs. to 1,254 lbs., at $3 50@$5; 20 head Ohio Steers, averaging 977 lbs., at $4 25; 59 head Michigan Stockers, ranging from 921 lbs. to 962 lbs., at $3 62½@$4. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,400 head, against 15,200 head for the same time last week. The market opened with an improved feeling and active at ¼c. advance on all grades over last week's closing prices. The pens are well filled, and a large number are held over subject to shipment on an improved market East. Sales of 822 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 85 lbs. to 97 lbs., at $5@$6 75; 198 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 88 lbs., at $5 87½. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including 29 cars reported to arrive, were 3,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,100 head, against 15,100 head for the same time last week. There were only a few cars in the yards for sale today, and they were light weights, unprofitable to butchers or packers, and only suitable for the New-York retail trade. Prices are nominal at $4 90@$5 10. Heavy, desirable Hogs would readily command $5 25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in speculative demand; prices higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 22¼, cash; $1 23¼, seller March; No. 1 do. sold at $1 26@$1 27½; No. 3 do., $1 08½@$1 09; Rejected, 96½c.@99c. Corn quiet and weak at 30⅜c.@31c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 31¼c. seller March; Rejected, 27c. Oats steady at 26⅜c. for No. 2; Rejected, 23½c.@24c. Rye steady, at 65½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and declining, at 68c.@70c. for No. 2 Fall; 55c.@58c. for No. 3. Provisions active and higher. Pork sold at $12 70@$12 75, cash; $13 10, seller April. Lard advanced and in fair demand at $7 35@$7 37½, cash. Bulk Meats—Demand good at full prices; sellers holding off; sales of Shoulders at 4⅛c., loose; 4½c., packed; Short Clear Middles, 6⅞c., packed. Green Meats—No sales. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4 95. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower for Spring and low grades of Fall; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 30; only small sample lots of Fall offering. Corn dull and lower at 31¼c.@31⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed at East side, on track. Oats dull and unchanged at 28c. for No. 2. Barley unchanged; only sample lots offering. Rye dull and declining at 72c.@73c. for No. 2 in elevator. Whisky firm and higher at 89½c.@90c. Pork firm at $12@$13 25 for irregular and standard. Dry-salted Meats firm; sales of up-country Shoulders at 4c., seller March; 6⅛c.@6⅜c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal; salable at 7⅛c.; generally held at 7⅜c. Live Hogs firmer at $4 10@$4 40. Cattle steady; sales of common to choice Cows and Heifers at $1 75@$4; fair to choice Steers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held out of market; sales of small lots No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50; quoted—Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 60; Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 65; White Canada, $1 82@$2; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn steady; sales of 1,500 bushels No. 2, in store, at 52c.; 2,200 bushels do., on the track, at 52c. Oats scarce; No. 2 Western held at 42c.; No. 2 Toledo, 45c. Barley firm; sales of 1,800 bushels Canada at $1; 4,000 do. Western on private terms; Western held at 95c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; four-rowed, 93c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt—Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet at $7 90@$8 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 70@$1 72. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye quiet at 85c. Oats quiet at 35c.@39c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions better; held firmly. Pork firm at $13. Lard firm; 7⅛c. bid for Steam; Kettle sold at 8c. Bulk Meats firm at 4⅜c. for Shoulders; 6⅛c.@6½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅜c.@6⅝c. for Clear Sides; all fully cured. Bacon firm at 5⅜c.@5⅝c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs steady at $4 35@$4 80, mostly at $4 40@$4 55 for shippers; $4 70@$4 80 for butchers; receipts, 2,200. Whisky steady at 89c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 13.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 60c. Barley steady; Bay Quinte, $1 10. Corn-Meal—$1 30 for Bolted, $1 25 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Grain in store this morning—217,000 bushels Wheat, 116,000 bushels Corn, 13,500 bushels Oats, 126,500 bushels Barley, 2,600 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Peas.

TOLEDO, Feb. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 73, spot; seller February, $1 72; seller March, $1 74; seller April, $1 76; seller May, $1 82; No. 1 Red, $1 74½@$1 75; No. 2, $1 68@$1 69; Rejected Red, $1 37. Corn quiet; sales of High Mixed at 39c., spot; 40c. seller March; 41½c. seller April; 44½c. seller June; Low Mixed, 38½c.; no grade, 36½c.@37c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 05@$5 40. Clover-seed sold at $5 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—Flour firm and unchanged. Grain quiet; Wheat sold at $1 75@$1 80; Corn sold at 42c.; Oats sold at 32c.@33c.; Rye sold at 85c., all on arrival. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $13 50 for round lots. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.@8c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at $12 25@$12 75; plain, $12@$12 25, all packed. Lard sold at 8c.@8½c.; Kegs, 9c.@9⅛c.; Steam, 7⅛c. Bulk Meats sold at 4⅜c.@4⅝c. for Shoulders; 6⅛c.@6⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅜c.@6⅝c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 9⅛c.@10c., loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Whisky steady at 89c.@90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Flour dull; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$7; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $8 50@$9 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $8 50@$9 25; high grades, $10@$11 50. Wheat steady; Red, $1 90@$1 98; No. 1 Spring, $1 70. Rye steady at 87c. Corn—Small business; Yellow, 59c.@60c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@49½c.; Mixed, 46c.@47c. Mess Pork quiet at $14 50. Lard, 8¼c. Petroleum—Nothing doing. Whisky dull; Western, in iron, 92½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; sales of Extra at $2; No. 1 White, $1 93½; No. 2, $1 71. Corn steady at 41½c. Oats in good demand at 38½c. for Mixed State. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 25. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 31 for No. 1; $1 23¼ for No. 2. Corn steady at 34c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 26⅛c. for No. 2. Rye firm and in fair demand at 68c. for No. 1. Barley dull and declining at 72c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour and 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments small.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—Flour steady at $10@$10 50 for Family. Corn firm and scarce at 70c., on orders. Oats higher at 48c.@50c. Bulk Meats dull and scarce at 5⅜c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Sides. Lard quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 70; No. 2 Red, $1 65@$1 66. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 40c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum dull; sales of Standard White, in car lots, at 18¼c.; small lots, 18½c. Oil—Ohio State, legal test, 24½c.@25c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye quiet, with buyers at 91c. and sellers at 92c. Corn firm; sales, 500 bushels Western Mixed at 70c., and 841 bushels round Yellow at 70c. Barley quiet and not so firm; sales, 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at 80c. Oats very firm, but nothing done.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; Good Ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.@19⅛c.; Middling, 19⅜c.@19½c.; net receipts, 3,103 bales; gross, 3,644 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,984 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 194,099 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 19⅜c.@19½c.; net receipts, 1,718 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,031 bales; to the Continent, 1,620 bales; coastwise, 77 bales; sales, 289 bales; stock, 69,655 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton heavy; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.; net receipts, 1,926 bales; exports coastwise, 1,476 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,328 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 1,639 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 39,686 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; receipts, 2,479 bales; shipments, 704 bales; stock, 29,905 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 13—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90½. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

1½ P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by ½ ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £355,000 during the past week.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 51.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Rentes closed at 55f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, and deliverable February, at 9⅝d.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 86s. ₱ tierce for new Mess. Pork, 60s. ₱ bbl. for new Mess.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American.

Evening—Bacon, 35s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 14: Nos. 382, 514, 515, 9, 2, 7, 530, 587, 609.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short causes.—1594, Decke et al. vs. Lockwood; 1750, Vincent vs. Trenor; 1692, Higenbotham vs. Richardson; 1742, Cassin vs. Booram et al.; 1438, Boehm et al. vs. Heidenheimer; 2094, Bryan vs. The Mayor; 2202, The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. Cushing; 2214, Griffiths et al. vs. Lewis et al.; 794, Earley vs. Chaver; 1190, Lamb vs. Ely; 1284, Fullerton vs. Charlick; 1294, Heilbrich vs. Trainer; 1424, Brennan, Sheriff, vs. Heller et al.; 1444, Haas vs. Seinholz; 1466, Perkins vs. Weller et al.; 1554, Minturn vs. Reynolds; 1590, The Tradesman's National Bank vs. Kalmia Mills Company; 1786, Healy vs. Schlesinger; 1790, Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Mathews et al.; 1796, Harlan vs. Koeppell; 2024, Sanford vs. Slocum; 2074, Philips vs. Brooch et al.; 2180, Judson vs. McCarum; 2190, Swartswelder et al. vs. Stemnhardt.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrer—33, Gearty vs. The Mayor, &c. Issues of Law and Fact—177, Schenck et al. vs. Ingraham, J.; 252, Walliant vs. Webl; 160, Donnelly vs. Howe et al.; 266, Marshall vs. Colwell et al.; 267, Freeman vs. Smith; 268, Huddenhurst vs. Smith; 270, Hahn vs. Brand; 271, Knapp vs. Kingsland; 272, Moore vs. Young et al.; 273, Marshall vs. Herschfield et al.; 274, Cohen vs. Quinlan et al.; 275, Moore vs. Young et al.; 276, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 277, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Association; 279, Craig et al. vs. Wasserman; 281, Stallmeyer vs. Martin et al.; 282, Herman vs. Peters et al.; 283, Goldstein vs. Juch; 284, Maas vs. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company; 286, First National Building Association vs. Lesinynskey; 288, Watson vs. McNamara; 289, Fellows vs. Smith et al.; 290, Cohen vs. Roche et al.; 291, King vs. Duryea et al.; 292, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association vs. O'Connell et al.; 293, Sax vs. Kelly et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½. Calendar called at 12 M.—64, The People, &c., Gundet vs. The Board of Apportionment and Audit; 73, The People, &c., Walters vs. Earle, Auditor; 128, In the matter, &c., of John Finlay; 153, In re Ashman et al.; 162, Duparquet vs. Monew; 181, In the matter of John Downey; 182, In re Castree; 259, McNeil Coal and Iron Company vs. Gould; 260, Same vs. Same; 268, The People, &c., McCabe vs. Green; 309, New-York Chromo Company vs. Beneker et al.; 311, Neall vs. Farrell; 312, Joyce vs. Burke.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Short causes.—2371, Collins et al. vs. Pest et al.; 2372, Same vs. Same; 2308, Gregory vs. Rutherford; 178, Brockway vs. Donan; 2328, The Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company vs. Spencer et al.; 2393, Jessup et al. vs. Stearer; 2396, Carpenter vs. Weeks; 2376, Havens vs. Schlester; 2377, Havens vs. Smith; 2336, Gregory vs. Dodge; 2211, Palmer vs. Underwood; 2043, Richardson vs. Wilson et al.; 2192, Robinson vs. Newfield; 2108, McLean vs. Schlafer; 2165, Rennie vs. Connor; 1756, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Sazarae; 2315, Jivine vs. Milbank; 2275, Ward vs. Van Brunt et al.; 2103, Fowler vs. Boyle; 1927, Ely et al. vs. Sylvester.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1596, King vs. Wise; 1940, Lyman et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1574, Stuhr vs. Boylan; 2746, Goodrich vs. Sweeny; 1360, Virtue vs. Walsh; 1526, Heinstein vs. Cyrone et al.; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt et al.; 1454, Ryan vs. Gallegar; 1200, Keep et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1262, Davis et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1556, Raymond vs. Harrison; 1560, Puleston vs. Booktover; 1562, Mott & Co. vs. Leo.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11½ A. M.—12, Van Saun vs. Sachse; 46, Mahan vs. Crowley; 49, Lattimer vs. Livermore; 52, Seabury vs. Hirsch; 59, Cronin et al. vs. Duryea; 60, Craftsman Life Assurance Company vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company; 64, Harris vs. Loewenstein.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1741, Shernay vs. Solano; 1753, Gardner vs. Sherwood; 1559, Roaese vs. Lycoming Insurance Company; 1560, Roaese vs. Williamsburg Insurance Company; 977, Pittman vs. Van Nest; 1596, Kiernan vs. Anchor Life Insurance Company; 1761, Naylor vs. Patterson; 1805, Pollock vs. Michaelis; 1865, Jackson vs. Delaney; 1739, Blake vs. Price et al.; 1792, Winter et al. vs. North German Lloyd; 1790, Heinman vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1689, Halloran vs. Hester; 1772, Ewing vs. Salomon; 1777, Lee vs. Buff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1156, Shields vs. Lasky; 1836, Bartlett vs. East Tennessee Zinc Company; 1837, Bartlett vs. Bradley; 1598, Hadden vs. Shafter; 1918, Austin vs. Ingraham, Jr.; 3108, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1848, Gallet vs. Nichols; 1850, Whittemore et al. vs. Bierhoff; 1852, Hayes vs. Miller; 1859, Owens vs. Greenwich Savings Bank; 1860, Ladd vs. Hamilton Mining Company; 1861, Caylus vs. Haviland; 1863, Gasso vs. King; 1866, Selleck vs. Herbert et al.; 1574, Ketchum vs. Morse; 1837, Palmer vs. Bockhorn; 1888, Schroeder vs. Murphy; 1889, Ahrens vs. Baker; 1890, Willard vs. Union Dime Savings Bank; 1892, Doll vs. Bankman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1278, Becker vs. Kehoe; 1434, Field vs. Caffe; 1946, Lillienthal vs. Reifferscheedt; 1170, Nussbaum vs. Grover; 1438, Brown vs. Merritt; 1440, Homer vs. Quetting; 1440, Clark vs. Young; 1384, Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company vs. Knoeppel; 1184, Bennett vs. Quick; 1448, Ritchie vs. Goodwin; 1450, Sheridan vs. McIntyre; 1452, Smith vs. Schiaefer; 1454, Frazer vs. Alger; 1456, Joslyn vs. Malty; 1898, Monagham vs. Hughes.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1407, Solomons vs. Smith; 2079, Ehrling vs. Bolkhart; 1433, Adams vs. Dreifuss; 1369, Carpenter vs. Sutherland; 1469, Hall vs. Fischer; 115, McArdle vs. Logan; 1451, Warburton vs. Carpenter; 735, Goume vs. The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company; 1477, Campbell vs. Brundige; 1485, Young vs. Coyle; 1487, Haller vs. Gibney; 1489, Pinkney vs. Corrigan; 1491, Fischer vs. Gross; 1493, Newfield vs. Queen; 1495, Jackson vs. Daying.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1739, Crotty vs. Hirsch.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Before Recorder Hackett.—Thomas Lane, Michael Grover, robbery; John McCabe, rape; George Wright, Patrick McGuire, John Brennan, Thomas Dowd, Thomas McCabe, burglary; Edward P. Bomming, forgery; Chauncey Lover, Thomas Burke, Louis Gluck, John Doyle, Daniel Donovan, felonious assault and battery; Edward Rooney, Edward McNally, Henry V. Fountain, Walter Warren, Thomas Hewitt, John Dean, Jr., grand larceny; Thomas Devine, John Wallace, petit larceny; Isaac Lyons, receiving stolen goods; Max Loewenthal, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Before Judge Sutherland.—William Heitler, David Honlon, Patrick Harrigan, Joseph Lynch, John Mattiers, Charles Ruppel, felonious assault and battery; Michael Kiernan, Philip Hart, William Jones, Walter McLaughlin, grand larceny; Charles Corday, larceny from the person; Michael Hayes, William Heist, William Heiddendorff; receiving stolen goods; Eben W. Hovey, Thomas Carroll, concealed weapons; Leonard Kemps, Dominick Dulhan, Henry Moretz, assault and battery; Francis Lewis, disorderly house.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Barnard, J.—Nos. 34, 35, 47, 62, 72, 74.

CITY COURT—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. 1, 87, 90, 91, 153, 244, 249, 287, 176, 177, 178, 283, 259, 261 to 277 inclusive.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 15.—*Barnes et al. vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.—Same vs. Same, and Barnes vs. Four Other Roads.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—These are rearguments of these cases. They were argued at the last term of the Court and then reported, and are now reargued at the suggestion of the Court. Barnes and Kems were collectors of internal revenue, and distrained property of the various railroads for the nonpayment of taxes, under the 122d section of the Internal Revenue act, as amended July 13, 1866. The claim was that dividends declared in the month of December, 1869, but payable in January, 1870, and interest paid in the month of January, 1870, were liable to a tax as income of 1869, the railroads regarding it as income of 1870. The roads brought trespass, and the collectors pleaded the performance of official duty in justification. The roads demurred, and, pending judgment, the act of July, 1870, was passed, providing that the 122d section of the act of June, 1864, as amended, should be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned to the 1st day of August, 1870. The Court sustained the demurrer, and the error assigned here is the decision in favor of the roads. The Government insists that dividends declared in December, 1869, payable in January, 1870, are income of the former year and not of the latter, whether considered as regards the stockholders or the corporations. As regards the stockholder, the dividend becomes income when declared. The declaration of a dividend severs it from the stock, changes the interest of the stockholder in it, makes it absolutely part of his personal estate, and gives a lien to any tax leviable on such stock, and payable out of dividends. It is submitted, however, that the section in question regards this income only as respects the companies. This question is incidental in the act, to an elaborate provision in which the company is regarded and treated as the tax-payer; in which the shareholder, as regards two material questions, is expressly excluded from view, and as regards all other questions that might arise, is also excluded by the very strong and peculiar language, "wheresoever, and whenever, and to whatsoever party the same may be payable," which is to say that, in levying the tax, it makes no matter when or where or to whom the dividend may be payable. The person spoken of as tax-payer is a railroad company, and the only requirement to render a tax due from it is that it "may have declared a dividend." The section ascribes the income to the year in which it came to the hands of the company, without regarding the time of its transfer to the shareholder. For the purposes of the Government, the dividend was income when declared, and therefore income in the time of such declaration, and income, in the place of the declaration, and also income attributed to the party who made the declaration, no matter to whom payable. The railroad company is the tax-payer. The United States knows nobody else in the transaction. The party who is the real contributor has no dealings with the Government, and is informed of his loss only through the medium of a settlement with his trustee, the road whose stock he holds. The roads insist upon their theory, as sustained below, and submit that the act of 1870 can have no bearing upon the case, as it assumes judicial power in attempting to construe the act, as applying to cases pending in the court. That is the business of the courts and not of Congress.

Messrs. Biddle, Cuvier, Case, and Gower for the roads; G. H. Williams and S. T. Phillips for Government.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 13.

By Judge Davis.

Uhl *vs.* Murphy; application denied.

Otto *vs.* Otto; issues settled.

In the matter of Catharine Campbell, an infant; reference ordered to take proof.

McCabe *vs.* McCarthy et al.; motion denied with $10 costs of opposing the same, and temporary injunction dissolved.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the petition of James E. Maxwell, an imprisoned debtor: the motion for leave to amend the schedule is denied; the application for a discharge is also denied.

By Judge Balcom.

Spatz *vs.* Lyons; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 13.

By Judge Freedman.

Grant et al. *vs.* Hubbell et al.; judgment on remittitur.

Schafer *vs.* Flatau; order granted.

Miles *vs.* Brown et al.; order granted.

Bishop *vs.* Empire Manufacturing Company; order restoring cause on Calendar.

Keon *vs.* Bodnan; motion to dismiss denied.

By Judge Monell.

Finck *vs.* Justh; order resettling order of the 17th inst.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 13.

By Judge Robinson.

Lightbody *vs.* Sinclair; answer stricken out as sham, with $10 costs.

An Alleged Forger Captured.

On Tuesday last Capt. Irving, of the detective Police, received a cable telegram from the Chief Constable of Manchester, England, requesting the arrest and detention of Joseph Phillipson, who had taken passage on the Cunard steamer Java from Liverpool to this port. The charge against Phillipson was said to be forgery, but no details of the offense alleged to have been committed by the fugitive were given. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective Dusenbury, and on the arrival of the Java at the Cunard Wharf, in Jersey City, yesterday, a man was found on board answering the description of the fugitive, and who was registered on the passenger list as Joseph Phillipson. He was arrested by Detective Dusenbury and brought to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up. The prisoner stated to the officers that he was entirely innocent of any crime, and had never been in Manchester. The Head Constable in Manchester has been notified of the arrest by cable, and until his reply is received no further particulars about the case can be obtained.

A Contested Will—Property Worth $2,000,000 Involved.

The argument in the John Kellum will case was heard yesterday before the Supreme Court, General Term. The case is brought up to the Supreme Court by Hiram Kellum, a son of the testator, on an appeal from the Surrogate's Court, where the will was held to be valid. The appellant contests the validity of the will on the ground that his father was of unsound mind when it was executed. The deceased left an estate valued at about $2,000,000, situated chiefly in Queens County. Decision reserved.

A Bold Robbery.

On Wednesday evening, while M. L. Kolesius, the proprietor of a jewelry-store at No. 122 East Houston-street, was alone in his store, some young thieves tied the door fast with a piece of rope and then deliberately smashed two panes of glass in the front window, seized three gold watches and a tray containing several gold rings and lockets, with which they made off. Mr. Kolesius, on attempting to follow them, found the door fastened, and the thieves succeeded in making their escape.

Habeas Corpus for the Possession of a Mulatto Girl.

Frederick Griffing, of No. 240 Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, while traveling in Alabama some ten years ago, was attracted by a beautiful mulatto child. He agreed with her parents to take her North, and at the expiration of ten years to let her decide if she should continue under his protection or return to her home. The girl is now sixteen years old and is remarkably beautiful and educated. Yesterday Mr. Griffing and Eva, as the girl is called, were brought before Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by a colored man named Thompson, acting under power of attorney from the girl's putative father for the possession of Eva. The girl does not want to return, and is almost heart broken at the idea of parting from her kind protector. The hearing of the case was adjourned to the 16th inst.

Water-Meters for Brooklyn.

The Board of City Works, in their annual report to the Common Council, recommend that water-meters be placed in every house and factory where Ridgewood water is, or will hereafter be used. It is estimated that the cost will be about $1,000,000.

This recommendation is made in view of the great waste of water, which is said to exceed annually 600,000,000 gallons.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises No. 184 Water-st., New-York, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, under the direction of George Ricardo, Assignee in Bankruptcy, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, a large quantity of agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c., &c., consisting in part of forks, hoes, rakes, scythes, shovels, mills, presses, shears, saws, cutters, scrapers, pails, pumps, plows, and numerous other articles suitable for the farm, the garden, and the lawn; seeds in great variety, one iron safe, office furniture, stools, desks, chairs, agricultural warehouse seed and other boxes. Catalogues now ready and may be obtained at the store, No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 2,600 boxes loose Muscatels and layers, damaged on the voyage of importation.

2 cases shelled Peanuts; 342 frails Raisins.

50 bbls. Chestnuts; 100 kegs Grapes.

At 12 o'clock, within their store: Valencia Oranges, balance Trinacria, landing Pier No. 21 North River.

Also, 509 cases Valencia Oranges which can be examined at store, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers.

THE AUCTION SALE OF RICH SILVER-PLATED-WARE and TABLE CUTLERY, at No. 18 John-st., will continue balance of the week, in order to close out the entire stock. Per order of trustee.

INSURANCE.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
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CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000

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The assessment on the Capital Stock of this Company, in consequence of losses by the Boston fire has been paid in cash. Policies issued against loss and damage by fire on favorable terms.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
WM. PITT PALMER, Vice-President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.
MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER, } Executors.
CHARLES G. STEVENS, }
d6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.
THEODORE PARET,
HENRY ESCH, Executors.
d13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 112 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1873.
CHARLES WALL,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.
ja24-law6mFr SAMUEL M. MEEKER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.
BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.
s13-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.
FRANCIS W. MORSE, Executor.
o11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 38 East 71st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.
s20-law6mF* CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-law6mF* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS, the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-law6mF* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.
ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.
s6-law6mF*

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLINERY.

MINK FURS, HALF PRICE—SABLE Muffs, Sealskin Sets, $5. Ladies' Hats and Bonnets warranted half price. Children's Furs. BINNS' Millinery, No. 447 Broadway. Don't make mistake. Save this.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence. Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 and $2 12 by all chemists. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of the City of New-York are prepared to show samples and receive bids at their office, foot of 44th-st. and East River, on MONDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for all the Cattle Horns and Hair Tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1873, inclusive.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF 1⅛-INCH ROUND bars gun-iron; also, a lot of wrapping-paper; also a lot of machinery, nearly new. All the above specially adapted to sewing-machine work. Apply to W. M. RAYMOND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 345 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EAGLE'S NEST. TEN LECTURES ON THE RELATION OF NATURAL SCIENCE TO ART, GIVEN BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD IN LENT TERM, 1872. By JOHN RUSKIN. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SONS. 1873.

From *The Modern Painters* to *The Eagle's Nest* there is a long distance. In the years that separate their respective dates of publication, Ruskin has changed many of his views of art, and has wholly changed the spirit of his work. How fresh and hopeful was the enthusiasm of the young "graduate of Oxford," and how unwavering his confidence in himself and his ability to force men to share it! And now he preaches the saddest of sermons. The world is all astray, and he is hopeless that it will heed his words. He is the same to-day that he was twenty years ago in his love of truth and purity and humanity; but whereas he was then the confident prophet of the coming good, he is now the scornful witness who testifies of evils that he cannot hope to cure. His writings are now occupied with bitter complaints and scathing denunciations. He sees nothing in the sunshine, and finds little that he can praise. Not that he is a cynic, for nothing could be conceived that would be more unlike the spirit of Ruskin's later writings than is the spirit of cynicism. He rather resembles the Hebrew prophets, upon whom was laid the burden of the sinful nations. And, indeed, the lofty splendor of his style and the sadness of his tone remind the reader of the greater prophets, and not by any means to Ruskin's disadvantage.

While intelligent people place more or less value upon whatever Ruskin writes, it is undeniable that his influence has latterly greatly waned, even in the province of art. He has chosen to write upon political economy and political ethics in a way that demonstrates his exceeding fallibility. Now, the man who denounces railways as the curse of a nation cannot expect that he will be regarded as infallible when he denounces this or that method in art. And not only is this true of Ruskin, but he has recently departed so widely from certain of his earlier theories of art, and has so obviously been led to false conclusions by following others out to their extreme limit, that his authority as an art critic bids fair to vanish almost completely.

Ostensibly, the present volume consists of lectures upon the relation of natural science to art. In point of fact, it is composed of lamentations over the cowardice, ignorance, parsimony, and insensibility to beauty of the English people, and discusses art topics only at intervals. It might be called a mixture of Ruskin's *Political Economy* and Ruskin's latest art theories—the quantity of the former being out of all proportion to the latter. And among the latter is one of the most extraordinary theories that even Ruskin has yet devised. He tells his pupils, "You are, in drawing, to try only to represent the appearance of things, never what you know the things to be." This is true enough, but Ruskin proceeds to draw from it the inference that all intimate knowledge of the nature of things is injurious to the artist, since it tends to lead him to draw them, not as they appear, but as he knows them to be. And the final conclusion to which he arrives, by remorselessly following out this train of reasoning, is that "the study of anatomy is destructive of art." He asserts that Mantegna and Durer were "polluted and paralyzed by the study of anatomy," and he leaves nothing unsaid to impress upon his hearers the ruinous effects of the study of anatomy upon the artist. It may seem strange that this doctrine should be set forth by the writer who, in his earlier years, labored so zealously to convince his readers that the faithful study of nature was the chief and almost the only duty of the artist; yet Ruskin's opposition to the study of anatomy is not a contradiction, but really a logical deduction from his pre-Raphaelite premises. It is the result of pushing to an absurd extreme a theory which, within proper limits, is true and unimpeachable. It is this tendency to push theories to extremes which has made Ruskin so unsafe a guide, whether in the field of art or of political economy.

But however erroneous may be his theories, there is no writer who can be read with greater profit. His pages are full of food for thought, and no one can rise from their perusal without feeling the ennobling and purifying influence of the writer's spirit. *The Eagle's Nest* is full of beauty and eloquence and generous humanity and healthful impulse. We may not accept it as a guide, but as an intellectual and moral stimulant its value cannot easily be overrated.

ZOOLOGICAL MYTHOLOGY; OR, THE LEGENDS OF ANIMALS. By ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Literature in the Instituto di Studii Superiori E di Perfezionamento, at Florence, &c., &c. In two volumes. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1872.

George Eliot's "Mr. Casaubon," that infinitely-laborious student, who spent his life in heaping up materials for a contemplated work which should be the "Key to All Mythologies," did not live to write his book, but Prof. Gubernatis has occupied a part of the field. The "Zoological Mythology" would have formed a division in that wonderful work on comparative mythology, and the Englishman would doubtless have treated the subject much as it has been treated by the Italian.

Prof. De Gubernatis has collected the myths of all nations which are connected in any way with animals. His method of treatment is essentially a chronological one, since, in treating of any one animal, as, for example, the bull, he first sets forth the myths that are found in Sanskrit literature, and traces them down through Greek, Roman, and other literatures to the nursery tales of the Europe of to-day. He shows how and by what influences these myths have become modified, and explains their origin and meaning in a way that is satisfactory to himself, at all events. His volumes represent an enormous amount of patient labor, and form a valuable contribution to the history of the human race. To the student it will be extremely interesting to note how many of the traditions and nursery tales of his youth originated in the dim antiquity of Vedic Hymns, and the ethnologist will find hints that will be of peculiar value to him, in the record of the engrafting of Turanian myths, wholly independent of those of Sanskrit origin, upon the literatures of the Indo-Germanic races. The general public will, however, find Dr. Gubernatis' two bulky volumes decidedly dull. They are intended wholly for the student, and have no resemblance to modern works of popular science.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PHILIP SCHUYLER. By BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D. In two volumes. New-York: SHELDON & CO. 1872.

Since the publication of *Bancroft's History*, there has been a disposition to accept his estimate of Gen. Schuyler as an incapable commander, who owed his rank to his social position. Other students of history, however, had long before united in the opinion that of all the comrades of Washington there was none braver, more faithful, and more deserving of honor than Philip Schuyler. Mr. Lossing has undertaken to reaffirm his verdict, and to clear Gen. Schuyler's memory from the hasty aspersions of Bancroft. The impartial reader of these volumes will hardly venture to doubt the justice of Mr. Lossing's estimate of his hero. His purity and patriotism none have gainsaid, and his present biographer has thoroughly cleared away all doubts of his military skill.

The work is an unusually interesting one, inasmuch as it is occupied in a great degree with the history of the operations against Canada, carried on under Schuyler's command in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain and the valley of the Sorel River. The general public is unfamiliar with the romantic story of the capture of St. John and Chambly, and the varying fortunes of the attempt to secure command of the Sorel, for the reason that previous historians have dismissed them as matters which exercised comparatively little effect upon the result of the war. This part of Mr. Lossing's work has, therefore, the merit of comparative freshness, while the forcible and lucid descriptions of campaigns and battles which are better known, are by no means lacking in interest. In point of style, the work is much better than anything Mr. Lossing has yet written, and it will undoubtedly hold a prominent place among contributions to the history of the war of Independence.

THE NEW SANDFORD AND MERTON. By F. C. BURNAND. Illustrated. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1872.

The pompous dullness of Mr. Barlow, and the mingled imbecility and viciousness of those painfully unpleasant small boys, Masters Sandford and Merton, so nearly approach the region of burlesque, that Mr. Burnand must have found it difficult to write a new *Sandford and Merton* which should be more idiotic and ridiculous than the original. Still, Mr. Burnand can be extremely funny, and has succeeded in making an immensely comic burlesque of his subject. It ought wholly to supersede the original *Sandford and Merton*, for while it closely imitates the peculiar characteristics of that oppressive work, it invests them with an atmosphere of humor which will render it a universal favorite. The illustrations are not very successful, and the book would rather gain by their absence.

THE OCEAN WORLD. From the French of LOUIS FIGUIER. New Edition. Revised by E. PERCIVAL WRIGHT, M. D. With 435 Illustrations. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1872.

M. Figuier's picturesque works on physical geography have been exceedingly popular, both in their original form and in translations. The present volume is quite as interesting as any of its predecessors, and has the advantage of having been carefully revised by Dr. Wright, who is Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin. Its earlier chapters are occupied with a vivacious description of the five great oceans, and this is followed by a very full description of the living organisms that inhabit the sea. It is profusely illustrated, and ought to be the invariable handbook of whoever pays a Summer visit to the sea-side.

THE WORLD-PRIEST. Translated from the German of Leopold Schefer, author of "The Layman's Breviary." By CHARLES T. BROOKS. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1873.

Of the faithfulness of this translation, the name of the translator is a sufficient guarantee. The work consists of a series of brief poems, chiefly of a didactic character, and usually betraying the author's fondness for philosophical inquiry. They are smooth and graceful, and are never either weak or trivial. Nevertheless the author says little that could not have been said at least with equal force and appropriateness in prose. His verses cannot, therefore, be regarded as belonging to a very high order of poetry. They will doubtless be read with pleasure by thoughtful men, who will easily detect the author's leaning toward pantheism.

THE WONDERS OF SCULPTURE. By LOUIS VIARDOT. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO. 1873.

To the popular *Illustrated Library of Wonders*, the publishers have recently added an interesting volume describing the most famous specimens of ancient and modern sculpture, and giving a brief history of each of the more important schools of this branch of art. The book is illustrated with sixty-two wood-cuts of various degrees of merit, and will be a welcome addition to the excellent series to which it belongs.

DISEASES OF THE OVARIES. Their Diagnosis and Treatment. By T. SPENCER WELLS. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1873.

Dr. Wells stands at the head of his profession as a surgeon whose specialty is ovariotomy. In the present volume he gives the leading features of 400 cases in which he has performed that difficult operation, and fully discusses the character of the diseases in the treatment of which he has achieved celebrity. The work will be regarded by the profession in this country as one of unique interest and value.

THE ROMANCE OF THE HAREM. By Mrs. ANNA H. LEONOWENS, author of "The English Governess at the Siamese Court." Boston: J. R. OSGOOD & CO. 1873.

This tropical book disarms criticism. It is so luxuriant, and warmly rich and brilliant, and so full of beautiful pictures and strange incidents, that your judgment is charmed to sleep, and you willingly give yourself up to the credulous enjoyment of what the skillful author has provided for you. The romance is the romance of real life, but in conditions that are almost wholly new to us. The narratives are given in a naturally dramatic way, and with such graphic descriptions and such warmth of sympathy that few will fail to be fascinated by them. Of course where the hidden actions and feelings and the secret working of the mind are brought into such narrations, there will be unavoidable chasms which only the imagination can bridge over. But no sensible reader would have them left impassable. You only demand that these unseen deeds, and unheard soliloquies, and unrevealed emotions, shall be natural to the persons and the circumstances; and then they will disturb only those pitiable, sharp-eyed critics who have matured by being dried, and have nothing but the judicial faculty left in them.

The book begins very quietly with a historical sketch of the Kingdom of Siam, and an admirably clear account of the races which inhabit the country, their customs, religions, and the system of government. The first chapter closes with a detailed description of the City of Bangkok, the scene of most of the events which are to be narrated. But the blood is not long permitted to rest quietly in your veins. A tragedy of the Harem follows, which stirs you to the depths. The author gains at once a strong hold upon her reader's confidence by the simplicity and natural flow of the narrative, and by the fact that she was herself an eye-witness of much that she relates. The Siamese retain the custom of giving significant names—sometimes, in the old Hebrew fashion, adding one suggested by some action or characteristic in maturer life. The noble little heroine of this first sad story is Tuptim, (the Pomegranate.) She was but a child when she had the misfortune to fall under the evil eye of the King, and to become for a time his favorite, and then his victim. Her history ends so painfully that at first we felt it was a mistake not to put at the entrance of the wilderness of mystery and terror and beauty through which the author leads us, the story of Rama and his beautiful daughter Smâyâtee, (the smile of God,) for this ends, if it has ended yet, in the most charming way.

The accomplished author, however, probably acted with a better judgment. She has chosen an introduction which stamps at once the chief impression that she desires the book to make. All its fascinating pages bear in upon you the truth of the assertion which she has made in the opening chapter—that polygamy, or more correctly speaking, concubinage and slavery, have been the curses of the country. Slavery has recently (1872) been abolished by the present King, who was the pupil of Mrs. Leonowens for several years. But concubinage remains; and its extent and the evils which result from it may be inferred from a few significant facts. With a single exception but one wife is allowed by law; the number of concubines, however, is limited only by the limit of the means to support them. The King, who may have both a right and left-hand wife, is an absolute sovereign, and the people are intensely loyal. They do not get so near a view of his Majesty as our author had, and, as he is the source of all power and influence, dependent princes and nobles, we are told, and all who would seek his favor, "vie with each other in bringing their most beautiful and accomplished daughters to the royal harem." In all ranks of society, moreover, "the husband and father have unlimited control, even of life and death, over wife and children."

The scenes and incidents which Mrs. Leonowens has to describe are strangely incongruous with the nineteenth century. The barbaric splendor, the abject sycophancy, the horribly inhuman prisons, the examination by torture, the unmerciful punishments, the lavish favor and costly gifts, changed suddenly, as the wind changes from south to north, and displaced by the most heartless cruelties, the trials of witches, and the weird efforts at exorcism, all belong centuries back, and look strangely out of place when brought into the light of our civilization.

But a strong impression will be made by the intense affection and the heroic self-abnegation which many of these fascinating stories illustrate. These are the redeeming traits of the common characteristics of the Siamese people. They are so frequently manifested that the laws provide for them, and Mrs. Leonowens makes the remarkable statement that "nearly one-half the inmates of the prisons of Bangkok are slaves voluntarily expiating the crimes of their masters and mistresses"—or mothers, daughters, wives, and sisters enduring all the indescribable sufferings of a Siamese prison, in the place of unworthy relatives.

The book will sustain the reputation which the author gained by her first volume, and the pardonably exultant chapter with which it closes will serve to show that she did not labor in vain, during the weary and sad years that she lived in Bangkok, to transfer to the mind of the Prince Royal, at least, her Christian and occidental ideas.

KENTUCKY'S LOVE; OR ROUGHING IT AROUND PARIS. By EDWARD KING, author of "My Paris." Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1873.

The plot of *Kentucky's Love* is well constructed, coherent, and symmetrical. It introduces only three characters of importance, but these are drawn with considerable power, and at least one of them is fairly entitled to be regarded as a genuine creation. The author is a vivacious narrator, and his descriptive passages are forcible and picturesque. The scene of the story is laid in Versailles during the German investment of Paris, and among the most striking episodes of the book are the vivid descriptions of battles and night skirmishes between the besieged and the besiegers. The weakness of the story lies in its intrinsic improbability and the insufficient motives which impel the heroine in her extraordinary conduct. This constitutes a fatal blot on what might otherwise have been one of the best American novels that have recently been written. However, the book is eminently readable, and the author deserves the credit of having aimed to produce an artistically-written work.

MANUAL OF MYTHOLOGY, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, ART STUDENTS, AND GENERAL READERS, FOUNDED ON THE WORKS OF PETISCUS, PROLLER, AND WELCKER. By ALEXANDER S. MURRAY, Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG. 1873.

This manual is a model of accuracy and condensation. The author gives a sufficiently full description of the personages of Indian, Scandinavian, Greek and Roman mythology, and suggests, so far as it can be fairly done, the origin and meaning of the ancient myths. At the same time he is not led astray by an over anxiety to identify each deity with a personification of some natural law, and he accurately discriminates between the Greek gods and those who are popularly supposed to be the same deities under Roman names. The book is profusely illustrated, and most of the illustrations are very creditable to the artist and engraver.

Literary Notes.

Some years since Mr. Richard B. Kimball edited (or wrote?) a little volume entitled *In the Tropics*, which told the story of a young American who became a planter in Santo Domingo. Messrs. G. W. Carleton & Co. have recently reissued the book under the title of *Life in Santo Domingo*.—The Appletons have added *The Spy* to their new popular edition of Cooper's novels.—The same house publishes a *Hand-book of Travel*, for the Southern States, which is a welcome addition to their previous hand-books.—Another edition of Mme. Craven's *Fleurange* has appeared, this time from the house of Holt & Williams.—Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong have begun the publication of a pocket edition of the Waverley novels, of which the first volume, *Waverley*, has appeared, and though printed in small type, presents a very beautiful appearance.—*The Rector of Roxburgh*, by William Hickling, (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) is a readable religious novel. The writer, who is an ardent Churchman, presents a very truthful and interesting picture of the lights and shadows of clerical life in a New-England parish.—Messrs. Lee & Shepard publish: *The Drawing-room Stage*, a series of original plays for amateurs, by George M. Baker. They are almost as dreary as is the average American comedy of the real stage.—*Social Charades and Parlor Operas*, by M. T. Caldor, is another of much the same character, issued by the same house.—*The Mother's Work With Sick Children*, and *The Mother's Register*, are two little works translated from the French of Prof. J. B. Fonssagrives, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The former is full of useful advice, and the latter is a valuable aid to those who desire to preserve the "health annals" of their children. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons also publish Dr. Edward Seguin's *Manual of Thermometry*, a work upon the employment of the thermometer as an aid in forming a diagnosis.—*The Soul's Questions Answered*, by G. Washington Moon, is a collection of Scripture texts for every day in the year, one of which is in the form of an interrogatory, to which the remaining texts are an answer. It is a novelty among devotional works, and is certainly prepared with very great care.—*A Junior Course of Practical Chemistry*, by Francis Jones, Chemical Master in the Grammar School, Manchester, has been published by Macmillan & Co.—*The Greatest Plague of Life* (T. B. Peterson & Brothers) is a novel of unusual and ingenious worthlessness.—*Our World, No. 2*, is a second series of lessons in geography, by Mary L. Hall. It is published by Ginn Brothers, of Boston.—The bound volume of *Littell's Living Age*, for October, November, and December, 1872, contains a very large amount of matter that is both entertaining and useful.—*The Observer Year-Book* for 1873 fully maintains the reputation already gained by this admirable compendium of statistics, and is, moreover, embellished by photographs of the founders of the *Observer*.

Children's Books.

The "Thousand Dollar Prize Series" is the result of an effort on the part of Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, to raise the standard of juvenile literature. By paying a large premium, and establishing a competition among authors, they have hoped to obtain better books than are usually offered to publishers. The success of the plan may well be doubted, inasmuch as few writers of real ability care to enter into a competition of the sort proposed. However, the object of Messrs. Lothrop & Co. deserves to be commended, and it certainly has our best wishes for its success. Two volumes of the series have already appeared. These are *Striking for the Right*, by Julia A. Eastman, and *Silent Tom*, by N. I. Edson. The former is an admirable work of its kind, and promises well for the character of the series to which it belongs. Miss Eastman has endeavored to excite the interest of her young readers in the cause of kindness to brutes, and while her little book is a vivacious and well-constructed story, she has contrived to make it an excellent argument in behalf of the measures so ably advocated by Mr. Bergh and his associates. *Silent Tom* is less original, and much less interesting. It is, however, pure in its moral tone, and is a decided advance upon the slipshod stories of impossible adventure which are published by the cart-load and recklessly "dumped" into the juvenile intellect....To the latter class belongs Oliver Optic's *Cross and Crescent*—a wholly preposterous book, issued by Lee & Shepard, and forming part of a series entitled "Young America Abroad."....Not much better is Prof. De Mille's *Treasure of the Seas*, (same publishers;) but it has the advantage over Oliver Optic's rubbish of being written in good English....*Home and Abroad*, by Rev. Sidney Dyer, is unimpeachable in point of morality and grammar, and is designed to convey instruction in natural history, under the disguise of a story of adventure. It is really an excellent little work of its kind, though it is open to the objection of occasional dullness. It is issued by the Bible and Publication Society of Philadelphia.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Repaving Streets—Railroad Franchises—Disappearance of Law Books—Pay-Rolls.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 P. M., yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair.

The President offered a resolution requesting our legislators to adopt an ordinance empowering the Board of Public Works to repave with stone blocks any streets now laid with wood or concrete pavements, when such pavements are in so bad a state of repair that the cost of repaving them would amount to not less than one-quarter of their original cost. A draft of a law for the purpose, and providing for the issue of bonds for payment of the expense of such repaving, was read with the resolution.

Mr. Morris said he objected to the resolution because he thought the expense of repaving should be assessed on the property-owners benefited, and not on the City at large.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Ottendorfer offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that whereas the City has given away a number of valuable franchises without receiving any remuneration therefor, and, whereas, the franchises of eight City railroads are supposed to be worth $10,000,000, and, whereas, a project is on foot to grant an extension of route to the Second-avenue Road, that hereafter no franchises be granted to City railroads without five per cent. on the gross receipts of the road being made over to the City and paid into the sinking fund. It was adopted.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery presented a report in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the disposition of the edition of the *Laws of New-York*, prepared by Murray Hoffman. The report states that an edition of 5,000 copies was printed by Edmund Jones & Co., comprising 15,000 volumes, and that the books were duly delivered to the City authorities, as appears by the receipts in the hands of E. Jones & Co., but that a striking fact has come to the knowledge of the committee, and that is that of these 15,000 volumes not a single copy is to be found in the City Hall.

Mr. Van Schaick offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Markets to inquire as to the propriety of the City retaking possession of that portion of Jefferson Market used as a rum-shop.

Mr. Van Schaick said that a portion of the Market was so used, though leased by the City for other purposes; that people frequently got drunk there, and were then taken up-stairs to the court-room and fined ten dollars. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to take possession of those portions of the City Hall not in use by the various departments.

Resolutions to pave with granite pavement Gold, Ferry, Spruce, Jacob, and Frankfort streets were laid over.

A communication was read from the Controller stating the receipts of the Sixth-avenue Railroad for 1872 to be $726,753 25, and of the Eighth-avenue Road to be $761,560 89.

It was placed on file.

Another communication was received from the Controller, stating that the pay-roll of the clerks of the Board of Aldermen amounts to $20,900 per annum, and the appropriation to $15,000, and suggesting that the salaries be reduced to conform to the appropriation.

The paper was laid over.

Bills from Martin B. Brown for printing for the Common Council were received, that for 1872 being $1,277 25, and that for January, 1873, being $1,367. They were referred.

A report was received from the Committee on Lands and Places in favor of directing the Controller to lease the New-York Hospital premises, corner of Church and Duane streets, at a rental of $25,000 per annum, water rates and taxes being paid by the City. The report states that the building is five stories in height, ninety feet front by 128 feet deep, and that if it is leased, and the Department of Docks, Coroners' office, and other public bureaus removed thence, a saving in rent of $25,000 per annum would be effected. The report was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Murder in Maine which Evans is Said to Have Confessed.

An Augusta (Me.) dispatch to the Boston *Herald* gives the following particulars of the murder of a little girl in Strong, Me., twelve years ago, which seems to be the case referred to by the New-Hampshire murderer Evans, in his alleged confession of many atrocities:

The girl's name was Laura V. Libby. She was nine years and five months old. She was murdered on Sunday morning, the 14th of September, 1862. She had left her home just as the morning church bells were ringing, and passed by Mrs. Smith's, the next neighbor, by whom she was seen, and thence down the road into a piece of woods. She was never afterward seen alive, except by her murderer. By the road in the woods was a hovel, used for storing hay, and here the murder was committed. It was but 193 rods from her father's house. The girl was missed in a few hours afterward, and a diligent search was made, but no clue could be found either of the girl or the murderer. The authorities of the town of Strong offered $1,000 for the apprehension of the criminal. The search was pursued by hundreds of citizens, and finally the remains of the little girl were discovered by a mere accident in a grave in the edge of the woods, nineteen rods distant from the hovel. The grave was very peculiar. The turf was cut and a quantity of displaced earth carried away and hid. The girl was then put into the grave and a little sand sprinkled over her. She was covered with her clothes, and the turf was then turned back over her, leaving no mark. Weeds were stuck up in the crevices, and leaves were scattered carelessly about. When found she was lying on her back, having nothing on but her under-clothes and stockings, the rest of her garments being placed in the grave about her. It appeared that her person had been shockingly violated, and her throat cut with a knife in some ten or twelve places. Lawrence Doyle was arrested on suspicion of having done the deed. Several years previously he had come from Cape Breton, his birth-place, and located in Strong, where he was engaged as a hired man for Mr. Libby, the father of the girl. He had accumulated some property, and was the owner of a flock of sheep. He was hunting for some of them in a pasture in the neighborhood of the murder, but there were no other well-established facts, either direct or indirect, showing him to be the murderer. A portion of a bloody shirt was found near the scene, but this was in no way traceable to him. Doyle had sustained a good character, and, in fact, was among those who turned out to hunt for the little girl. He was defended in the first trial by Hon. E. F. Pillsbury and other counsel, Attorney-General Drummond appearing for the State. The jury disagreed. On the second trial, before Judge Walton, Doyle was convicted of murder in the first degree, and was taken to the State Prison. Mr. Pillsbury appeared before the Governor and Council and got his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. His counsel believed Doyle innocent, and the latter asserted the same to the last moment of his life. He died in prison three years ago. One of the leading theories of the defense was that the murder was committed by a left-handed man, and it is said that Evans is left-handed. The confession of Evans as to the murder of a girl in Augusta in 1862, for which another man died in prison, can apply only to this case. Further developments as regards the confession will be made soon.

Arrest of "Oofty Gooft."

Mr. T. Augustus Phillips, better known under the title of "Oofty Gooft," was arrested yesterday, by a sheriff's deputy, upon an order signed by Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, in an action instituted by Louisa Schaffer to recover the value of several articles of diamond jewelry, alleged to have been loaned to him on the occasion of his début at the Grand Opera-house in 1871, but which he had failed to return. The plaintiff also claimed $500 as damages for the detention of the articles. Mr. Phillips gave bail in $1,200, since which the matter has been amicably arranged and the suit discontinued.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

What the People Think of the Paper.

The following are a few extracts from the thousands of letters we receive, giving words of commendation for THE TIMES:

Inclosed find $2 50 as pay for THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for one year. We have taken the New-York *Tribune* for twenty-two years. Last Summer we subscribed for THE TIMES for six months, and we renew it now and stop the *Tribune*, as we like its political tone better, and consider it in all other respects fully equal.—*J. B., Marcellus, Onondaga County, N. Y.*

I have taken your paper for the last year, and I find nothing that compares with it for honesty and straightforwardness. I have formerly taken the *Tribune*, but I cannot ride a greased pole; I stand square and wish to ride square.—*A. G. R., Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y.*

Inclosed please find $33 50, for which send to my address thirty-one copies of THE WEEKLY TIMES, and one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY. THE TIMES has become a very popular paper in this place, and is valued very highly for its able, honest, and straight course in politics. It has taken the place of the *Tribune*, that journal having become a stench in the nostrils of every true Republican.—*G. W. W., Bangor, N. Y.*

Inclosed please find $10, to pay for ten copies of WEEKLY TIMES for one year. I would have sent you the list before this, but the sickness and death of my dear daughter, who was burned a few days ago, prevented me from attending to it; and I do not think I would have attended to it now for any other newspaper but THE TIMES, but I feel somewhat as some one felt who wrote long ago, that, "next to the pleasure I enjoy from the prosperity of honest men, I am most pleased with the confusion of rascals," and I think THE TIMES has been very successful in the confusion business.—*B. J., Lincoln University, Chester County, Penn.*

The principles of your paper suit me to a T. I hope you will never let go of the *Tribune* till you compel them to sell their machinery and wheels for knick-knacks for children to play with, and rent the building for a missionary school. The idea of the *Tribune* in its prospectus saying it will praise the Republicans when they do well, and expose them when they do wrong! Who cares for the *Tribune*? It did us all the harm it could a few weeks ago; and now that it can do us no harm, it still wants to hang on to the lagan-girths of the Republican Party, but shake it off we will.—*A. H., Winchester, Virginia.*

There is no expense I incur so cheerfully as that for your paper. I envy you the satisfaction you must experience from the well-deserved approbation you are receiving from so many thousands of intelligent citizens. Your position is unprecedented in the history of journalism. Your success in stamping the iron heel of your Press upon fraudulent corruption has paralyzed rascality beyond resuscitation. Your fearless attacks upon such foes will continue to draw thousands of true patriots to your standard. It is evident your innumerable eulogists have difficulty in finding language to express the gratitude felt for the service you have rendered. Had you not come to the rescue what would be the present condition of the great Metropolis of the Union? and what its fate in the future? The contemplation is a fearful one.—*B. P., Fairfield, Conn.*

Inclosed herewith find check on New-York for $5 for six months more of THE DAILY TIMES, the truest and best newspaper on the footstool.—*W. F. M., Buffalo, N. Y.*

I wish THE WEEKLY TIMES, the best political paper published in New-York.—*S. M., Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut.*

Please send me one copy of your WEEKLY TIMES for one year. I have been taking it this Fall awhile, and am very much pleased with it. I think it is the best and cheapest that is printed in the State.—*B. H., North Volney, Oswego County, N. Y.*

We wish to renew our subscription for THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES for one year from the 15th January inst. I think every one ought to use their influence in favor of a paper that has done such noble work in favor of principles of justice and reform. I wish that we had a NEW-YORK TIMES in our own State. Corruption in high places, I think, would receive a rebuke.—*S. L. and H. S. M., St. Albans Bay.*

Please send me THE NEW-YORK TIMES for one year. I hope you will obtain thousands of new subscribers.—*Dr. R., Hyde Park, Penn.*

Inclosed please find the subscription for four papers for one year. Permit me to express my opinion in reference to your paper. I consider it the purest, the honestest, the most truthful, and, in fact, the most reliable political paper there is published in the United States. It ought to be in the hands of every legal voter in this country.—*C. C. C., East Salem, N. Y.*

Please find inclosed to lengthen the subscription of THE WEEKLY TIMES. I am much pleased with the paper, and also with the improvements made during the last twelve months. With my best wishes for your future success, I am, respectfully yours, *E. K., Maple Grove, Me.*

I belong to the numerous class that read your paper every day, with much pleasure and profit, and heartily approve of the course you are taking to renovate where it is needed.—*E. C. H., Branford, Conn.*

Please renew my subscription to your NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, hoping that it will not come any the less acceptable by being ahead of time. Permit me to venture an assertion that THE NEW-YORK TIMES has inaugurated more reforms and carried them nearer to success than any other paper in the United States has done during its life, the *Tribune not excepted.* What we mean by this, is that the reforms inaugurated, in all their bearings, are of greater magnitude and come nearer being carried out.—*J. Y., Manson, Iowa.*

Inclosed you will find subscription for five copies of THE WEEKLY TIMES. I have watched with great pleasure and satisfaction the course of THE TIMES during the past season, and should it continue in the future, as in the past, giving correctly all of the general news of the world, advocating zealously the equality of all mankind before the law, battling for the rights and welfare of the laboring classes, and soliciting charity toward the unfortunate poor, what little influence I possess in obtaining subscriptions to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, you are entirely welcome to. The powerful influence of your great journal will be felt throughout civilized Christendom, and all the people thereof will be the recipients of its good results.—*C. W. H., Rose Lake, Martin County, Minn.*

Please send me eight copies of THE WEEKLY TIMES for one year. Will add to the club soon—not a renewal for *Tribune* here.—*F. D. E., Great Bend, Penn.*

I have been an old reader and friend of the *Tribune*, but dropped it for THE TIMES in the Summer. I am a Republican to the bone, and fought three years for the Union, and can't read the *Tribune*.—*S. B. S., Hinsdale, N. H.*

Inclosed please find subscription for WEEKLY TIMES. I find it just the paper suited to the wants of the Western farmer—politically all right, and every other department complete.—*W. G. G., Peru, Nebraska.*

Please continue to send me a copy of your weekly issue for 1873, after the expiration of my present subscription. THE TIMES has made its mark, which Time, the eraser of all things, will find a task to deface.—*P. T. G., Clinton County, New-York.*

Please send six copies of THE TIMES as follows: * * * You go for honesty, against all rings and dishonest men. We have one of the best governments in the world, and one of the best men in the Presidential chair. I will do all I can to get more subscribers to your paper.—*F. N., Kinzua, Penn.*

I inclose check, for which please send, for one year, fifteen copies of THE WEEKLY TIMES. As the greater part of them are for former subscribers to the *Tribune*, you will much oblige by beginning with No. 1,114, which will be dated Jan. 22, 1873. Many of us here are very glad to have a newspaper that endeavors to give a faithful and correct account of affairs, occurrences, and transactions, discarding the usual rhetorical tricks, such as evasion, insinuation, quibble, indirection, &c. We have always thought that a newspaper conducted in that manner would, in the long run, become very successful and influential.—*A. S. P., Crown Point Centre, N. Y.*

Inclosed please find subscription to THE WEEKLY TIMES for one year. I have now taken THE TIMES nearly one year, and I am free to say I think it the best paper published in the City of New-York.—*J. B. J., Milledgeville, Ill.*

Please add three copies of NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to my order of eleven copies, a few days since, which will make my club fourteen copies. The people of the old Wilmot District have had enough of the "Reading" of the *Tribune*.—*G. M., Windham, Penn.*

My father has taken THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and THE WEEKLY TIMES for a number of years, and we were never more interested in the paper than during the past year. Your bold and effectual exposure of the gigantic corruption and fraud practiced in your City, and your straightforward course in the political struggle of the past few months, have won for THE TIMES a name far in advance of all competitors.—*J. W. C., Knoxville, Tenn.*

It is, perhaps, needless for me to write anything commendatory of THE TIMES, for its pages need only to be read to be appreciated by honest men. My greeting is, long may THE NEW-YORK TIMES live to expose fraud, corrupt politicians, &c., no matter in what section of the American Republic rascality is found. And in its mission for truth, may it ever be steadfast—true to the principles of right—"as the needle is to the pole."—*J. M., Adrian, Seneca County, Ohio.*

Inclosed is Post-office order, for which send to me THE NEW-YORK TIMES. President Grant is the right man in the place. My country and Government against the world. THE NEW-YORK TIMES is right upon these, and I hope will ever go for the right upon all moral and political questions.—*S. F. D., Bannack, Montana.*

Very few of the *Tribune* are sold in this city, and three copies only come to the Post-office. Your paper has the sympathies and preference of any Republican daily, and is read with great approval. Find herein a Post-office order for $5 for your paper for six months.—*J. S. S., Kingston, N. Y.*

I send you $2 to renew subscription. We appreciate the Agricultural Department and all the paper, and will keep it as long as possible. *J. G. L., Sennett, N. Y.*

Herewith please find subscription to THE WEEKLY for 1873, from one of the old subscribers of the *Tribune*. I have always been a Republican, and do not feel inclined to "help, aid, and assist" in support of a fraud upon that party. Parties getting up clubs here tell me they are obtaining a large number of subscribers from parties that have taken the *Tribune* for years; in fact, some of them used to look upon it as their "Bible." We never beat the Democrats in the First Congressional District more than 3,000 majority, until this last election, when we gave over 6,000 majority for John W. Hazelton. Your Agricultural Department and Report of the "Farmers' Club" is so full that, if properly canvassed here, it should obtain for you an extensive circulation.—*H. T. M., Vineland, N. J.*

I inclose $2 to renew subscription for one year, after present subscription shall have expired, which will be about the 10th April, 1873. I am well pleased to know that your paper is very popular and that your subscription lists have so largely increased. I consider it a very valuable paper, and worthy of liberal patronage.—*A. H. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.*

Inclosed we hand you our check for $20, to pay subscription of THE DAILY TIMES for one year. We pat you on the back and say you publish a tip-top paper.—*M. & H., Oswego, N. Y.*

I suppose that you have many a letter headed "I formerly took the New-York *Tribune*." Such has been my case for many a year, but I could not stand the "swing around the circle" and "bloody chasm," or their sympathy for the Southern people, when all the grievances that they had was to "submit to the laws," just like the rest of us, and be thankful. The Republican Party improves with age. Its history is but half written. It purifies everything that it comes in contact with, as "illustrated" by the TIMES' attacks on the great mammoth Ring, and its "overthrow" of the corrupt Judiciary of the State of New-York, whose "decisions" were a mockery and a reproach. THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a "monument" of Republican principles, of which the people of Ohio feel justly proud, as their increased subscription list will show. I send you ten subscribers for THE SEMI-WEEKLY, at $2 60 each, $26, and thirty-four subscribers for THE WEEKLY, at $1 10 each, $37 40, making a total of $63 40, for which I send you my draft. Thirty-six of these subscribers formerly took the New-York *Tribune*, and eight of the subscribers were Democrats.—*W. E. L., Milan, Ohio.*

From the National Opinion.

THE TIMES is the best Republican paper now published, taking about the place which the *Tribune* used to occupy, and being fully equal to it in its value to the farmer, mechanic, and general reader.

From the Chillicothe Tribune.

THE TIMES is the leading Republican newspaper of the United States. It has taken the place formerly occupied by the New-York *Tribune*, in this respect. It is also the best news and family paper we know of in the country.

From the Allentown (Penn.) Daily Chronicle.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is a first-class agricultural newspaper.

A Gigantic Family.

The facts appended appear in the London *Medical Record*: Perhaps we may make no excuse for departing from the custom of not noticing exhibitions when we call the attention of our readers to the most remarkable development of adipose tissue which has, probably, ever been observed in Europe, at least within one family. It is interesting, as testing the laws of heredity, to observe the peculiarities of the O'Neal family, of which a careful examination by a writer in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* leads him to vouch for the accuracy of the extraordinary measurements we give. They are natives of Ireland, Queens County, forty-seven miles from the City of Dublin. They are born of respectable parents, hard-working farmers. The father stood six feet and weighed twenty-seven stone. The mother is forty-five years of age, stands five feet two inches in height, measures round her arm twenty-six inches, across her shoulders three feet, round her waist five feet six inches, and weighs the enormous weight of twenty-one stone. Her eldest son is twenty-five years of age, stands six feet two inches, weighs eighteen stone five pounds, and at the present time he is a Life Guard. All the sons and daughters were of large dimensions. Miss Ann O'Neal, the eldest daughter, is twenty years of age; she stands five feet six inches in height, and measures round the arm twenty-seven inches, across the shoulders one yard and a half, round her waist eight feet, and has the enormous weight of thirty-nine stone. Her youngest sister is eighteen years of age; she stands five feet two inches in height, measures round her arm twenty-five inches, across her shoulders three feet, round her waist six feet, and weighs twenty-three stone. The eldest daughter is, as may well be imagined, on account of her obesity, scarcely able to walk. She appears to be uneasy on her legs, and is compelled to lean up against the wall for support. The vaccination marks on her arms, having increased with age and development of adipose tissue, are as large as ordinary saucers. As there is no padding or artificial methods employed to enhance the enormous weight of the specimens, the disproportion which strikes the observer between the gigantic bodies and the relatively small though absolutely large crania is almost startling. The hands are coarse and large-boned. In Ann O'Neal (affectionately and sensibly named "Lily" by her smaller relatives) the malar bones are enormous, and the mouth is much underhung, by the forward projection of the lower jaw. Although the mother shows signs of excessive alcoholic consumption, there is no disease noticeable or complained of; and the subjects do not appear to suffer from any other affection than the inconvenience of having to support so much fat.

A Railroad Conductor's Good Luck.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 11.

The thousand-dollar bill which Conductor McKinney took from a stranger, on the owl train, between New-Haven and this city, over a year ago, is still on deposit, to Mr. McKinney's credit, at one of the city banks. The interest has amounted to over $100. It will be remembered that the conductor, when the bill was handed him, passed on, saying he would change it when he had gone through the train. When he returned, the man denied having presented a thousand-dollar bill. He was probably a thief, gave the money by mistake, and was afraid to rectify it. At all events, Mr. McKinney thinks it a pretty good night's work.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sales made at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 13, were those in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., who, at public auction, offered an extensive list of Brooklyn real estate, improved and unimproved, of which the following was sold, viz.: House and lot, No. 147 Henry-street, between Clark and Pierrepont streets, sold to Wm. Raynor, Brooklyn, for $10,000; house and lot No. 73 Orange-street, between Henry and Hicks streets, sold to same buyer for $8,000; house and lot No. 84 Henry-street, between Orange and Cranberry streets, sold to same buyer for $8,000; house and lot No. 280 Marcy-avenue, near Hopkins-street, sold to Wm. Barker, New-York, for $2,[illegible]; house and lot No. 85 Hopkins-street, between Marcy and Tompkins avenues, sold to Geo. Broome, New-York, for $3,000; house and lot No. 104 Hopkins-street, between same avenues, sold to same buyer for $[illegible], and five lots on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, sold to H. D. Peck, New-York, for $950 each. The balance of the property offered—consisting of seven brick stores and lots on the corner of Vanderbilt-avenue and St. Mark's-place, four cottage-houses and lots on Eighteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, one lot on Eighteenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, and five lots on Greene-avenue, between Marcy and Nostrand avenues—was withdrawn. The sale was not as well attended as it should have been, and the result may be termed only a fair success. The sum of $[illegible] in the total was realized at the auction. The remaining auctions noticed for the day, both local transactions in New-York realty, were disposed of as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue, adjourned to March 6, and sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of a house and lot on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, near Third-avenue, case settled and property withdrawn from market. No further business was transacted.

To-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions will be held: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Charles E. Crowell, Esq., referee, of the store and lot No. [illegible] Front-street, north side, between Coenties-alley and Coenties-slip; lot 23.6 by [illegible]. And by Wm. Kennelly, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of three lots, together forming a plot in size 75.5 by [illegible] by 125 by 81.5, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street, and one lot in rear of above, on the north side of West Fifty-fifth-street, 25.2 feet east of Broadway, in size 25 by 84.5 by 25 by 82.5.

At private contract, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, reports having recently sold the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 15 West Fiftieth-street, 18 by 68 by 100, for $29,000. Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, also reports having recently disposed of three lots on the south side of Ninety-first-street, 221 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $15,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1873.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 h. and l., No. 147 Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., lot 25x100	$[illegible]
1 h. and l., No. 84 Henry-st., between Orange and Cranberry sts., lot 21x74.4	[illegible]
1 h. and l., No. 73 Orange-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., lot 25.4x100.9	[illegible]
1 h. and l., No. 280 Marcy-av., 20 ft. from Hopkins-st., lot 20x50	[illegible]
1 h. and l., No. 85 Hopkins-st., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., lot 25x100	[illegible]
1 h. and l., No. 104 Hopkins-st., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., lot 18.9x100	[illegible]
5 lots on 17th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., each 20x½ block, $950 each	[illegible]

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Columbia-st., w. s., (No. 89,) 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100, submortgages $11,500	[illegible]
Carmine-st., n. s., (No. 65,) 353.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 20.1x96.4, h. and l. irregular	[illegible]
Essex-st., w. s., 100.3 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25x87.4, h. and l., half part	[illegible]
Greenwich-st., w. s., Nos. 53 and 54; Washington-st., e. s., No. 55, half part	[illegible]
Madison-st., n. s., 64.5 ft. w. of Walnut-st., 25.5x83.5	[illegible]
Washington-st., w. s., No. 288½, 23.9 ft. n. of Murray-st., 19x93.7	[illegible]
30th-st., s. s., 126.2 ft. w. of 6th-av., 62.1x198.9x[illegible] x105.6	[illegible]
25th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x98.9	[illegible]
54th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25.4x102.2	[illegible]
57th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100, foreclosure	[illegible]
72d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	[illegible]
74th-st., s. s., 214 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2	[illegible]
83d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Madison-av., 75x102.2	[illegible]
85th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	[illegible]
106th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x100.11, ¼ part	[illegible]
112th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.11	[illegible]
125th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 175x200.11; 123d-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.11	[illegible]
1st-av., s. e. corner 121st-st., 100.11x200	[illegible]
1st-av., s. e. corner 12th-st., 51.9x94; 1st-av., e. s., 51.9 ft. s. of 12th-st., 25.9x94, Astor & Cary cases	[illegible]
Same property	[illegible]
1st-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 23d-st., 24.2x98	[illegible]
4th-av., s. w. corner 121st-st., 150.6x161.5x151.8, irregular	[illegible]
8th-av., w. s., 80.9 ft. n. of 37th-st., 18x100	[illegible]

LEASES.

Avenue B, No. 37, store, cellar, and second floor, 5 years, per year	$[illegible]
East Broadway, No. 100, 5 years, per year	[illegible]
Attorney-st., Nos. 147 and 149, 3 upper floors, 3 years, per year	[illegible]
3d-av., No. 22, 5 years, per year	[illegible]
Greene-st., Nos. 7, 9 and 11, store and basement, 4 years, per year	[illegible]
1st-av., No. 414, first floor, 3 years, per year	[illegible]
Stanton-st., No. 14, 4 years, per year	[illegible]
3d-av., No. 47, 9 years, per year	[illegible]
Broadway, No. 551, store floor and basement, 5 years, per year	[illegible]
Allen-st., No. 180, 6 years, per year	[illegible]
Catharine-st., No. 68, store, No. 1, 5 years, per year	[illegible]

A JILTED MAN'S BILL.

What it Cost a Connecticut Man to go Courting—Only $625 in Five Years and a Quarter.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Feb. 11.

The case of Lucas vs. Markham, now on trial in the Middlesex County Superior Court, will, to some extent, prove whether single men have any rights which women are bound to respect. The plaintiff in this case testifies that in 1866 he commenced paying attention to Mrs. Sarah E. Markham, a young widow, who received his courtesies and encouraged them; that he expended much time and money upon her for five years, and would have felt fully repaid if she had finally married him as agreed; that she repudiated her contract with him, and married David Chapman, about one year ago. His witnesses, Charles A. Buell, Deacon Samuel Skinner, and Lewis Hall, testified that he was a most obedient and gallant lover, doing most of the "chores" about the house, gathering her hay, caring for her garden, and generally superintending her interests. The day before her marriage to Mr. Chapman, he caused the annexed bill (or its substance) to be legally presented to the defendant, who denies that she ever agreed to marry Mr. Lucas. She is a daughter of the late William Bevin, and all the parties live in East Hampton:

1866.	
Aug. 22, trip to Penfield Hill	$[illegible]
Sept. 26, trip to Middle Haddam	[illegible]
Sept. 28, trip to Middle Haddam	[illegible]
Oct. 20, trip around town	[illegible]
Oct. 24, trip to exhibition	[illegible]
Nov. 7, trip to Middletown	[illegible]
Dec. 10, trip to Cobalt	[illegible]
1867.	
Jan. 9, trip to Middletown	[illegible]
——, trip to Hartford	[illegible]
June 14, trip around town	[illegible]
June 27, trip around town	[illegible]
July 30, trip to Middle Haddam	[illegible]
Sept. 4, trip to Glastonbury	[illegible]
Sept. 5, trip to Penfield Hill	[illegible]
Sept. 8, trip to Middle Haddam	[illegible]
Sept. 22, trip to Middle Haddam	[illegible]
Oct. 15, trip to Middletown	[illegible]
Oct. 18, trip to Middle Haddam	[illegible]
Dec. 27, trip to ——	[illegible]
——, trip to New-York	[illegible]
1868.	
Jan. —, trip to Colchester	10 00
Feb. 4, trip to Penfield Hill	5 00
May 3, trip to Penfield Hill	4 00
May 9, trip to Middletown	7 00
Aug. 30, trip to Penfield Hill	[illegible]
Oct. 16, trip to Middletown	[illegible]
Oct. 18, trip to Middle Haddam	[illegible]
Oct. 24, trip to Penfield Hill	4 75
Nov. 13, trip to Middletown	3 00
Nov. 28, trip to Penfield Hill	5 50
1869.	
——, trip to Colchester	10 00
Jan. 28, trip to Hartford	[illegible]
April 3, trip to Middle Haddam	[illegible]
April 10, trip to North Pond	[illegible]
May 22, trip to Middletown	[illegible]
June 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and July 2, making hay for Mrs. Markham, around the house, at $3 per day	18 00
July 30, trip to Clark's Hill	[illegible]
Aug. 16, trip to Middletown	7 00
Oct. 3, trip to Penfield Hill	5 00
1870.	
March 22, trip to Penfield Hill	[illegible]
June 19, trip to Moodus	[illegible]
July 2, trip around town	[illegible]
July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, haying	[illegible]
Aug. 9, trip to Middle Haddam	[illegible]
Oct. 30, trip to Marlboro	[illegible]
Dec. 2, trip to Moodus	[illegible]
Dec. 31, trip to Portland	[illegible]
1871.	
April 3, trip to Middletown	[illegible]
April 12, trip to Bridge	[illegible]
For dress, gloves, thimble, &c.	14 00
Attending garden 1866 to 1870, at $10 per year	[illegible]
General work, attendance from 1866 to 1871, five years, at $50 per year	250 00
Total	$625 00

Sudden and Peaceful Death of an Old Man.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 12.

Mr. Joshua Pike, "the oldest man in Hampton Falls," died recently at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. Mr. Pike had been a resident of Hampton Falls upward of eighty years, and was one of the best mechanics of his time, to the truth of which edifices of his own construction will testify, in not only his own town, but Exeter, Portsmouth, and Saco, and in Massachusetts. Mr. Pike inherited a strong and healthy constitution, and by a life of temperance, sobriety, and industry preserved the same until the last hours of his earthly existence. By industry and economy he accumulated a competency for the rearing and educating of a family of nine children, (most of whom are still living,) and a sufficiency for his own comfort in his advanced age. Ten minutes before his decease Mr. Pike walked to his own dooryard, gathered an armful of wood, carried it into his house, placed it in his stove, and sitting down by his fireside, passed so quietly from earth as not to attract the notice of his own family.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5 20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each. Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,244	2,429	2,414	177	165
2,404	1434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,860	873	149	1,840	668	1,383
1,947	1,727	1,957	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
549	2,382	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.
—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.
(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 20.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND 7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following described Bonds, the same having been STOLEN, in an incomplete condition, from the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York:

200 Bonds, of One Thousand Dollars each, being First Mortgage Coupon Bonds of the TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY,

Numbered 501 to 700 inclusive.

The above-mentioned Bonds are not fully executed, as they lack the seal of the Company and the signature of its secretary.

KENYON COX, Treasurer.

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10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., ANDREWS & CO., Paris, BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

CHOICE ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

The following resolution of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is published for the information of the public:

RESOLUTION.

"*Resolved*, That the Coupons of the Bonds of this Company known as the 'Ten per Cent. Income Bonds,' shall not be paid, unless at the time the Coupons are presented for payment the original Bonds are also presented, so that the genuineness thereof may be determined and declared."

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1873.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY. } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of the Directors and transaction of other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 24th of February, both days inclusive.

By order. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 50 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—American, Hanover, German-American, Home, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 17th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

68TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, proximo, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, } NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 3d March prox. to stock-holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 18, to the morning of March 4.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, } No. 14 BROAD-ST.

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

PROPOSALS.

ST. LOUIS
WATER-WORKS.
1873.

TO MACHINISTS.
SEALED PROPOSALS,
INDORSED PROPOSALS FOR
HIGH SERVICE PUMPING ENGINES,

Will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, City of St. Louis, north-west corner of 8th and Pine sts, until 12 o'clock noon, of

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

For constructing and building upon and within the foundation walls provided for them, TWO DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, coupled to one crank and fly-wheel.

The engines to be built of the form and dimensions as shown on the plans, and described in the contract and specifications. The large steam cylinders to be EIGHTY INCHES in diameter, and the small ones to be FIFTY INCHES in diameter.

The engines and all appurtenances to be complete and ready for use, by or before the 15th day of July, 1874.

A statement giving the weight of certain parts of the machine as calculated by the constructing engineer, will be furnished on application to this office.

The amount of security required will be FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and upon the award of the contract, this security may be increased to any amount less than the total amount of contract, if the Board so determine—and the adequacy and sufficiency of the securities offered will be determined by the Board of Water Commissioners.

N. B.—Bidders for this engine should strictly adhere to all the requirements set forth in the printed proposals attached to the form of contract and specifications. The drawings can be examined, and the form of contract and proposal, with specifications attached, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room No. 6, corner of 8th and Pine sts., St. Louis, and also at the office of Mr. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer, West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received from ENGINE-BUILDERS, who desire to submit their own designs for a pumping-machine capable of pumping twenty-four (24) million United States gallons in twenty-four hours. Provided, however, that if the Board does not approve the design of the engine the bid shall not be considered; and, furthermore, that final decision on any proposal accompanied by the designs of the bidders, even if the price and general plan should be found acceptable by the Board, may be deferred until full drawings and specifications have been submitted to the Board for approval.

All proposals, based upon any designs other than the design submitted by the Board, must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($10,000) as security that the party making the bid will accept and sign the contract if awarded to him. (If the bid is accepted, contract will be drawn in accordance with proposal.) Said check is to be returned to each of the parties bidding, in the event of the contract not being awarded to him, and to the successful bidder, after the contract, with approved security, is duly signed.

All such proposals shall also state the time at which said engine will be completed.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, should it deem it to the interest of the City of St. Louis to do so.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor and Ex-officio President.
ROBERT M. RENICK, Acting President.
HENRY FLAD,
WM H. STONE, } Board of Water Commissioners.

ASHTON P. JOHNSON, Secretary.
St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing-type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000,) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employés, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 15, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1873, for the transportation of Military, Indian and Government supplies during the year beginning July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

These contracts embrace the movement of all Government supplies from New-Orleans to the Texas posts, their movements from points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway to Forts Sill, Griffin and Richardson; also from the Texas Central Railway to the same posts, transfer of supplies from the coast to San Antonio, and thence to the frontier posts to Fort Brown, and thence to Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh.

Full information, form of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained from the Post Quartermaster at Fort Brown, Texas; Austin, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Forts Richardson, Texas, and Sill, Indian Territory; from the Quartermaster in New-Orleans, La.; New-York City, Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The usual condition in regard to Government bids will hold in this case.

By command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR.
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster, Major-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1873. }

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INvited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 15th day of March, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels of State Oats.
250 tons Timothy Hay.
60 tons hand-thrashed Straw.
5 tons Shorts.
10 tons Middlings.

All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y.; to be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1873.

J. M. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Assistant Acting Quartermaster United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11, 1873. }

PROPOSALS TO PURCHASE AND remove the United States monitor KEOKUK, sunk inside the main channel, near the south end of Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, will be received at this office until noon, on the 13th day of March next. For full particulars apply in person or by letter to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:30, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:30, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:30, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:30, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:30, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut-Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M. daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSETT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC .... SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC .... SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12.	Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.	*Cuba, Wed'day, March 12.
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26.	Calabria, Wed., March 19.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, THOMAS .... Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN .... Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON .... Wed'day, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE .... Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER .... Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage .... $75 and $65, currency
Steerage .... $29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday, Feb. 15, 3 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, Mar. 6, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT .... LEMARIE ... Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE .... DANRE ... Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin .... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

VICTORIA ... Sat. Feb. 15 | EUROPA ... Sat., March 1
ANGLIA ... Sat., Feb. 22 | INDIA ... Sat., March 8

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

N. B.—The VICTORIA sails at 9 A. M., Feb. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH .... Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE .... Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN .... Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE .. Mar. 19, at
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Mar. 26, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 13, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH .... Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM .... March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR .... April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana, via Nassau,) .. Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,) .... Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) .. Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) .... March 6

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

GLAMORGAN .... 3,500 tons, March 12
PEMBROKE .... 3,500 tons, April 2
CARMARTHEN .... 3,000 tons, April 30
PEMBROKE .... 3,500 tons, May 21

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin .... $75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin .... 55 currency
Steerage .... 30 currency

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff $32

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 11.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Feb. 15.

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 20, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamers touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER .... Saturday, Feb. 22.
ARRAGON, WESTERN .... Saturday, March 8.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low as BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. P. HAMILL.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 25. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil. E. & J. BIRD, Principals.

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A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PEGRAM'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 133 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

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GERMAN LESSONS.

A thoroughly-capable teacher of German desires engagements in private families or in schools; has had considerable experience, and is conversant with English and French, as well as with German; recommendations of the highest character. Address F. P., No. 129 East 18th-st., New-York.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF SEVERAL years' experience desires private pupils; highest testimonials and City reference. Address C. K., No. 105 East 34th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 20 feet front, has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner, the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner is about leaving for Europe, and will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 36 East 17th-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING desirable lots at the prices annexed:
[illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four full lots, price $4,500 each.
[illegible], bet. 1st and 2d avs., four full lots at $6,000.
[illegible]-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., two full lots at $4,000.
[illegible], bet. 2d and 3d avs., four full lots at $8,500.
3d-av., north-east corner 95th-st., ten lots.
For further particulars
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—The elegant four-story, French-basement, brown-stone house No. 26 East 38th-st.; built by Robbins; about 19 feet wide and most desirable in all respects; close to Madison-av.; neighborhood unsurpassed; possession May 1, 1873. Price to rent, $400 per month. Price for sale, with furniture, $55,000; or without furniture, $45,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—NINTH Ward, good three-story high-stoop brick residence, 19.6x36x98.9; frescoed and fully furnished; full basement and cellar; cheap and on easy terms if sold. Also, four-story brown-stone front house, 25x60, on 57th-st., near 9th-av.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate.
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND DEEP CORner first-class Store on Broadway, below Canal-st., with large rent roll. Price $400,000. Light on three sides.
ALSO,
one more Corner for sale. Fifty feet on Broadway by 150 feet on side street. Price $650,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AVENUE A AND 110TH-ST., THE most pleasant part of Harlem, five lots with good residences; grounds handsomely laid out in garden, shrubbery, &c.; convenient to all the Harlem steamboat landings, for sale at a reasonable price.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE ON GROUND RENT OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS—No. 299 5th-av., south-east corner 31st-st., 25x100 feet, for business purposes; ground rent $12,500 per anunm;
or
FOR SALE for $125,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 37th-st.—An elegant and perfect four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, and two-story extended dining-room; lot 25x100 feet; price, $90,000, or with the elegant and costly furniture, $100,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

20 LOTS IN ONE BODY, WITH FULL frontage on one of the leading avenues, near 100th-st. entrance to Central Park, for sale at a reasonable price.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
Broadway and Wall-st.

CENTRAL-AV. FRONTAGE OF 2,000 FEET.—Eighty acres with fine modern house, with all the City conveniencies, for sale at a low figure; price asked, $30,000; offer wanted.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NOS. 121, 123 and 125 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 75 feet by half block, with five-story factory covering the front. Apply to owner, Mrs. MARY G. WELLS, No. 12 East 30th-st.

BEEKMAN-ST., BETWEEN WILLIAM and Gold.—For sale, No. 55 Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements; good order; between 4th and 2d avs., 4th to 60th st.; prices from $10,000 to $30,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE No. 389 Broadway, with "L" on Franklin; the store is about 25x150 feet with "L" on Franklin-st. 27.10x75 feet; will be sold at a bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV. A SPECIALTY.—SEVeral large north-western corners for investments; also, very desirable buildings on west side of 3d-av., from $25,000 to $75,000.
THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 556 5TH-AV., AND NO. 61 Park-av., fitted up in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus; decorated by an Italian artist of rare ability; price very low; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Broadway, forming an L on street south of Canal-st.; good improvements; extra size lot. For particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 83D-ST., NEAR MADison-av.; high ground, no rock, street sewered, pipes in. Terms easy. Apply to
CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

$10,000 TO LOAN.—EXECUTOR'S money; no bonus required. Will loan it on vacant lots, or improved City property. HALL J. HOW, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH AND grounds south-east corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.; about 80 feet on 5th-av., by 150 feet on 19th-st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON 112TH-ST., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $8,000; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE City Hall Park—The first-class store No. 234 Broadway; five story, 25x120 feet.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-QUARTER OF AN UNdivided interest of about thirteen acres, more or less, at Fort George, 10th-av., and about 187th-st., for $50,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—CORNER HOUSE, WELL built, finished in hard woods, and entirely in the modern style, for sale at $50,000.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER PLOT of six lots, 5th-av. and 64th-st., 100.5 feet on 5th-av. by 150 on 64th-st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 47th-st., near 5th-av., 20 x about 50 x half block, $35,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME RESIdence on Stuyvesant-square, suitable for a club-house, a public institution, or hotel. For particulars address a line to H., Box No. 181 Times Office.

A THIRD-AVENUE BARGAIN.—$26,000 for a five-story twenty-foot front, below 57th-st.; rents about $2,300. To-day only.
THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

AVENUE A, FRONT, 201.10x230 FEET, FOR sale at $40,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., ABOVE 110TH-ST.; TEN lots with ten frontage on the avenue for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, NEAR CENtral Park; whole front with street lots in rear for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

HARLEM RIVER WATER FRONT, NEAR 106th-st., with full rights, for sale.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV. FRONT, NEAR 125TH-ST., for sale, by F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

EAST-SIDE LOTS, ALONG AND NEAR lines of 1st, 2d, and 3d avs., for sale in plots.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, NEAR CENtral Park.—Whole front with street lots in rear, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

THIRD-AV.—LOTS IN VARIOUS SIZES and prices for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN,
Broadway and Wall-st.

TWENTY-TWO LOTS ON 4TH-AV., near 110th-st., for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN,
Broadway and Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

The three and a half story brown-stone house 44 Pierrepont-st., south side, between Hicks and Henry sts., 25x45 feet, extension first and second stories fifteen feet, lot 25x100; with, also, the rear lot, 25x100 feet, fronting on Montague-st. Apply to C. W. MOORE, on the premises.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x100 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam-road, for sale at $800 and upward. A splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Also a new three-story brick-house, 20x100 feet, with every improvement, at a bargain. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock at office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 Jorn-st., New-York.

TO LET OR SELL FOR $1,000 CASH—Balance in installments about equal to $100 per month, the three-story and basement brown-stone house No. 64 Downing-st., near Grand and Fulton avs.; all improvements, and in complete order. E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE-story attic high-stoop brick house, 25x50x100, on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; price $13,000; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; would take equity in small house at Elizabeth or Newark, N. J. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 8 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 25 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, a country place at Newburg, one and a half miles from the steam-boat landing, consisting of two and a half-story frame dwelling, containing parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen, wash-house, bath-room, seven chambers; also carriage-house, stable, with accommodation for four horses and room for cows; tenant-house and small cottage; twenty-four acres of land, well stocked with apple, peach, pear, other fruit and fine old ornamental trees, variety of grapes and small fruits; good vegetable garden. A never-failing brook runs through the place, supplying two ponds stocked with bass and trout. The premises in good order, comfortably furnished and supplied with all necessary agricultural implements, horse, good cows, &c. Apply to JACOB SHARPE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE.—WYOMING, N. J., THREE choice and well-built new cottages, all ready for occupancy, on large plots: one minute from depot: fifteen miles from New-York; three depots on property; will be sold low and on easiest terms; long time. Also, other plots and lots for sale cheap, and Wyoming Hotel property, at Company's office, No. 5 Pine-st.
O. H. PIERSON,
Agent and Auctioneer, Wyoming Co.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Dutchess County, situate on the Dover Turnpike, one mile from the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, Millbrook station; forty-eight acres of land, good house with thirteen rooms, water in the kitchen, full supply of out-buildings; also a large number of apple, pear, plum, and cherry-trees, and great variety of small fruits, &c., &c., in bearing condition. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—NEW-Brunswick, N. J., ten minutes' walk from depot and 1,000 feet from city line; 6 acres; beautiful property; large house, 40x40, with two large "Ls"; all modern improvements; very cheap.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WOODSTOCK, WITHIN one mile of Harlem Bridge, a very elegant, well-situated (and in an advancing neighborhood as to future prospects) place of 3½ acres.

The house is nearly new, just been overhauled, and is in the most perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

TO BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—A splendid plot of land of about sixty acres, with fine building sites, within three-fourths of a mile of three depots and surrounded by valuable improvements, and within nine miles of the City Hall, is offered for sale on long time and easy terms. Parties desiring an interview, address T. W. MALEY, Post-office Box No. 4,923 New-York City.

FOR SALE, FARM OR LEASE—would rather lease than sell; fifty-seven acres of first-rate land, ten minutes' drive from two railroad stations, Stewart's and Hyde Park, Long Island; good house, with large barn and good out-buildings; immediate possession; mortgage to suit; price $300 per acre; first-class investment. Apply to GEO. O. STREET, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMford, and Norwalk for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE near Tarrytown, adjoining one of the depots of New Boston Railroad. Inquire of
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

1,300 ACRES IN ONE BODY, IN Westchester County, close to the Harlem and New-York and Boston Railroads, for sale at the low figure of $150 per acre. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FIRST-CLASS PLACE ON THE hill, at Passaic, N. J., for sale, furnished or unfurnished. The house was built by the owner, and has all the modern improvements. Address J. TOMPSON, No. 53 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE, AT MILBURN, N. J.—30 ACRES of land suitable for cutting up into villa plots on high ground; fine location. Apply to
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house, 17 rooms; good water at house and barn; fine shade; beautiful water view; land adjoining for sale. Mrs. C. SANFORD.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A HOUSE, eleven rooms; modern improvements; pleasant location; near depot; cheap and easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—VALUAble properties for sale, suitable for investment or speculation, by
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

A PLACE OF SIX ACRES AT ELIZAbeth, five minutes from depot, will be exchanged for City houses. JACOB SHARPE, No. 33 Pine-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET.
In the Drexel fire-proof building, corner of Broad and Wall-streets. Offices singly or en suite.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE premises now occupied as the French Institute for Boys, with eighteen acres of land attached; situated on the King's Bridge road, Fort Washington, 170th-st., fronting the road and Hudson River. Apply to M. WARD, No. 202 5th-av. and No. 90 William-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED room, 25x90, with ten or fifteen horse power, well adapted for a sewing-machine factory or machine-shop, as there is connected with the premises a foundry and japaning establishment; corner Hope and Eighth sts., Williamsburg.

WATER FRONT OF 150 FEET ON THE Harlem River, with docks and sheds, and twelve lots, suitable for brick, stone, lumber, and coal yards, to lease at a low figure. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 202 5TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., through to Broadway, and opposite the Worth Monument. Permission to alter for business purposes. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 21.

TO LEASE—FOR 21 YEARS, WITH REnewals, eight lots on the north-west corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st. Also, three large lots on Bank-st., near the Hudson River. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 210 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF THE BUILDing over the East River National Bank, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.; 29 by 60 feet each; with handsome entrance on Broadway. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The extra wide lot No. 224 5th-av., four doors north of 26th-st., (Madison-square,) to lease on ground rent for twenty-one years, at $10,500 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON GROUND RENT—A wide corner, for business purposes, on west side of 5th-av., below 32d-st., or for sale for $250,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class store No. 501 Broadway, about 30x200; through to Mercer-st.; rent $20,000 per annum.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, to let in the fire-proof building of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, Wall-st., near Broad-st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE splendid lofts, 55x200, occupied by Mason-Hamlin Organ Company. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

BENNETT'S FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, Nassau, Fulton and Ann streets. Offices to let, singly or en suite. HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BUILDING No. 287 Broadway, opposite new Post-office. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay, north-west corner Greenwich-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARclay-st., opposite new Post-office, stores and offices to let. Inquire at Room No. 30, up-stairs, in the building.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 864 BROADWAY, between 17th and 18th sts., now occupied as a restaurant. Apply to E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.
VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Will be sold by H. D. Bulkley, Trustee, under deed of trust to secure $15,000 of notes of C. A. Rose, of Memphis, to Kirtland, Babcock & Bronson, for account of John Sedgwick, their assignee in bankruptcy, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, at the office of Donoho & Bulkley, in Memphis, Tenn.

The tract contains over 1,000 acres, has a frontage of over one mile on the St. Francis River, and is situated fifteen miles south-east of Madison, the county-seat of St. Francis Country, Arkansas, and five miles west of Kent's Landing, on the Mississippi, having easy access to the markets of Memphis and New-Orleans. Three hundred acres are cleared and under fence; fifty acres deadened, and the balance well timbered with oak and ash. Ample quarters for laborers. Soil first class.

Address DONOHO & BULKLEY,
No. 39 Madison-st., Memphis, Tenn.
Or BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

The house, barn, and two acres of land on East River, opposite 76th-st., to let low.
S. THOMSON & SON,
No. 1,475 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, BY A FAMILY going to Europe, a thoroughly and beautifully furnished house, situated between Park and Madison avs.; price $7,000. Address C. O. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., giving full name and residence. Also, stable in East 41st-st. to rent.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

WELL-FURNISHED HIGH-STOOP house to let, desirably located in 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all modern improvements, to a private family only; possession any time. Address with full name, COMFORT, Box No. 176 Times Office.

GENEVA, N. Y.—TO RENT FURNISHED, the house No. 202 Main-st., with the grounds attached; the house commodious, the location desirable. For particulars, apply to FRED. W. PRINCE, Seneca-st., Geneva, N. Y.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 114 AND 115 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay, north-west corner Greenwich-st.

AN ELEGANT, SMALL FURNISHED house on 34th-st. to let; also, two large furnished houses. Several corner houses for sale on Park and Madison avs. E. B. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT FROM APRIL 1.—By a gentleman and wife, a medium-sized high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished, above 19th-st., and between Lexington and 6th avs. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 134 Times Office, giving description of house, location, and terms.

WANTED FOR RESPONSIBLE TENants houses and flats—Parties having property to rent, sell, or exchange, leave particulars at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL LADIES SEEKING SERVANTS OF all nationalities, for City and country, would do well by calling at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over the drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy young woman; is a thorough family servant in every respect; best City reference from last employer; will assist in washing and ironing if required; best recommendations as first-class laundress. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 331 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILL ASSIST WITH ironing, or as waitress; thoroughly competent; over three years' excellent reference. Apply at No. 476 6th-av., corner 29th-st., in grocery-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid; best City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman; country or City; very respectable, and good plain cook; or house-work; understands it thoroughly in all its parts; prefers a good, steady home more than high wages; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a very tidy servant; is an excellent family cook; makes best bread and biscuit; also, a good washer and ironer; no objections to the country; best recommendations from last City employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, or to do laundry work; would go the country; has excellent reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly respectable, and excellent cook: meats, game, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would go by the day, week, or month; private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private boarding-house; has good City references, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 105 7th-av., near 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; excellent washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful in a small private family: excellent references. Call at No. 232 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning, and larding; has good City references. Apply at 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in private family; would go short distance in the country; best reference. Call two days at No. 215 West 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A very strong young girl as a plain cook and a good washer and ironer in a small family. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French and English Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PERMANENT SITUation in a gentleman's family by a good dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference. Call at No. 371 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, parlor-maids, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY FULLY COMpetent, as housekeeper, nurse to a child or invalid, or seamstress; excellent reference. Apply at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, tidy family servant; can do good plain cooking, and nice washing and ironing; will be generally useful in a home at moderate wages; excellent recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY German girl, a situation in a small private family; no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mr. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine laces, &c.; has excellent testimonials from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits engagements to go out washing by the day. Call or address for two days No. 435 West 33d-st., rear house, top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble colored woman, with excellent references, as laundress; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a first-class laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 East 14th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse in a first-class family; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG GIRL (French) as nurse and chamber-maid or seamstress; is a good sewer, and willing to make herself useful; good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; satisfactory City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 218 East 25th-st., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT COLored woman, a permanent place as seamstress; has no objection to traveling. Call or address L. S., No. 130 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESSES—FOR HAND SEWING can be obtained by the day or week at the "Home," No. 22 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 8 West 19th-st., her present employer's.

MALES.

AGENT.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the Western trade, desires a situation as traveling agent for a wholesale dry-goods or notion house. Address RUSSELL, care of St. Denis Hotel, Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTler, where a second man is kept; good reference; thoroughly understands his business. Address J. P., Box No. 23 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young man, a native of England, of experience in above capacity; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. SAUNDERS' Office, No. 49 2d-av.

CLERK.—AN ENGLISHMAN, AGE TWENty-eight, desires a situation in a first-class grocery-store; thirteen years' experience; good penman. Address W. H. D., Box No. 116 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED—BY HIS LATE employer, a situation for an excellent man as coachman and to make himself generally useful in a country place near the City; has been in his present employ six years; for the last five years has been trusted with the sole charge of the place during about half of each year; the place is now rented for a term of years, and the man has always been so trusty, capable, and willing that his late employer will always feel an interest in his welfare, and can heartily recommend him to any one in need of an honest, trusty man; his wages heretofore have been $11 per week; he is at present at Passaic, N. J. Inquire of Rev. Marshall B. Smith, Passaic, N. J., or of John H. or Frederick A. Pell, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR Farmer—House-work.—By a respectable Scotch man and wife; no children; can do plain gardening, care cattle and horses, drive, milk, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; both temperate and industrious; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young Swiss, Protestant, speaking German, French, and English; understands gardening, as well as the proper care and handling of horses; would give to children instructions in French if desired; willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory references. Gentlemen in want of such a man, address G. F. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; City or country; trustworthy young man; experienced, safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands care horses, carriages; understands gardening, care furnace; can milk; willing to work. Address for two days Merchant, Box No. 199 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER and Useful Man.—By a respectable man, with good recommendations; can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, tend furnace, wash windows, &c. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman, thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; best City and other references. Address Coachman, Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; A sober, steady, and experienced groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; can give three years' reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 136 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, English, married, no incumbrance; City references. Address T. K., Box No. 222 Times Office, or to Mr. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

FARMER.—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN, (age twenty-eight,) of good experience; understands the business and management of a dairy farm, vegetable gardening, &c.; has been employed in similar position; would wish to engage before the 1st of March; best reference. Address E. L. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT FARMER of first-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy-woman; no incumbrance. Address Country, No. 470 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable single man, with good recommendations; thoroughly understands the care and grooming of horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN in all the departments, particularly grape culture; middle aged, married, no family; is capable of superintending and taking entire charge of any gentleman's country-seat; is a member of the Episcopal Church; both he and his wife leave at their own request better their condition. Address R., Navesink, Monmouth County, N. J.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a situation for his gardener, who has a practical knowledge of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, &c. Apply to J. K., No. 110 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED waitermen, coachmen, grooms, errand-boys, porters, for hotels or stores, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

PORTER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH best City references. Call at No. 106 6th-av.

TO COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The advertiser, who holds the position of Assistant Deputy Superintendent in a New-England State insane asylum, is desirous, for good and sufficient reasons, of procuring a similar position in the vicinity of this City, but would be willing to treat with any institution of good repute; references good. For further particulars address B. W. D., Post-office Box No. 2,493 New-York City.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, who thoroughly understands his duties, and has five years' City reference, which will bear strict investigation. Address G. P. M., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant man, as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; has best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SOLOMON BESTHOFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Solomon Besthoff, of the County of Monmouth, bankrupt aforesaid: that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the debtor, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 19th day of February A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
JOHN C. BAILEY,
United States Marshal as Messenger,
District of New-Jersey.
C. M. DICKINSON, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BARKER and FRANCIS BARKER.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in said district, on the 27th day of February, 1873, at 1 o'clock, at the office of James F. Dwight, Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in twenty-seventh section of Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, and for a dividend to creditors who have proven their debts herein, the above being an adjourned meeting.—Dated Feb. 2, 1873.
W. H. BURBANK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON BROWNOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Brownold, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 30th day of January, A. D. 1873.
MOSES COHN, Assignee,
Nos. 433 and 435 Broadway,
ja31-law3wF* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST MAY and AARON BERWIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of August May and Aaron Berwin, of the City of New-York, in said district, heretofore carrying on business in said City of New-York under the firm name and style of May & Berwin, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 30th day of January, A. D. 1873.
CHRISTIAN F. A. DAMBMANN, Assignee,
Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st., New-York City.
ja31-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE HENRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of George Henry, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
ISAAC J. VANDERBEEK,
No. 255 York-st., Jersey City,
GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,
No. 190 Grove-st., Jersey City. } Assignees.
Dated JERSEY CITY, Feb. 5, 1873.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—At Jersey City the 29th day of January A. D., 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the American Plate-glass and Fire Insurance Company, within said district, said company having been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of a creditor, by the District Court of said District. JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Assignee.
ja31-law3wF*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into copartnership under the firm name of
W. R. GOULD & CO.,
for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, and have taken offices at No. 70 Broadway, second story, with an entrance also No. 15 New-st.
WM. R. GOULD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873. WM. S. GOULD.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 649 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

FIFTH-AV.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF three or five rooms can be had, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—A NEATLY-furnished room, with grate, $4 50 per week; board if desired. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

A LARGE, HANDSOME HALL ROOM with closet, third story, front, to let, with board, at No. 217 West 14th-st.; house first class, unusually desirable.

NO. 159 BLEECKER-ST., OPPOSITE Depau-row.—A few gentlemen can be well accommodated with board; also transient boarders.

NO. 44 WEST 26TH-ST.—A GOOD-SIZED bedroom, in a small New-England family, with good board; one person at $12 per week, or two at $16.

CHEERFUL, FURNISHED ROOM, first floor, to let to one or two gentlemen. No. 35 West 10th-st.

NO. 99 CLINTON-PLACE.—BOARD FOR a few first-class boarders; elegantly-furnished rooms.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, Kings County.—ABRAHAM C. QUACKENBUSH, plaintiff, against CARLOS EDGERTSON and Mrs. EDGERTSON, his wife, (whose first name is unknown to plaintiff,) Benjamin G. Bloss, Agnes S. McCord, wife of William J. McCord, and the said William J. McCord, her husband, John C. Goodridge, Jr., —— Stevens and —— Baker, (composing the firm of Stevens & Baker,) Robert A. Bryant, Noah Wheaton, and —— Taylor, (tenant.)—Summons for relief—Complaint not served.—To the defendants, Carlos Edgertson and Mrs. Edgertson, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 3, 1873.
MARKS & POUCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of January, 1873.
MARKS & POUCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja17-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELLIOT WALKER AND LAVINIA WALKER, his wife, sometimes called Levina Walker, otherwise known as Lavania Walker, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1872.
FLANAGAN BRIGHT & MARTINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1873, at his office in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—New-York, Jan. 21, 1873.
FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE,
ja24-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN. ANDREW S. WHEELER and PETER A. YOUNG, plaintiffs, against ROBERT FORFAR, Robert H. Anderson, William N. Hall, Abbie V. Crosbie, and Walker S. Crosbie, her husband, Edmund Wetmore and William A. Jenner, defendants. Summons for relief.—Complaint filed.—To Abbie V. Crosbie and Walker S. Crosbie, two of the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, in the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 257 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 7, 1872.
A. H. & W. E. OSBORN,
ja10-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against WALTER JONES and Barbara H., his wife, James Morgan and Janet S., his wife, Hollis L. Powers, Henry A. Robbins, Daniel F. Appleton, Thomas L. Parker, Jr., Nathan H. Sabin, and William H. Lindsay, defendants.—Trial to be had in the County of New-York.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 31st August, 1872.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st August, 1872.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
ja17-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—BERNARD HECHT, MEYER HECHT, and DAVID HECHT, plaintiffs, against ISAAC LEVY, ADOLPH LEVY, and MARTIN BATT, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1872.
BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

Please take notice that the complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1873. BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja10-law6wF* No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—SANDERS D. BRUCE, plaintiff, against R. P. TODHUNTER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 37 Park-row, (Room No. 28,) New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 2, 1873. HILDRETH & PHILLIPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1873.
HILDRETH & PHILLIPS,
ja10-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JULES LABLOTIER, plaintiff, against VIRGINIE CHEVALIER LABLOTIER, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Virginie Chevalier Lablotier: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new County Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 7th November, 1872.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1872.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.
ja10-law6wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of
Mr. SOTHERN
in his original character of
DAVID GARRICK.

Universally acknowledged to be a far more brilliant and powerful impersonation than any he has yet attempted.

HERALD.—His ——— as great last night even as fame accords to Garrick. We seriously believe that the old actor would be compelled to admit that Sothern's Garrick is greater than his own.

Mr. John Gilbert takes the part of Ingot, in which he is fully equal to any of his creations. His unconscious way of expressing his contempt for play actors increases the difficulty of playing the title part—pitted against a man of John Gilbert's power in a scene where the self-assertion of the old man of the play is in itself sufficient to smother a younger actor, unless he possesses great ability.

TIMES.—Mr. Sothern must have genius for tragedy as well as for comedy. His performance of Garrick is one of singular force and brilliancy.

TRIBUNE.—Mr. Sothern's David Garrick is picturesque, noble, and lovable. His success was great!

WORLD.—A brilliant dramatic event!

POST.—In David Garrick Mr. Sothern asserts all the highest qualities of his genius!

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—It is a grand piece of acting.

EVENING TELEGRAM.—An actor of extraordinary general merit!

EVENING MAIL.—His acting is characterised by great finish. He was splendidly supported, and Messrs. Gilbert and Polk, and Miss Rogers fairly earned the praise so lavishly bestowed.

DAVID GARRICK
Will be represented EVERY EVENING, and every SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Characters by Mr. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Polk, Mr. Browne, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Holland, Mr. Edwin, Miss Katherine Rogers, Mme. Ponisi, and Mrs. John Sefton.
Act I. and II.—Mr. INGOT'S HOUSE.
Act III.—GARRICK'S STUDY.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.
Box plan open one month in advance.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.
THIRD WEEK AND
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the wonderful drama,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.	Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, Welsh Edwards, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.
SECOND WEEK
of the popular comedian,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
in his world-famous character of
BOB BRIERLY,
in Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in 5 parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
presented with new and appropriate scenery, and cast to the full strength of the company.
will act MR. FLORENCE
at the BOB BRIERLY
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL. MILLS MATINEE.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
GRAND COMBINATION MILLS MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.
The last Matinée prior to the commencement of Lent, on which occasion the following brilliant array of vocal and instrumental artists appear:
Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano.
Miss JENNIE BUSK, Soprano.
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
Mme. ANNA KEMP BOWLER, Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. F. DE KORBAY, Baritone.
Mr. L. G. GOTTSCHALK, Baritone.
Mlle. BERTHA BROUSIL, Violiniste.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. W. F. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. RUDOLPH DAGEL, Cornet.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Dr. WM. BERGE, Mr. G. W. COLBY, Mr. CHAS. FRADEL, Conductors.
Admission..........................ONE DOLLAR
Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at Steinway Hall and principal music stores.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Popular Matinée No. 8, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock. Owing to illness of Geo. Vandenhoff,

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL

will give her lecture on
OUR BEST SOCIETY.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. At Schirmer's and Gurley's.

The spacious lecture theatre of the City of London College was crowded with a fashionable audience to hear Miss Emily Faithfull's lecture on "The Best Society." Mr. Ruskin's well known description of the bookshelf was the text on which she founded an address described afterward by the Rev. Principal as abounding with high eloquence, philosophy, and wit. Among "The Best Society" introduced were Carlyle, Ruskin, Browning, Lowell, George Eliot, Proctor, Dickens, Lyon Playfair, Huxley, and other authors, living and dead.—*London Daily News.*

THE JUBILEE SINGERS
OF
FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
Will give a
GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
at
STEINWAY HALL,
on
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

This is the year of jubilee!
We will sing the new song.
The Lord has set his people free!
We will sing the new song.

THE PROGRAMME
will comprise
THEIR MOST POPULAR SONGS.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Steinway Hall and the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

MRS. JARLEY TO-NIGHT

With her famous flesh-and-blood WAX-WORKS,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
By the amateurs lately at Association Hall.
Reserved seats at POND'S, No. 39 Union-square.

NO. 64 MADISON-AVENUE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
FREE MEDICAL LIBRARY.
Miss EMMA WEBB,
(Mme. Nivert,)
will give her new lecture on
PATCHWORK,
Assisted by Mr. HILL,
Tenor of Henry Ward Beecher's Church.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock; tickets, $1, to be had at the hall, No. 64 Madison-av.

GRAND CONCERT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.
Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES for the people in the great Hall, at 8 P. M., Saturday, Feb. 15. The lecture will be delivered by Prof. Geo. F. Barker, of Yale College, on "Revelations of the Stars through the Spectroscope." Tickets gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at Brentano's book-store, Union-square.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER HIS celebrated lecture on Lord Bacon at Association Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7¾ o'clock, for the benefit of the Bethesda Mission. Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents, at Putnam's, 4th-av. and 23d-st., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MR. FAVARGER'S LECTURE ON *Means of Speaking Tongues,* WEDNESDAY, 12th, and FRIDAY, 14th, EVENINGS, No. 9 University-place. Admittance, $1.

COURSE FOR SPONTANEOUS French Speaking. Address Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO work and improve a grain and dairy farm of 200 acres, either on shares or a salary; it is situated at Pompton, N. J., on the Midland Railroad, twenty-five miles from New-York. Call upon or address JAMES HORNER & CO., at that place.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A SILK RIBbon factory. Only technical and practical men, thoroughly competent to take charge of a factory, address, with references, &c., FOREMAN, Box No. 275 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS parlor-maid and seamstress; must be neat and obliging, and have good City recommendations. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock to-day at 5 East 38th-st.

WANTED—OFFICE ROOM AND BOARD, by a physician; location above 30th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Dr. S., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. Apply to
LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT SIXTEEN years old, in the office of a paint manufacturing and importing firm. Reply, with names of references, to J. W., Post-office Box No. 5,480.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the German merchant tailoring trade in this City is wanted by a fine importing cloth house. Address K., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting. Apply at No. 40 West 17th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY GOOD-WILL of a good paying business to a couple of young men, with $5,000 capital; it would be a sure success. Address J. P., Box No. 170 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S NEW FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ALIXE.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S BRILLIANT EMOTIONAL SENSATION.

In consequence of the undiminished and constantly-increasing demand for places, (hundreds being nightly turned away,) the contemplated change of programme on Saturday nights is postponed for the present, and ALIXE will be acted every evening, including Saturday.

ALIXE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
23d-st., corner 8th-av. Begins 7¾.
LAST WEEK AND LAST MATINEE
of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 18,
FIRST PRODUCTION ON ANY STAGE
OF
A new and peculiar local and American play—
KALEIDOSCOPIC, SENSATIONAL, CONTEMPORANEOUS AND SPECTACULAR,
In four acts and eleven tableaux, by
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
Entitled
ROUGHING
IT.
New and elaborate scenery representing much that is notable from BROADWAY to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, with new and characteristic dresses, extraordinary machinery and properties, and with
A MOST NOTABLE CAST.
Box-office open Saturday morning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. JAS. E. HAYES......Sole Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN EIGHT MONTHS
OF
"AMERICA'S GRIMALDI,"
Mr. GEO. L. FOX,
whose triumphs in pantomime and comedy at the OLYMPIC are fresh in the memories of all lovers of genuine and refined amusement. Mr. FOX reappears upon that stage, with which his fame is so indissolubly linked, confident in his ability to present to the public an entertainment that shall be as worthy of their patronage as those which have contributed to their amusement in times past. On the above night will be reproduced Mr. Fox's time-honored and original comic trick pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
While retaining the
ORIGINAL CAST OF CHARACTERS,
the piece will be
REVISED, REMODELED, AND RECONSTRUCTED
by its author, and a
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF SPECIALTIES,
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC, DANCES, TRICKS,
TRANSFORMATIONS AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS
will be presented, concerning which full particulars will duly appear.
Scale of Prices—Family circle, 50 cents; dress circle and parquet, $1; orchestra and balcony, $1 50; private boxes, $6, $8, and $10 each.

FAMILY MATINEES
on
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Scale of Prices to Matinées—Family circle, 25 cents; dress circle and parquet, 75 cents; all reserved seats, $1; boxes as usual.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
LAST NIGHTS OF	LAST PERFORMANCES
the great actor, Mr.	of the young actor,
F. S. CHANFRAU,	Mr. J. M. WARD,
in De Walden's Comedy	in Meader's Drama
of	of
SAM.	BUFFALO BILL.

MONDAY, FEB. 17. MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
in his original character of MOSE, in
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. B. FRELIGH..........................Manager
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 14, 1873,
DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES,
PAUL CLIFFORD,
TWO DROVERS.
MONDAY, Feb. 17.—Mr. CHAS. ABBOTT and his pantomime of WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIRD MONTH AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
The Crowning Triumph of Ballet Spectacle.
LEO AND LOTOS.
Music, Singing, Dancing, Scenery, Costumes, Transformations, Variety Entertainment.
Americus, Davies, Siegrist Family, Trained Dogs.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
The febcity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sole Manager..........................MAX MARETZEK
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1873,
AND LAST TWELVE OPERA NIGHTS,
Previous to the departure of
MME. PAULINE LUCCA.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Prices of subscription for twelve nights:
Boxes......................................[illegible]
Reserved seats.............................[illegible]
The subscribers of last season desirous of obtaining their boxes or seats for the ensuing season of
TWELVE NIGHTS
are requested to give notice at the box-office.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FOURTH CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock.
GENERAL REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, Feb. 14, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Herr CARL SPEIGLER, Basso,
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE
At Lyric Hall, 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,)
THIS (Friday) EVENING, 14TH INST., AT 8.
Former pupils, their friends, and families of respectability, can attend without tickets.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.
AT ST. PETER'S HALL TO-NIGHT.
LAST APPEARANCE THE PRESENT SEASON.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.
"*Special Safe Offer.*"
Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for
Information, Circulars, and Price Lists.
GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "*Special Safe Offer.*"
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON,
NO. 191 4TH-AV.

AN ELEGANT ROSE-WOOD
7-OCTAVE PIANO
For sale; best City makers; nearly new; all improvements; rich tone. At PATTERSON'S, No. 88 6th-av., near 40th-st. Sold on account of storage. Bargain for Cash.

AT NO. 191 4TH-AV.
Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

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UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Members—Important Action on the Charter—The President's Inaugural Address.

The members of the Union League Club held their regular monthly meeting last evening, for the transaction of business and to hear the address of their new President, Hon. Joseph H. Choate. A very full attendance was present. As soon as the business meeting was organized, the following resolution, presented by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, with the request that neither himself nor any other member of the Committee of Seventy should be placed upon the committee, was unanimously adopted by the club:

Resolved, That in view of the existing differences on the subject of the proposed charter, a committee of ten members on the part of the club be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to confer with the Mayor, the Governor, the Republican Committee, and the Committee of the Legislature, for the purpose of promoting harmonious action and securing a charter which shall be acceptable to all friends of reform.

The President appointed as such committee, Messrs. John J. Townsend, Wm. Orton, Wm. A. Booth, Otis D. Swan, George Opdyke, John D. Lawson, Albon P. Man, C. D. Van Wagner, Luther R. Marsh, Joel B. Erhardt.

The following resolutions, presented by the Committee on Political Reform, Dorman B. Eaton, chairman, were also adopted by the club:

Resolved, That this committee deem it of the highest consequence to the welfare of this City to abrogate the system of electing police justices, and to substitute the method of appointment, as proposed by the bill now pending before the Legislature.

Resolved, That this club shares the opinions expressed in the late message of Gov. Dix, as to the expediency of repealing the Usury laws of the State; that it regards such laws as alike prejudicial to the best interests of the City and country, and that it will use its influence for their gradual or absolute repeal, as may be most expedient in the existing state of public opinion.

Mr. Choate then delivered his inaugural address, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB: In assuming this chair for the first time, I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for the great and undeserved honor you have done me in summoning me to preside for the year to come over the affairs of the club. Considering its brilliant record in the past, or its present commanding position, or the list of eminent and substantial citizens who have occupied this chair before me, an election as President of the Union League Club might well flatter the vanity of its most eminent members. I should, therefore, have been wholly at a loss for the reasons that led to your choice, but for the suggestion that in a division of sentiment between the old and new order of things, I was accidentally hit upon as a lucky compromise between youth and age, as possessing the attributes of neither, and so in one respect qualified to represent both. But to whatever circumstance I am indebted to your favor, I will strive to deserve it by a faithful discharge of the duties of the office, relying always upon your kindness and forbearance to cover my inexperience and ignore my shortcomings.

Allow me to congratulate you, gentlemen, on the happy and prosperous condition in which the club is found as it approaches the close of the tenth year of its existence. The reports of the various standing committees submitted to you at the annual meeting exhibit a full list of membership, with a long list of applicants for admission, a house perfectly appointed and equipped, a treasury with an ample surplus and no debts, and a building fund for future uses which has already reached near [illegible] and is rapidly accumulating, and in the organized action of the club a social spirit among its members of a most cordial and friendly kind, and an earnest and wholesome interest in public affairs. It cannot be lost sight of that this sound and healthy condition of affairs, as the result of our first ten years of organic growth is in a large measure traceable to that prudent and conservative financial policy which, under the guidance of its Executive Committee, the club has steadily and persistently pursued; and I sincerely hope that whatever reforms or improvements are projected we shall steadfastly adhere to the same financial wisdom in the years that are before us. Depend upon it, it is the sheet-anchor of our safety and success, and if it once sacrifices its pecuniary independence this club or any other will fall into a rapid decline. If we had nothing to think of or provide for but the present physical and social wants of the members, we might safely take a new departure; and be content to eat and drink and be merry to-day if the club were to die to-morrow. But in view of our past, we have a future before us which we must live up to and provide for. This building, where we make ourselves comfortable to-day, will be altogether inadequate to the wants and demands of the Union League Club of the future, and we must be prepared when our present lease of these premises expires to have a house of our own, in a location of our own choosing, adapted in all respects to the physical, social, and public purposes of the club and its members. I trust, therefore, that while everything that is possible may be done for our present comfort and enjoyment, we may stand by our Treasurer and the successful policy of which he has been the consistent advocate and exponent.

And this leads me to speak of that other and more important question, whether this club has not other and higher duties and business to attend to than those of a social nature, pleasant as these are. I have sometimes heard it suggested that the Union League Club concerns itself altogether too much with public affairs. And there is no denying that it was brought into existence for the very purpose and has maintained itself thus far upon the theory of awakening and keeping alive among intelligent and responsible citizens a wholesome interest in the affairs of the nation, the State, and the City. But this unfriendly criticism, indulged in chiefly by men who take no interest in anything outside of themselves and their own business, cannot fairly be aimed at our good resolutions on public questions, unless we ourselves fail to act as well as to resolve. No; if we are willing to do as bravely as we talk, to act up to the spirit of the resolves we pass and publish, and to practice as much patriotism as we profess and preach, we can safely defy the carping and the criticism of those who would prefer that we should let public and political affairs alone. And now we may modestly refer to the records of the club to show how nearly its organic action has come up to the standard from time to time laid down in its resolutions. On this point it is not quite easy to speak definitely, because it so happens that almost every project which the club has ever advocated has been carried to a successful issue by an overwhelming tide of public sentiment which pronounced in its favor. And we never claimed the credit of the success, although we shared in it, and sometimes the torrent of public opinion has been so universal that any individuals or associations who ventured to claim the results as their peculiar work would challenge a comparison with Æsop's fly on the wheel of the chariot, who claimed the credit of raising the dust. But, on the whole, we may claim that our efforts have been wholesome and in the right direction, and that, if we have not originated, we have helped along, as far as in us lay, some of the best movements that have made the history of the last ten years.

It would be superfluous to refer to the work of the club during the war of the rebellion, for which it has long since received its full meed of credit. In one of the darkest hours of the war, when treason lurked in the high places of the City as well as the low, it raised the banner of unconditional loyalty, and kept it afloat until everybody was converted to that faith. It raised troops and money and gave substantial aid and comfort to the Government. And in these latter days, when an enemy more insidious and dangerous than rebels in arms was found to have fastened upon all branches of the public service in the form of deep-seated and incurable corruption, it has done something to help along the good fight which has been waged against it. And here another word may well be spoken about the indecency of meddling with public affairs, with which they charge us. How is it that corruption grows apace, and casts its deadly shade over all our public interests? Is it because the honest people meddle with politics more than is becoming? Is it not rather due to that accursed apathy and indifference to public concerns, in which to this very day three-quarters of all our men of business and character allow themselves to indulge. Depend upon it, that when a ring of wicked and designing men usurp the functions of a party, a community, or a State, the fault is only half theirs. The other and the greater half lies fairly at the door of the great and honest majority who sit with folded hands, blinded eyes, and suffer the crime to be committed. In those years of excitement and prosperity that followed the war the honest and reputable people of this City committed this unpardonable sin. They gave themselves up to the pursuit of wealth and of pleasure, and left their municipal affairs to take care of themselves, and the inevitable result followed. They left the doors of the treasury open, and of course the thieves went in and took possession. They let the reins of the City Government drop from their hands, and of course the Devil mounted and drove off. Two years and a half ago they awoke at last, to find themselves bound hand and foot, and controlled by a more brutal and merciless gang of tyrants than had ever aspired to sovereignty before.

Well, in that great awakening and reaction that followed this club bore its part. In the investigation and exposure of frauds of all descriptions, in devising and carrying through Congress and the Legislature proper laws to vindicate and secure the purity of the ballot, in helping to expose and drive out the ringleaders, and in aiding to cherish and keep alive the wholesome public sentiment until some real and effectual reform was actually accomplished, it rendered in a quiet way no inconsiderable service.

And this brings me to the point that perhaps the present moment offers an opportunity for the club to put forth such influence as it is fairly entitled to in aid of the cause of good government and reform. You do not need to be told the history of the Reform movement in this City and State during the past two years and a half, and with what infinite pains and struggles it has been brought to its present incomplete and imperfect stage. How last year, though the people rose in their might to cast down their oppressors and elected a Legislature, which was supposed to have no object in existence but the cause of Reform, yet every movement and effort in that direction was baffled and defeated and the state in which it left us, disappointed and despairing, was worse than that in which it had found us. And again last Fall, that great party with which this club has always sympathized and acted came once more to the rescue, and joined hands with all honest men who, regardless of former party ties, were willing to act with them for the purpose of driving out that great band of the minions of Tammany who still held possession in the various departments of the City, and securing good government and honest men to administer it. When the election was over, and we found that a mayor, a common council, and a Legislature had been secured, all committed to the reformation of municipal affairs, we fondly hoped that at last the fruit of our long labors was within our grasp. And now behold, the very men to whom this great trust has been committed, have fallen asunder, and engaged in controversy over the manner in which they shall discharge it. Idle words and harsh words on the one side, and the other have widened the breach which was at first but trifling, and jealousy and mutual distrust are fast taking the place of that cordial harmony and good feeling which the cause they have in hand should itself inspire. And we know that whatever guise it may assume, however it may seem to turn on questions of administration and questions of policy, the real difference is not a difference of principle, but simply as to the distribution and division of this power which has been confided to their hands in trust. And if it has come to this that this great reform movement, which has cost and has promised so much, is now to be split in pieces upon the question which of the Reformers shall enjoy the spoils, why, certainly it is a most sorry end of a great and glorious beginning.

Now, the members of this club, in common with the great mass of intelligent and substantial citizens, have come to regard the administration of City affairs as a matter of business, and not in any just sense a matter of politics, and if anything could bring that conviction home to our hearts and our pockets, it is the startling fact that we are now paying for the villainies and maladministration of past years by taxes at the rate of nearly three and a half per cent. upon the assessed values of all the property of the City, and we cannot bear to think that the cause we have at heart should be brought to naught by idle and causeless dissensions among its advocates. And upon this subject we feel that we have a right to be heard in the councils of the Republican Party, with whom nine-tenths, I might almost say ninety-nine hundredths of our members have uniformly sympathized and acted. That great party, which has now gathered in its own hands all the reins of power, can afford not only to be just, but even to be very magnanimous and generous in its dealings with the other elements of the Reform Party by whose aid it has secured its present position. It can afford to make great concessions, but it cannot afford to incur that odium which the just judgment of mankind would visit upon it, if it should now divert to its partisan ends and advantage the power which it owes to the Reformers, or should devise and enact a charter for its own partisan advantage, and not for the general good and the true welfare of the City. I will not believe for a moment that the true spirit of that great party would tolerate the idea of such a wrong; that they would consent to a charter framed in the Republican and not in the public interest; to a charter that would exclude from its fair share of control and influence the other portions of the Reform Party, or reduce the chief executive officer of the City to a mere cipher, shorn of all substantial functions and power. You will excuse me for speaking somewhat warmly on this subject, for I have taken it much to heart. I think I know the real temper and spirit of all the parties to this unfortunate controversy. I believe that the great mass of Republicans desire nothing that is not wholly just and generous, and will consent to nothing else. If they were base enough to desire it, they have the certain danger staring them in the face, if a hopeless breach shall now divide the Reformers, of a speedy return to power of that same horde of Philistines whom we have struggled so hard to expel, and that if this Legislature adjourns without doing the work which has been committed to it, and doing it well, then the Republicans must surrender the position of advantage they hold to those from whom they took it. I know, also, that sturdy and incorruptible citizen who now holds the office of Mayor, and that the one desire of his manly heart is that these differences may be honorably healed, and all unite to secure a just and safe charter for the City. Many efforts at reconciliation have already been made, but I believe that this club, which is in full sympathy with all the parties, can now, by its timely intervention, help the matter to an amicable issue, that they will be heard patiently on all sides, and may contribute materially to promote the good cause. I would suggest, therefore, that either by a committee of conference, or by some other method which the club may suggest, we offer our services to so worthy an end; and I hope the result may be one to which all may look back with satisfaction when it shall be found that the Republican Party, with power enough in their hands to do anything they pleased, have suppressed all partisan impulses and designs and given to the City a charter which looks only to the equal good of all the citizens.

EX-MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.

Communication from the Mayor of Brooklyn—Action of the Common Council.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn was held last evening, for the purpose of taking appropriate action with reference to the death of ex-Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch. Alderman Clancey occupied the chair.

The Clerk of the Board read the following communication from Mayor Powell:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Feb. 13, 1873.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: You are again called together for the performance of a painful duty, but one in which you will find a corresponding sympathy throughout the entire community. Martin Kalbfleisch is no more. After a long, active, and useful life, much of which has been spent in the service of the city, where, by his energy, promptitude, and firmness, he has largely identified himself with public affairs, until his name has become a household word among our citizens. The time has not yet come to write his eulogy; the turf must grow green over his grave, before his character can be calmly considered. The firmness and force of his character awakened strong antagonisms and consequent enmities; all these time will smooth away, and we shall be able truly to appreciate his worth. Let us then join in tenderly consigning him to the bosom of mother earth, and while dropping the tear of sympathy over his grave, let us forget the strifes and heart-burnings of the past and remember him only for the good that he has accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) S. S. POWELL, Mayor.

Alderman Eckert, Eighteenth Ward, in which the deceased resided, then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, the Common Council has received the sad intelligence of the death of Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, who for near a quarter of a century, as supervisor, alderman, mayor, member of the Park, Police, and other Commissions, as well as representative in Congress—has been so prominently and extensively connected with the administration of the local government of the City of Brooklyn, that a record of his public career is almost a history of the municipality for that period; while at the same time, his leading and active relations with the financial, charitable, literary and social institutions of the city, have been such as to give him a position of equal prominence in other spheres of usefulness and distinction in the community; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of one who was so emphatically a leader as Martin Kalbfleisch, we recognize a veritable public calamity. During all his long connection with our city Government, ever an unyielding opponent of extravagant or reckless expenditures, and a determined foe to careless and corrupt administration, no public measure, tending to promote the material growth and prosperity of Brooklyn, the city he loved so well, and of whose fair fame he was proud, but found in him an enlightened, earnest, and zealous advocate. Hence that confidence in him which the people of Brooklyn so frequently manifested by their votes. Bold, frank, and outspoken in the expression of his sentiments; plain, simple, and unassuming in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens; earnest, sincere, and devoted in his private friendships, and kindly, genial, and social in his nature, he won a personal popularity among the people of Brooklyn which few men have ever enjoyed. Take him for all in all, we shall scarce look on his like again.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to the afflicted family of the lamented deceased our sincere and earnest condolence and sympathy on the bereavement they have sustained.

Resolved, As a further tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, this Common Council attend the funeral in a body, in which attendance the various city officers and ex-mayors are invited to unite.

Resolved, That on the day of the funeral the flags on the public buildings be displayed at half-mast, and the public offices be closed for the day at 12 o'clock noon.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A committee of arrangements for the funeral was then appointed by the Chair, consisting of Aldermen Nolan, Fourteenth Ward; Taylor, Thirteenth Ward; Eckert, Eighteenth Ward, and Ropes, of the Third Ward. Brief eulogies were delivered by Aldermen Nolan, Wylie, Taylor, and McGroarty. The Board then adjourned to meet again at the Council Chamber on Monday, preparatory to attending the funeral.

Opening of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.

The new Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital was formally opened last evening. The building, which was formerly known as the Cumberland-street Orphan Asylum, is situated on the east side of Cumberland-street, about 130 feet north of Myrtle-avenue. It resembles in appearance a genteel private residence. It is built of brick, three stories high, and is partly surrounded by pleasant garden grounds. The wards are well arranged and ventilated, and have a capacity sufficient, it is supposed, to meet all demands likely to be made on it. There were about 300 invited guests present at the opening last evening. Prayers were offered in the main hall by Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn. Then followed a general inspection of the building in all its departments. After partaking of a splendid collation, the company dispersed at a late hour.

THE LITTLE NECK MYSTERY.

Continuation of the Inquest—The Post-Mortem Examination—Funeral of the Victim To-Day.

The facts connected with the murder of Jas. Graham, at Little Neck, Long Island, still remain a mystery. The brothers McCreery, and the cousin, McConnell, are still in custody. They are simple, rough, and uneducated-looking men, who have more to say during the proceedings against them than any well-balanced mind would suggest. It is very generally believed among the villagers of Flushing and Little Neck that the McCreerys and McConnell had no knowledge whatever of the commission of the crime, and color is given to this supposition by the fact that they were not taken into custody as suspected murderers, but simply as witnesses, to be present when wanted. Detective Philip Reilley, of the Central Office, who is "working up" the case, in conjunction with Constables Smith, Wright, and Schmidt, of Flushing, have a clue as to the author of the crime, which they are developing, and which will doubtless bring to justice the actual criminal. The District-Attorney and an officer who have been "working" the case have a belief that a person who is not in custody had something to do with the matter, inasmuch as that this person solicited a loan of $500 from Graham, and offered a mortgage on his property as security. Graham accepted this, and it is known that a few days before the murder he came to New-York and drew $500 from the bank. The suspected person and his wife were in court yesterday.

The court-room was crowded by spectators from all sections of the country surrounding the scene of the murder. Coroner Rheimer opened the investigation at 3 o'clock, when District-Attorney Downing appeared, and stated that he was unacquainted with the testimony already given, but would conduct the examination hereafter, and suggested to the jury that there should be no haste in arriving at a decision.

The first witness called was John T. Thornell, a harness-maker in Little Neck, who testified that he had been intimate with the deceased, but had not been at his shop for two weeks. He had heard him say he had no relations in this country. Had heard John McCreery say, on the 20th or 25th of December, that he was not any relation to the deceased, only that he came from the same place in Ireland. Deceased sometimes said he had relations here, and sometimes said he had not.

Dr. Wm. H. Hoag, of Manhasset, was next examined, and gave a very full description of the scene of the murder. He stated that the first thing he observed was the dead body on the floor and a pool of blood where the head lay. There was a pint and a half, or perhaps a quart of blood, and there were spatters of blood all about the room; also footprints of blood in the room and on the stairs. At the head of the stairs found there was a blood-stain on the door, as if deceased's head had struck against it in falling; and the door-knob was broken, and on it a mark as if made by a heavy instrument. There were five wounds—two on the back of the head, two over the left eye, one on the bridge of the nose, and one between the eyebrows. Should suppose the man was struck from behind first. The wounds were cleanly cut, but not so but that they might have been made by a dull hatchet. The wounds over the left eye were apparently the cause of death. Up-stairs everything was scattered about, and a trunk had apparently been rifled. There were five small common bank-books found at the head of the stairs. John McCreery picked them up. There were two other papers which were notes. Dr. Hoag then gave the result of his post-mortem examination of the body, which was as follows:

Report of post-mortem examination of the body of James Graham, shoe-maker, Little Neck, Long Island, made on the 11th day of February, 1873: Rigor mortis well marked; body well developed. Upon inspection of the head five wounds are found—three upon the face and two upon the back of the head; all are not of the same character. The wound over the left eye and the two scalp wounds, each about three inches long, are incised solutions of the skin, but they are also lacerated and contused; the other two upon the face are clean-cut incisions, evidently made with a knife. The wound over left eye is slightly oblique, running from left to right; the bone beneath is fractured to the extent of three inches; depression slight. The two wounds between the eyebrows, run from right to left downward across the bridge of the nose; the blow inflicted—the superior one—fractured the bones of the bridge of the nose, and penetrated large venous sinus; the inferior wound very slight, simply cutting through the skin. Upon removing the skull-cap, membranes of the brain were found much congested with venous blood, but no large extravasation. After removing the membranes, the entire organ is seen to be of a deeper color than its normal, but no laceration of the brain-tissue can be observed. The ventricles of the brain contain no serous fluid, and the sinuses are empty. With reference to the contused character of three of the wounds, it may be well to say, to prove the nature of weapon, that, upon removing the scalp, the tissue in the vicinity of the wounds were found ecchymosed or bruised, that is, the cellular tissue is filled with extravasated blood. The only wound necessarily mortal is the incised injury over the bridge of the nose, penetrating the large venous sinus. The cause of death, hemorrhage, and shock. The blow over the left eye may not have killed, unless it ruptured an artery or a sinous cavity. The chest was opened, but nothing abnormal was found. No other marks of violence found. (Signed,) W. H. HOAG, M. D.

Alfred Hurtes, a blacksmith in the employ of Mr. Benham, was examined at some length, but his testimony was of no particular consequence beyond detailing some of the movements of the deceased on the night of the murder, which has been already given. He knew that deceased kept his money in a cigar-box at the head of the stairs. This witness closed the examination yesterday, and the Coroner adjourned the case until Thursday next.

The brothers McCreery and McConnell were removed to the Flushing Jail. To-day the funeral of deceased will come off, and an immense gathering of citizens will take place. The men in custody will be allowed to attend in charge of the officers.

THE DOVER MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of David Moore—Examination of Thomas Madden and Others.

Yesterday the case of David Moore, charged before the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Morris County, New-Jersey, with the murder of his wife, was resumed. Drs. T. N. Crittenden and Isaac Condit testified to the appearance of the body when found. Mrs. Bridget Maloney, the first person who had arrived at the prisoner's house after the discovery of the murder, identified the overalls (produced) as those she had found in the house.

C. B. Gage, the Coroner, testified to his holding the inquest on the body, and stated it as his opinion that Mrs. Moore was literally kicked to death.

David Moore, aged fourteen years, the son of the prisoner, being sworn, said that he was not at home on Thanksgiving night, having slept at Terence Connolly's. He recognized the overalls found by Mrs. Maloney as being like those usually worn by his father when at work. The next witness, Maurice Lucas, lived near Mine Hill, in the nearest house to Moore's. He saw Moore on Thanksgiving Day in Terrence Connolly's basement, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, in his working clothes. He next saw him on the evening of Dec. 6. Moore had been missing since the night of Thanksgiving Day. When witness met him it was about 8 o'clock. He was dressed in a black coat and pantaloons, and had on his head two soft hats. His face was clean-shaven, and his hair cut short. Witness said to him: "What brings you here, you murdering thief? You ought to be ashamed of yourself after what you have done. Why don't you go down to Dover and give yourself up to the Squire? It won't look half so bad." To which Moore replied: "Never mind; I'll stand my trial." Witness continued: "Then I asked him why he took the woman and threw her across the brook. 'I took her down to the water to wash her,' said he. I asked him why he did not leave her in the house, and why did he murder her, and his words were: 'Only for what I seen Tom Madden doing to my woman, I wouldn't have killed her.' Then I said to him: 'Clear away from here, and don't come back again. The constable is after you, and he'll catch you before you go far. Don't show yourself about here any more.' He told me he had been in the lock-up at Orange. I thought that was enough."

Thomas Madden testified that he lived in Irishtown; was with Dave Moore on the day before Thanksgiving; were drinking all day at Terence Connolly's and elsewhere; were both drunk all that night, but got along without quarreling; were quite happy. On the next day, Nov. 28, witness got two quarts of liquor—they call it grog in Irishtown—and from 9 in the morning till 4½ in the afternoon Moore and witness were busy drinking it. Then, when it was gone, Moore started to go home, but when he had gone a few yards he turned back and asked witness to go with him. Witness refused, and went back and finished his liquor.

On cross-examination he stated the reason he did not appear at the inquest was, that he was laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, and was not fit to testify. Margaret Quade, the mother of the last witness, testified to finding her son asleep in Moore's house. Mrs. Moore was not in the house at the time. Moore's wife was old enough to be Madden's mother.

Terence Connelly, keeper of a boarding-house at Mine Hill, testified to Moore being in his house when the McAhern boys brought the news of finding a dead body.

Witness' wife turned to Moore and said, "Dave, you'd better go right down; I'm afraid you've been doing some mischief." Moore rose from his seat and left. He did not go toward his own place, but started in the opposite direction. Before he went he told witness that he was going to board somewhere, because his wife had gone to the County-house (poor-house.) Witness told Moore that he must be wrong; that if she was not at home, she was surely somewhere in the neighborhood. Had heard Moore threaten and curse his wife, and about six weeks or two months before her death had known him to kick her. The case will be continued to-day.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

St. Valentine's Kettle-Drum Bazaar in Aid of the Funds of the Institution.

Yesterday the managers of the "Samaritan Home for the Aged" invoked the patronage of Saint Valentine in behalf of those who have perhaps, loved and lost—not only the loved partner of years, but the means of subsistence and all the endearing ties of home.

The spacious armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, was, yesterday and last evening, the scene of the most mysterious and mischievous machinations of a host of ladies and gentlemen, both old and young, but particularly the latter, many of whom could be seen eagerly scanning the letter list, which was suspended at the door of a tent-like structure, while over the entrance could be read the announcement, "Valentines will be delivered in any part of the City." Those who could not find their names on the letter list consoled themselves with this latter assurance, no doubt feeling confident that the expected missives will reach their abodes in time to be discussed over the fragrant coffee and French rolls. While the post-office absorbed the attention of all visitors for a time, its interest could not be expected to endure the entire evening; but turning aside to another booth the interested visitor might indulge his or her curiosity by engaging in a spirited contest for the sealed packages that were being auctioned off in the most voluble and irresistible manner by an amateur who was perfectly unaware of their contents until the lucky bidder would by chance disclose a dozen clay pipes, or perhaps a pound of beans, with a tiny dish and bit of pork in the middle. At one table, a perfect outfit of doll's furniture was being disposed of by chances; adjoining this was a handsome covered satin candy-box, overshadowed by a fine screen of most exquisite workmanship, the centre being composed of two sheets of fine plate glass, with some magnificent fern leaves pressed between them. A luxurious foot-rest was made of silk tapestry, upholstered in satin and gilt; pictures, sick-room slippers, baby boots, infants' Affghans, pen-wipers, handkerchief cases, lamp screens, and the thousand and one chastely-beautiful articles that usually adorn the tables of a fancy bazaar, were scattered in great profusion over a long range of tables; while the useful was well represented at the "old ladies'" table by a large white counterpane, knitted by the old ladies of the Home; neat little iron-holders, pin-cushions, hair-pin boxes, &c.; and sitting in the midst of their handiwork an excellent representation of "John Anderson, My Jo," with a band encircling their waists, on which was written the appeal, "Help the aged." Another table was laden with the choicest refreshments, and a floral temple of beautiful design filled the entire apartment with the fragrance of its delicious burden. The regimental band, stationed in one division of the armory, supplied a rich and varied programme for the promenade during the early part of the evening, but as the hours advanced the music assumed a livelier strain, and soon the votaries of pleasure were tripping lightly through the mazy dance, and enjoying the fascinating exercise that the sharp air without rendered only the more exhilarating. The kettle-drum ceased its vibrations at 12 of the clock last night; but the armory will be opened to-day from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M., with lunch at 2, and tea at 4 o'clock. The attendance yesterday was most gratifying to the managers, and they hope to realize all that they anticipated.

The American Institute—Defeat of the Reformers.

The election of officers of the American Institute took place, yesterday afternoon and evening, in the rooms of the Institute, in Cooper Union. Soon after the polls had been opened, the "regulars" posted up a placard that Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, and several other reform candidates had authorized their names to be taken from the canvass, which action was answered by the "reformers" posting up placards announcing that the statements of the "ring" were false, and offering $100 reward for any detection of fraudulent voting. The contradictory placards caused some excitement, and they were torn down on both sides. Finally it was agreed to allow the placards to remain in the main room.

About 5 o'clock it was discovered that the "reformers" had issued a ticket with the "regular" indorsement, but with the "reform" nominees printed thereon in the same style of type and ink as the "regulars." Some of these tickets, it was found, had been successfully imposed on unsuspecting members, who in good faith voted them.

At 8 o'clock the poll was declared closed. The inspectors then announced that 604 votes had been cast, after which the votes were counted for President, when it was announced that F. A. P. Barnard, the candidate of the "regulars," had received 409, and James J. Jackson, the nominee of the reformers, 195 votes. The canvassing of the votes was not further proceeded with last night, but it is known that the reformers have been defeated by a large majority.

Sleighing in Central Park Yesterday.

This has been a good season for the sleigh-owners. Wednesday's snow has enriched their coffers considerably, as it created a demand for sleighs yesterday which was not easily supplied. Central Park, Harlem-lane, and Eighth-avenue were more than usually crowded yesterday afternoon and evening. Almost everything that could be put on runners was impressed into service. Even buggies were transformed into sleighs by means of ingenious runners upon which the entire vehicle, wheels and all, were set, and made to glide easily over the snow. Central Park and environs, decked in pure Arctic garb, resounded with the music of sleigh-bells; their harmonious jingling blending in cadences merry and sad, sharp and lively, soft and dreamy, falling upon the ear with a pleasing effect.

Harlem-lane and Bloomingdale Road were seldom in better sleighing condition. Owners of blooded stock ran friendly races in their trim "Portland boxes" and "Albany swells," and there was many a lively and exciting scene for the lookers-on, riding in big, rumbling sleighs, or standing on the piazzas of the road taverns. At night these taverns were well patronized, and Central Park echoed with laughter and the merry voices of the excursionists.

Up to the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal" the restaurant in the Park at One Hundred and Tenth-street gave entertainment to "man and beast," and the bright wood fire of the reception-room threw out a ruddy and a cheerful glow, inviting the chilled sleigh-riders to welcome, warmth, and comfort.

The Fifteenth Assembly District—The Rival Republican Associations.

In the Fifteenth Assembly District there are two Republican Associations which claim to be "regular." The one which is recognized by the Central Committee has Mr. Henry D. Lapaugh, as chairman, and meets at Lincoln Hall. At the meeting, last evening, Mr. Chas. S. Jessup occupied the chair. After the termination of routine business, Messrs. Charles J. Farley, Wm. S. Murray, and James A. Ross, were chosen a committee to invite the members of the other association to attend the meeting. Many of the members of the "split" organization afterwards came into the meeting-room.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, of which Mr. Howard A. Whitfield is President, met last evening at No 246 West Thirty-third-street. Dr. Hiram A. Pooler, chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported as to the action taken by the Central Committee, last Monday night, in regard to the claims of the Association for recognition. The following committee was appointed, with power, to take the contest into consideration and to bring about a reconciliation between the two contesting organizations, if possible; Messrs. Pooler, Post, Turner, Whitfield, Satterlee, McKelvey, Burtis, and Hopper.

Amendments to Charter of Edgewater, Staten Island.

The following amendments to the charter of Edgewater, Staten Island, were yesterday adopted by the Board of Trustees for presentation to the Legislature: 1. To made the Village Treasurer receiver of taxes, and abolish the present practice of collection; and in lieu that the receiver open an office and there receive taxes for thirty days after they become payable at a remuneration of one per cent.; after thirty and up to ninety, five per cent.; after ninety days, additional interest to be added. 2. To amend provisions regarding the opening of streets, and apportioning the expenses between the general public and the persons immediately benefited. 3. Striking out the amount $25,000 village revenue, and the substitution of such sum as the trustees shall deem fit. 4. The funding of the debt, and issuing of bonds for ten, twenty, or thirty years.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Miss Faithfull will lecture to-morrow, Saturday, at 2 o'clock, at Association Hall, on "The Best Society."

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have appointed William Johnson Warden of the Tombs, vice Stacom, resigned.

The Mayor yesterday appointed Mr. J. W. Gelrey Inspector of Permits. Mr. Gelrey served as a volunteer during the war, and lost an arm at Gettysburg.

Charles E. Emery, Esq., will read a paper before the Polytechnic Association, this evening, on "Hydraulic propulsion and its applicability to canal-boats."

Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff, the well-known reader, being ill, Prof. Locke Richardson, of Syracuse University, will take his place at Association Hall this evening.

A fire occurred yesterday in the oil-works of C. Haven & Co., No. 447 West-street, caused by the ignition of some wood-work about the furnace, and resulting in $50 damage.

Mr. Hoar, counsel for the plaintiff in the Jumel case, was, yesterday, by permission of the Court, allowed to commence his argument out of the order originally fixed.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, from Liverpool Feb. 1, and Queenstown Feb. 2, reached this port, yesterday, with mail news later by two days than that previously received.

Resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the members of the New-York Stock Exchange at the death of Col. James Lake, were adopted at the first session of the Board yesterday.

The first annual reception of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment National Guard, will take place at the new armory, Nos. 139 and 141 West Twenty-third-street, Tuesday evening next.

Burglars entered the tailor-shop of John F. Knoll, on East Twenty-second-street, near Broadway, on Wednesday night, by forcing open the front door with a "jimmy," and stole property to the value of $250.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Anthony Callahan, of No. 447 West Fortieth-street, was held to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on his wife, Ellen, who lies in hospital with a fractured skull.

The trade for the steamer plying between New-York and Bermuda having proved unremunerative, and the contract for mail service being determined, the steamer San Francisco has been withdrawn from the route.

Edward F. Hager, of No. 154 West Thirty-fourth-street, was held for examination in $10,000 bail, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on two separate charges of gross outrage on the person, preferred by Libby Birdsall and Evelina Stebbins.

The Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society has recently received $5,000 from an old friend and subscriber to the society. This will go to make up for the loss it may probably incur by relinquishing Mr. Greeley's bequest, in the event of his estate being materially impaired.

A large audience assembled in the hall of Trinity Schools, Thames-street, last evening, to witness an interesting theatrical exhibition by the pupils. The programme was carried out under the direction of Rev. Mr. Houghton, manager of the schools. Rev. Dr. Dix, the pastor, was present during the proceedings.

The steam-ship Nevada, of the Australia and New-Zealand line, is reported fifteen days overdue at San Francisco. The vessel was to have sailed from Auckland Jan. 4, for San Francisco, touching at Honolulu on the way, and the officers of the company are of opinion that she was delayed at the latter port.

The Italian Republican Association met last evening, at No. 403 Broome-street. A delegation was appointed to visit Ward's Island and inquire into the treatment of the Italian immigrants now remaining there. It was resolved to appoint a committee to wait on President Grant on Inauguration Day and congratulate him on his re-election.

The Prison Association have elected the following officers: President, Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D.; Vice-Presidents, John T. Hoffman, Wm. F. Allen, Wm. L. Learned, J. Stanton Gould, Chas. J. Folger, Dorman B. Eaton; Corresponding Secretary, Elisha Harris, M. D.; Recording Secretary, Cepuas Brainerd, and Treasurer, Wm. C. Gilman.

BROOKLYN.

The Congregational Churches of New-York and Brooklyn held their quarterly conference yesterday afternoon and evening, in Dr. Scudder's church, Brooklyn. Reports from the various churches were received.

The Scrimshaw Pavement Company has surrendered its street-cleaning contract for 1873 to the Board of City Works on certain conditions. The Board has directed advertisements for proposals for the work for the remainder of the year.

Coroner Jones yesterday held an inquest on the body of Charles C. Lewis, the young Southerner who committed suicide at No. 337 Navy-street, Tuesday last. The jury found a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity resulting from neuralgia.

Frederick Schaffer, No. 140 Manger-street, Williamsburg, school-teacher, was held to bail in $350 by Justice Eames, yesterday, to answer the complaint of his young wife, recently one of his pupils, charging him with having knocked her down and beat her with a cane.

Henry Mansing, No. 485 Smith-street, yesterday, struck his wife on the head with an iron pot, inflicting a scalp wound and causing concussion of the brain. Mrs. Clark, for attempting to interfere, had her collar-bone broken by the same instrument. Mansing was arrested.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors is undecided about the propriety of paying Coroner Whitehill's bill of $96, for holding inquests on the bodies of eight persons who died of small-pox. The ground of objection is that the cases were disposed of without investigation by a jury.

LONG ISLAND.

The Flushing Village Trustees have decided to enforce the Excise law, and have ordered the village marshals to notify every liquor-dealer that unless licenses are taken out before next Thursday legal action will be taken against them.

The new steamer for the Fire Department of Flushing arrived yesterday. It was purchased from Paterson, N. J., and cost $4,000. The steamer will occupy the engine-house of No. 1 Company, to which company it will probably be attached.

NEW-JERSEY.

George Henderson, a New-York runner, was fined $20 for soliciting passengers at the Jersey City Depot yesterday.

The authorities of Greenville have been notified to turn over their books and papers to the Government of Jersey City.

The trial of the Italian, Luigi Lusignani, for murder, before the Morris County Court of Oyer and Terminer, will be opened on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. An interpreter has been secured.

The Essex County Freeholders met yesterday. The only business of any importance was the passage of a resolution protesting against the bill now pending in the Legislature to establish a free road between Newark and Jersey City.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fair Haven, was destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon. It is supposed that the pews took fire from an overheated stove. The colored people composing the congregation had just fitted up the basement for school purposes. The loss is estimated at $3,000, on which there is only a partial insurance.

A woman named Mrs. Horn, residing at Passaic village, was killed at the Passaic River bridge station Wednesday night. She had been to New-York, and on reaching the bridge mistook the brakeman's call of bridge for village. She stepped upon the platform, when her foot slipped and she fell beneath the train, the wheels passing over her. Medical aid was at once obtained, but the unfortunate woman died at 10 o'clock.

Live Stock Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—Cattle dull; declined ⅛c.; very best grade sold at 5¾c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 4½c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 3¼c.@4½c.; receipts, 1,457 head; sales, 1,264 head. Hogs—Heavy receipts; moderate demand at ⅛c.@¼c. lower; sales at 6¾c.@7¼c.; receipts, 12,257 head. Sheep in limited demand, with a declining tendency; sales at 4¼c.@7¼c.; receipts, 184 head.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600 with a fair proportion of the good qualities; market more active; prices steady; sales of 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. Steers at $4 50@65; good to choice, $5 40@85, the outside price for a lot averaging 1,141 lbs.; Stockers active and firmer; good selling at $4@$4 25. Shipments, 838. Live Hogs active, firmer, and higher; receipts, 18,000; shippers principal buyers; fair to choice sold at $4 40@$4 60; extra, $4 65@$4 75, mostly $4 50; shipments, 6,000.

[Advertisement.]

Chapped hands and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—J. R. Stephenson, J. C. Aug. Frank Blatz, J. S. Harris and wife, Miss Harris, Mrs. Groves, L. Buckl and wife, J. Boegner, A. Bemos, Henry M. Hallett and wife, F. L. Gunn, R. P. Miller, C. F. Collins, Wm. M. Collins, Lucius E. Ladd and wife, L. Delorest, W. T. Monteverde, Francis Carpenter, H. Wesendonck, G. W. Thomas.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—J. W. Kirkham, J. Watt, E. N. Perkins, Mr. Blondean, C. Lottner and lady, B. A. Emmerton, H. Muller, J. M. Blent, G. Harper, Capt. L. Salas, J. Jenkins, C. Hunt, C. E. Laces, W. Leighton, P. D. Code, N. Armstrong, Wm. Galvin, G. M. Wells, Rev. J. Halsey, D. A. Lindsay, N. L. Griffin, C. G. McKnight, S. R. Brumlow, J. J. [illegible], Miss Mackay, Miss M. W. [illegible], B. King, lady, 2 children and 3 servants, J. W. Fields and [illegible], T. Lamb, F. Harper, Commodore McVickar, Geo. [illegible], J. R. Lee [illegible], T. Campbell and lady, D. S. Malden, Mr. Wygant, J. D. Brown and lady, H. B. Coxe and lady, Miss Coxe, Mrs. C. B. Coxe, infant and nurse, Mr. Radford, A. Notman, F. T. Hawley, C. F. Kellogg, A. L. Lee, C. A. Browning, C. A. Hastings, H. C. Cooke, Mr. McManus, S. G. Whiting, Mr. McMurtrie, J. B. Rowan, Mr. Foster, T. W. Webley, J. Stone, J. Rankin, W. J. [illegible], B. B. Hicks, W. D. Wilson and lady, E. J. Cumming, B. Galland, F. Berton, Mr. Wood, C. W. Kohlsaat.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.—Mrs. McEwen, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. Scoville, Mr. de Chatillon, Mr. Mosquet, Mr. and Miss Pickel, Miss Cachnel, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Wilson and son, Mr. Lavanoux, Mr. Prevot, Mr. Cottier, Mr. [illegible], 2 Misses Fortwengler, Miss [illegible], Mr. Cassat, Mr. Pont y Mares, Mr. and Miss Ramirez, Miss Batty, Mr. Cooster, Mr. Dannemeyer, Mrs. Juge and child, Mr. Wittmann, Mr. Salm, Mr. Laessiter.

In steam-ship The Queen, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. W. James and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCrea, family, and nurse, C. Sterndale, G. Bolothorpe, W. Beadon, F. B. Smith, A. Carey, G. Hays, J. Coyte, G. Farnidge, S. Hall, G. Hoffman, Miss A. Keller.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—Mr. Liney, Miss Ann Pierce, Robert Craven, Miss A. Black, John Zeblenbach, Henry Lingmann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:56 | Sun sets.....5:33 | Moon rises.7:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:37 | Gov. Island....9:46 | Hell Gate.11:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Havana, Deakin, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Privateer, (Br.,) Cox, Acapulco, &c., Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Charmer, Lucas, Quinteros and Valparaiso, V. H. Brown.

Bark Ansio, (Rus.,) Thomes, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Anna, (Br.,) McNutt, Bilboa, (Spain,) J. F. Whitney & Co.; Antelope, Bumball, Havana, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Chas. A. Sparks, Bradley, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; P. M. Tinker, Barnard, St. Jago de Cuba, Carver & Barnes; Sir Robert Peel, Holloway, Falmouth, Ja., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Slavianka, B., (Aust.,) Tirhas, Marseilles, Siccovich & Co.; Maurice, Bartlett, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. C. A. Farnsworth, Benson, Kingston, Ja., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Carrie S. Webb, Hooman, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Lottie, Johnson, Nuevitas; H. S. Rowe, Turner, Norfolk, Va., I. R. Staples; Martha M. Heath, Nichols, Baltimore, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre Jan. 31, via Brest Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Andrews, London Jan. 17, via Havre 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Feb. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 200 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg Jan. 29, and Havre Feb. 1, with mdse. and 224 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsythe, Liverpool Jan. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 100 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Feb. 8, with mdse. to Robt. Lowden. Was towed to this port by steam-ship Montgomery.

Schr. Annie E., Frye, of and 33 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to C. F. Emerson—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffin, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Nellie H., Davis, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Starlight, Cook, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Bradley, Stamford.

Schr. Charles Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Commerce, Torry, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Sawyer, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. G. Tufts, Davis, Greenport.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. E.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg; Ormsby, for Aspinwall; City of Havana, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ships Roslin Castle, for Sydney, N. S. W.; British Navy, for Liverpool; brigs Globe, for London; Jeremiah, for Cardenas; schr. Frank Atwood, for St. Pierre, Mart.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—Arr. bark Hazard, from Batavia; Maguntiooak, from Buenos Ayres.

The schr. Helene, which is ashore on Point Alderton, is breaking up, and her stern has broken off.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 13.—The bark Don Justo, from Bordeaux, received orders at the Capes, for Charleston.

In the Roads, bark Ya-Moyden, for Rio; brig Chattanooga, for Demerara; schrs. C. C. Bearse, for Savannah; Thomas G. Smith, for Jacksonville; Carrie Holmes, Ida Lewis, Kate E. Rich, Kate Byrnes bound N.

There was a heavy thunder-storm here last night.

KEY WEST, Feb. 13.—The United States steamer Powhatan, with the monitor Saugus, arr. here this evening.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13.—Steam-ship Moravian, from Liverpool Jan. 30, with 28 cabin and 34 steerage passengers, and a full cargo, arr. here last night.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 13.—Arr. steam-ships Seminole, from Boston, and George Washington, from New-York, for New-Orleans, disabled; schr. L. A. Dannenhower, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steam-ship Calon, for Liverpool; bark Polar Star, for Barcelona; schr. Active, for New-Bedford.

Sld. steam-ships Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; General Barnes, for New-York; schrs. Post Boy, for New-York, and John Tracy, for New-Haven.

European Marine News.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Arr. the National line steamer Helvetia, Capt. Grigs, from New-York.

MOVILLE, Feb. 13.—The Anchor line steam-ship India, Capt. Brown, from New-York Jan. 29, for Glasgow, arr. here this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 13.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Ernst, from New-York Feb. 1, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL

WE ARE SELLING, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Fine Diamonds,

Stone Cameos,

Rich Jewelry,

Real Bronzes,

Lace Fans,

Elegant Fancy Goods,

SUITABLE FOR

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FOR TRAVELERS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

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AMERICAN

STANDARD PLATED-WARE,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER. COMPLETE SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER AND DESSERT; THE ATTENTION OF HOTELS, CLUBS, AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO THIS WARE, AS BEING OF SUPERIOR STYLE AND QUALITY, AND MORE ECONOMICAL THAN THAT OF LOWER GRADE.

THE BEST ENGLISH WARE, ORNAMENTAL PIECES, EPERGNES, CANDELABRAS, DESSERT SETS, &c.

28th Annual Report

OF THE

NEW-YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE,

346 and 348 Broadway,

JAN. 1, 1873.

Amount of NET CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1872		$18,[illegible],747 [illegible]
Income.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,[illegible] 62	
Interest received and accrued	1,[illegible] 45	—$7,[illegible]
Total		$26,[illegible],154 4[illegible]
Disbursements.		
Losses by death	$1,[illegible],519 87	
Dividends and return premiums on canceled policies	2,[illegible] 07	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurance	50,605 56	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	540,275 95	
Advertising and physicians' fees	111,[illegible] 71	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	[illegible] 43	—$4,[illegible]
Total		$21,574,949 7[illegible]
Assets.		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank and on hand	2,[illegible] 62	
Invested in United States, New-York State and other stocks (market value $[illegible]) cost	4,[illegible]	
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks (market value $[illegible]) cost	41,[illegible]	
Real estate	1,[illegible],174 16	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $[illegible], buildings thereon insured for over $11,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security.)	11,[illegible] 29	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies, amounts to $4,[illegible] 51)	[illegible] 07	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	[illegible],405 11	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $800,000, included in liabilities)	272,694 75	
Amounts due from agents	29,[illegible] 08	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1873	112,[illegible] 33	—$21,[illegible]
ADD		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		92,157 [illegible]
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1873,		$21,667,000 1[illegible]

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	$281,542 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	152,670 00	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies insuring $117,[illegible],753 21 participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium)—$1,000,[illegible], non-participating, (at five per cent., Carlisle net premium)	19,418,[illegible] 46	
Balance of return premium of 1872, payable during the year 1873	121,420 76	—$20,[illegible]
Divisible Surplus,		$1,642,424 92

From the undivided surplus of $1,642,424 92 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies proportioned to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used on settlement of premium, if the policy-holder so elect.

During the year [illegible] policies have been issued, insuring $[illegible] 61.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN..President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
DAVID DOWS..(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL..(Merchant,) Union Buildings, corner William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER..(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT..(Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..........(Merchant) 20 South-st.
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ROBERT B. COLLINS..(Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON..........(Banker) 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH........(Booth & Edgar) 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD..........(Banker) 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS..........(Banker) 33 Broad-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY..(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) 66 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB....President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN..(E. Martin & Son, Provisions,) 23 Front-st.
EDWIN HOYT..(Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Dry Goods,) 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN....(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) Corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR..(J. F. Seymour & Co.,) 76 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D..........8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS..Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't & Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL, AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; [illegible] has knowledge of [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] and 22d sts. [illegible]

Havana Markets and Exchange.

HAVANA, Feb. 11, via Key West, Fla.—Sugar quiet and weak. Exchange on the United States, [illegible] premium; do. short Sight, Currency, [illegible] premium; do. [illegible] gold, [illegible] premium; [illegible] premium.